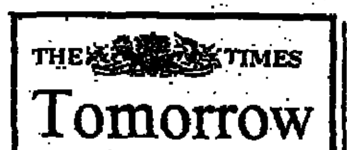
THE TIMES

No 61,863 THURSDAY JUNE 21 1984 (20p)

THE  TIMES

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The man behind the mask of stone, The Times profile of Ivan Lendl



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Police to extend gun training

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Nkomo men die

Five followers of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwe Opposition leader, have been clubbed to death in the town of Kwekwe by rioting supporters of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

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Britain is to protest to Israel about the detention of its defence attaché, who was detained on suspicion of illegally photographing a military airbase Page 6

Helicopter risk

A report points out that the risk of a fatal accident is five times greater in a helicopter than in a fixed-wing aircraft Page 3

Gandhi's plea

A letter from Mrs Gandhi to Mrs Thatcher, asking for Britain's understanding in the Sikh crisis, has arrived at No 10. In Punjab 156 more Sikhs were arrested.

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More lie tests

The extension of lie detector tests may lead to 20,000 tests for civil servants a year, the council of Civil Service Unions told MPs Page 4

Teachers' threat

The National Union of Teachers threatened to intensify its strike action next week unless there is agreement about referring its pay claim to arbitration Page 2

Rolls-GEC link

Rolls-Royce and GEC are to form a joint-venture company with £100m turnover to design and supply gas turbine engine power stations Page 17

Warwicks win

Warwickshire reached the Benson and Hedges Cup final yesterday, beating Yorkshire in an exciting finish to their semi-final. Nottinghamshire and Lancashire resume today Page 20

State industries study court action on coal blockade

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The blockade of steel plants, called by the miners, was beginning to bite last night as three nationalized industres were studying whether to risk going to law to halt the blacking of coal supplies to the steel industry.

British Rail, British Steel and the National Coal Board said that legal action was under consideration, although there appeared no early prospect of an appeal to the courts. In the meantime action by members of the two main rail unions meant that no coal or coke was delivered by British Rail to the plants at Ravenscraig, Scotland, and Llanwern, South Wales.

British Steel quickly announced its determination to take coal into Ravenscraig in convoys of lorries and the first deliveries arrived at the Scottish plant yesterday afternoon. Steel workers had already agreed to cooperate with deliveries by road if the rail unions implemented the threatened blockade.

No such moves were made by the management at Llanwern where all hopes of a resumption of rail deliveries appeared to rest on a debate scheduled for this afternoon at the annual conference of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation when delegates are expected to be asked whether the union ought to enter into discussions with the National Union of Mineworkers on the levels of coal supplies to the country's five intergrated steelworks.

Leaders of the unions mounting the blockade, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, along with representatives of the seamen and transport workers' unions, are due to meet NUM officials in London tonight to discuss how to tighten the control of coal movements around the country.

The executive of the steel federation meets in Scarborough before the conference debate officially to discuss, for the first time a request from Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, that the two unions should meet to forge an agreement on allowing only

sufficient coal supplies into the steel plants to prevent damage to blast furnaces.

British Steel said that such an arrangement would be unrealistic because modern blast furnaces could only be maintained through continuation of production. The corporation said that the closure of one furnace at the Scunthorpe works could be attributed to its being damped down because of the miners' strike.

The steel plants at Port Talbot, south Wales, and Redcar, Teesside, are not affected by the blockade because they take their supplies of coal and coke through deep-sea terminals. Coal deliveries by rail to Scunthorpe were halted weeks ago.

Convoys of coal lorries swept past a handful of pickets outside the Ravenscraig plant but the NUM is expected to mount a stronger representation today in an attempt to halt the deliveries.

The union will also be picketing a mining machinery factory near by due to be visited this afternoon by Mr James Cowan, the coal board deputy chairman, who was standing in for Mr Ian MacGregor. It was decided that it would be inadvisable for the coal board chairman to honour a long-standing commitment to visit the factory.

The coal board was claiming a breakthrough in the dispute after the cutting of 150 tonnes of coal at the Bilston Glen colliery near Edinburgh the first coal produced in Scotland since the start of the strike.

The announcements that 33 of the 1,800-strong workforce were down the pit working led to an immediate picket being mounted to greet the men when they finished their shift.

Police said there were 30 arrests during clashes on the picket line at the pit

Growing concern over the future of the steel plants was a significant factor in the Shadow Cabinet decision to ask Mr Stanley Orme, Labour's energy spokesman, to make a second attempt to bring the NUM and the coal board together for negotiations.

Mr Orme was absent last night when Mr MacGregor addressed a meeting of the all-party minerals group in the Commons but was understood to have been in touch with both sides.

● Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, said yesterday that private diplomacy by level-headed people on either side of the miners' dispute was needed. There should be a go-between who could talk to both sides and would be respected by both sides, somebody who knew the industry.

Royal racegoers: The Queen Mother and the Princess of Wales with the Duke of Roxburghe at Ascot.

New certificate to replace O level and CSE exams

By Colin Hughes

The Government announced yesterday that O level and CSE examinations are to be abloished and replaced with a single system leading to the award of a new General Certificate of Scondary Education (GCSE).

The decision taken by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, deligthed educationists who have been campaiging for more than a decade for a nationally consistent and coherent system of examinations at 16 plus.

Employers, notably in manufacturing and engineering, also welcomed Sir Keith's decision to retain a variety of papers and examination questions aimed at pupils of varying ability.

The first new certificate course will begin in 1986, with the first candidates sitting papers two years later.

Sir Keith expects that, along with other government plans to lay down specific standards that every pupil is expected to attain, the single system will become a formidable force for raising standards. At a press conference yesterday he predicted that between 80 and 90 per cent of pupils would eventually achieve the level at present regarded as average.

The GCSE will be graded from A to G, with the top A to C grades being at least as high as the present O level pass grades. The introducion of the certificate is conditional on the 20 examining boards agreeing to merge into five regional boards, with the present GCE boards continuing to assess the standard of brighter pupils.

Although pupils will study common syllabuses, they will be able to choose between "hard" and "soft" papers at the examination in most subjects. In other subjecs questions will be geared so that pupils can give a simple factual answer, or elaborate on the question to achieve a better mark.

This differential between papers and questions is seen as the key to maintaining standards. Those who sit a harder paper could still obtain a grade lower than C, but those sitting an easier paper would not achieve more than a grade C. The 10 per cent expected to fall into the overlap are the pupils who, under the present system, suffer the anxiety of choosing between CSE or O level.

An expected innovation is the introduction of a distinction certificate, to be awarded to candidates who achieve good grades in five or six main subjects, thereby proving they have a broad span of detailed knowledge.

The introduction of "grade related criteria" is also crucial to the new system. It means that minimum levels of knowledge and skill will be laid down that every pupil must attain before he or she obtains each grade in a subject.

Sir Keith said the combination of laid-down criteria and a single system would be fairer, more intelligible for pupils, teachers, parents, and employers, and would raise standards by boosting motivation.

Mr. David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, greeted the move as the best education decision for a long time because it would encourage more pupils to achieve better grades.

Parliament, page 4

MPs' fears over EEC budget deal

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Renewed uneasiness about the shape of the settlement of Britain's financial relationship with its EEC partners was shown in the Commons yesterday when Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, reported on the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Council in Luxembourg.

Both Mr Robin Cook, Labour's spokesman on European and Community Affairs, and Mr Terence Higgins, a senior pro-Market Conservative, argued that the case for an increase in the community's own resources, to which the Government is ready to agree as part of a package deal, has not been made to Parliament.

As ammmition, the Government's critics used a report published yesterday by the all-party Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, that emphasized the degree to which British ministers have moved in the course of negotiations since 1979.

The committee, that last month sent a sub-committee to Bonn, Paris and Rome to judge the chances of a settlement, concluded that neither in Britain nor in other community countries had Briths concessons been fully appreciated.

Although the committee, divided as it is over the benefits of community membership, made no recommendations they expressed the hope that "in its insistence on a politically popular settlement of the rebates issue, Government does

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Smoking ban on London Tube trains

By Robin Young

London Transport announced yesterday that smoking will be banned on London Underground trains from July 9, initially for a year. And, to discourage smoking on buses, "No Smoking please" signs will be posted by the front seats on upper decks. Smokers are already banned from single deck buses and the lower levels of double deckewrs, and are requested to use only the rear seats upstairs.

London Transport said that it had reviewed the balance between smoking and non-smoking accommodation regularly. Recent surveys had shown that smoking cars, already reduced to the minimum of two per train in 1971, are less well used than non-smoking.

"Since trains are coupled in halves we either have to have two non-smoking cars per train or none," a spokesman said, "and present indications are that we have got the balance wrong, and that time is ripe for a ban."

The move has the support of the London Transport Passenger Committee and was welcomed yesterday by the anti-smoking organization, ASH.

Mr David Simpson, ASH's director, said: "The only surprise is that London Transport has not yet decided to go the whole hog of banning smoking on the buses, though the strengthening of no-smoking requests there is a move in the right direction.

"There is no doubt that in a few years we will have a completely smoe-free transport system.

'Check possible' on Libyan gun bags

By Richard Evans

Diplomatic bags which the Libyans are widely believed to have used for smuggling guns and ammunition into their London People's Bureau before the shooting of WPC Yvonne Fletcher could have been legally searched, the Foreign Office's chief legal adviser told MPs yesterday.

The admission by Sir John Freeland, which conflicts with repeated ministerial claims that the Vienna Convention barred such inspections, came at the start of an inquiry into diplomatic immunity and privileges set up after the shooting in St James's Square on April 17.

Under questioning by Mr Ivan Lawrence, QC, conservative MP for Burton, he agreed the reason why British officials did not search the Libyan diplomatic bag was due to "a political decision rather than a legal one".

He said that because the Libyans had reserved a right under the convention to search diplomatics bags entering their country, Britain had a reciprocal entitlement, but, as Libya had never exercised its right, Britain had held back. "We had taken a view that wherever we could we would try to take a course which might lead to a withdrawal of the reservation."

Sir John, who with top Foreign Office officials was giving evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, also said he believed it would be legal, within the terms of the convention, to screen all diplomatic bags.

But he denied suggestions that, under international law, British police would have been fully justified in entering the embassy immediately

Such action would only be justified where there had been continuing violence from embassy premises. "It gets rather more difficult in a case where there has been violence and there remains an opportunity to try to find other means of preventing a recurrence."

The Government's much-vaunted review of the Vienna Convention following the shooting looks as though it will produce little or no change because, according to Foreign Office officials, "few, any foreign govenments are likely to support any serious moves made by the UK towards restrictive amendment of the convention".

Sir Antony Acland, head of the diplomatic service, told MPs that amendment would be difficult, time-consuming and could result in penalties. "It may well be that we conclude the right way forward is not through amendment of the Vienna Convention.

"The convention is widely regarded as an essential element in the conduct of foreign relations and it is in Britain's interest that diplomatic immunity provided by the conventions be preserved."

Deal agreed on cheap air fares

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam

Britain and The Netherlands have signed a "historic" new civil aviation agreement described as a milestone towards cheaper air fares in Europe.

The new agreement signed yesterday afternoon in The Hague by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport and Mrs Neelie Smit-Kroes, the Dutch Minister of Transport and Public Works, is effective immediately and is valid for one year.

It considerably liberalizes air traffic between Britain and The Netherlands although it does not apply to the Channel Islands and Hongkong routes.

Yes - I CAN come to Amsterdam for the weekend...

calman

Under the terms of the new agreement any airline designated by either govenment will be allowed to fly on any route between Britain and The Netherlands and to decide for themselves the frequency and the capacity of their services.

Fares will no longer require the approval of both governments but will now be subject to approval only by the government of the country where the journey begins. This means that all £49 fares between London and Amsterdam – including the unrestricted B-Cal fare – have now been approved.

IPC's 'Woman' stopped

Woman, one of IPC Magazines' four main women's weeklies, will suspend publication on July 7 because of industrial action by journalists.

The move was announced yesterday by Mr Ronald, Chilton, IPC Magazines' chief executive. *Woman* will be the fourteenth of the company's 68 magazines to be suspended.

"The cost of suspending *Woman* could run into millions of pounds," Mr Chilton said yesterday. "But much of the cost will be borne by our printers and their workforce." *Woman* is printed by British Printing and Communication Corporation.

The dispute is over a claim by members of the National Union of Journalists for a pay rise of 12½ per cent. The management has offered 7 per cent, plus improved conditions.

Times Portfolio game starts on Monday

First supplies of The Times Portfolio cards will reach 43,000 newsagents this weekend in time for the start on Monday of the new Stock Exchange game that will carry a daily prize of £2,000 and a weekly dividend of £20,000.

The game, devised as "a bit of fun for the summer months", involves the checking of eight personal share numbers against 40 numbered companies appearing daily on *The Times* Stock Exchange prices page.

A column will be provided in which to note rises and falls against these numbers. If the daily tally matches a published dividend figure, then a claim can be made according to the rules published on the back of each card.

If the daily prize is not won, the £2,000 is added towards the next day's. At the end of each week, the Saturday issue of *The Times* will contain the weekly dividend figure so that contestants can check whether their six-day running total qualifies for the £20,000 prize outright or a share of that figure depending on the number of claims.

It is important to make telephone claims between 10 am and 3.30 pm. Details are on the back of the blue and white cards.

The game is free to enter and purchase of *The Times* is not a condition for taking part. This weekend's *Sunday Times Magazine* will also contain the cards; but anyone having difficulty obtaining one should apply with a stamped addressed envelope to:

The Times Portfolio
PO Box 40
Blackburn BB1 6AJ.

Readers may join in at any stage of the competition.

Pound plunges on interest rate fears

By Our Business Staff

Fears of higher American interest rates because of the rapid growth in the world's biggest economy sent stock markets reeling yesterday and the pound slipped to a record low of $1.3640 at one stage as the dollar surged ahead.

Markets were responding to the second-quarter growth estimate of 5.7 per cent, much higher than expected, released by the US Commerce Department.

In London, government stocks and shares fell, with the *FT* Index closing 17.3 points down at 814.9.

High US growth rate, page 17

Serious crimes by foreign diplomats

By Richard Evans

Serious crimes including rape, incest, blackmail and assaults on police, are committed once a week on average by members of a 5,000 strong foreign diplomatic community in London, it was revealed yesterday.

In the past 10 years, 546 serious offences – those which would attract a prison sentence of six months or more – have involved envoys or their families, the Foreign Office said.

But in every case those responsible escaped arrest or prosecution because of immunities granted to diplomats under the Vienna Convention.

The statistics reveal hundreds of cases of shoplifting and drunken driving as well as two of rape, two of incest, and 12 of gross indecency, attempted gross indecency or indecent assault. There were also 36 cases involving violence and five involving firearms.

More than 700,000 parking tickets have been cancelled on the grounds of diplomatic immunity and more than 2,000 traffic offences have been waived since 1974.

All 546 cases involving serious crime would have been taken up with the missions concerned, if the indidivual was still in the country, the Foreign Office said last night.

"In the last two years 23 diplomats were posted away from London following, but not necessarily resulting from, representations made by us about offences they had committed," a spokesman said.

The Foreign Office always requests the removal of a diplomat who has committed a serious crime.

In an apparent bid to save the embarrassment of the embassies concerned, the Foreign Office refused to give details of the serious crimes. "It would not be in the best interests of our relations with the diplomatic corps to describe the circumstances of each case. It should be noted that since the cases could not be brought to court, the offences must be regarded as not proved."

But the Hon Eustace Gibbs, vice marshal of the diplomatic corps and head of the protocol department, told the Commons select committee on foreign affairs that some foreign missions had much worse records than others when it came to breaking the law.

Mr Bowen Wells, Conservative MP for Hertford and Stortford, who raised the issue said last night: "I was surprised by the figures and think they are quite horrifying.

"I don't see how we can tolerate giving the diplomatic community privileges and then having an increase in the type of offence which has been described."

The number of offences committed by Britain's 6,700 diplomats was extremely small, the Foreign Office said.

Scotland Yard to spend millions on improving gun training

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard plans to spend several million pounds on new facilities for firearms training, including a mock up of a street where a policeman's judgement of when to fire can be tested, it was disclosed yesterday.

The street would be an advanced version of a type developed in the United States and used by the FBI where officers are confronted with electronically operated "threats" as they move along a 35-yard two-dimensional street frontage.

The Scotland Yard version is planned to be larger and more realistic, with moving vehicles and doors opening onto rooms and new scenes of the street. It would be operational within the next few years at a site somewhere on the outskirts of London.

The plan was announced yesterday when Sir Kenneth Newman, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, presented his report for 1983 and outlined changes in firearms training in the wake of the mistaken shooting of Mr Steven Waldorf.

Mr Geoffrey Dear, Assistant Commissioner responsible for training, told a press conference that the first phase of the changes would be implemented within 12 months. They include longer training periods and psychological testing for officers chosen to use guns.

The police use of firearms is under fresh scrutiny after the shooting of two unarmed men at a north London post office last week.

Mr Dear said the mock up street was being devised because "high realism" was needed to test men in making decisions about shooting. Other techniques which might be used could include equipping shooting ranges with film stimulating an incident. The film would stop as the policeman opened fire so that his decision could then be analysed.

Mr Dear said that initial training would probably be extended from one to two weeks later this summer. Psychological testing to see if officers were suitable for weapons training would start early next year.

The testing would be applied to new recruits to the firearms courses and to the officers already qualified as they returned for refresher courses. The 4,700 officers qualified to use guns could all be tested by late next year.

Mr Albert Laugharne, Deputy Commissioner, told the press conference that an initial report on the shooting in north London would be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions in the next few days. The final report would not be completed until the conclusion of any proceedings against the two men.

The shooting had been the first incident in which the London police had fired their guns since the shooting of Mr Waldorf in January last year. Mr Wilfred Gibson, Assistant Commissioner in charge of operations, said guns had been issued on 2,230 occasions last year when it was known or thought criminals would be armed. The guns were drawn on 88 occasions.

In addition, about 500 officers from the Special Branch and other groups were authorized to carry guns regularly on protection duties

Policemen caught in the coal strike crossfire

By George Hill

The public voice and the private voice of the police over the miners' strike show a divergence. Leaders of the force have been protesting about the burden of tension, discomfort and injury that the 15-week struggle with the pickets has imposed.

They have urged employers to seek redress in the civil courts instead of leaving it to the police to take the strain. But meanwhile police magazines have been scattered with jokes about "enhanced rest day overtime" and Arthur Scargill as the man who has done more for police pay than any Home Secretary in living memory.

That attitude is partly about making the best of a bad job, no doubt, but it is also evidence of a wry resilience. More than 360 police officers have been injured in the dispute so far (the criminal injuries compensation bill is expected to reach at least £500,000) and thousands of officers have endured long hours on duty far from home and broken rest in makeshift accommodation, but the signs are that they are taking it in their stride.

Pay accounts for the greater part of the £65m that the policing of the strike is estimated to have cost already, a bill increasing at about £1m a day. The number of officers involved varies widely from day to day, but the average is about 4,000. The continued drain on manpower is leaving its mark on forces far from the areas of conflict, and how that the annual leave period of June to September has begun, the strain on the resources will grow.



Out again: Mr McGibbon (left) and Mr Harrison, two anti-strike miners from Betteshanger Colliery, Kent, who have signed an undertaking for their striking NUM colleagues, agreeing not to try to return to work at the colliery "to avoid bloodshed."

The real fear of more thoughtful police spokesmen has been that the spectacle week after week of regular clashes between thousands of pickets and police in full riot gear would permanently affect public perceptions of the police. Wide publicity has been given to Mr Arthur Scargill's charge that "an actual police state" exists in South Yorkshire, and that police tactics have been "tantamount to something you are used to seeing in Chile or Bolivia".

"I fear for the future of normal policing and that this will leave a mark on both police and public", says Mr Leslie Curtis, chairman of the Police Federation, says.

There is little evidence of such a revulsion as yet. A Mori poll in *The Sunday Times* earlier this month found that 77 per cent of the public gave the police credit for having handled the dispute well. The number of formal complaints made against the police in connexion with the dispute so far is only 108 and 11 of these have been withdrawn, not a high score for a train of events during which 3,160 arrests have been made.

The police have always consciously set great store by maintaining a sense of identity with the communities they police. That sense of identity is most difficult of all to sustain in areas where the strike has strong backing or where political divisions are deep, especially when officers from outside are brought in to support the local force. Political polarization of communities and deep alienation from the police are all too familiar from Northern Ireland.

Allegations of brutality, the use of agents provocateurs, and the like are easily circulated and difficult to disprove. The scenes at the colliery gates shown on television night after night may have their influence on what is regarded as acceptable conduct in other trade disputes in years to come.

The high point of the violence has been the clashes at the Orgreave coke works. It was those events which drew forth Mr Scargill's remarks about a "police state" and which caused Mr Curtis to declare at the Police Federation's annual conference that the employers should take the miners' union to court and save the police from the odium of holding the line against the pickets. Even a comment of that kind risks intervening further into politically sensitive areas.

Mr Curtis concedes that the employers' decision to avoid the courts in case the challenge to the labour movement caused still more widespread disturbances might be defensible. "But that doesn't change my attitude. I though it was as bad as it needed to be for me to call for the law to be used. The employer are taking the lesser way out, taking a gamble on the consequences". And the burden of such a gamble always falls on the police.

The dispute has led to bitter arguments about the way the courts and the police have used their powers inder the law. Some magistrates have imposed unusually extinsive bail conditions on strikers, and the police have been criticized for stopping miners far from areas of conflict and turning them back.

The dispute has exposed fears about the strategy as well as the tactics of the police operation. The swift going into action of the national reporting centre surprised many observers in the early days of the strike, and evoked charges that a national police force had been set up in practice, without public debate.

It is partly a consequence of advance planning and experience tested in last year's Warrington dispute, that the pickets have never completely overwhelmed the police in the way they did in the 1973 dispute, and that the number of pickets at any one place has never risen to anything approaching the 20,000 who gathered outside the Saltley depot.

The co-ordinator of the centre has replied that it amounts to nothing more than its name suggests, a facility for chief constables to call on at their discreation, and that without it more political direction at a national level would have resulted, not less.

Even some police officers have shown anxiety that public disorder may be reaching a level where it may not be possible to contain it by traditional methods. Mr Colin Sampson, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, said at the beginning of the month that Britain might – "Heaven forbid" – be forced to consider the establishment of a permanent riot reserve or "third force".

Many councils in mining areas, predominantly Labour in sympathy, have deep misgivings about the way their local force handled the dispute while technically responsible to them. The Home Secretary's statements about how the immense cost of the operation (now claimed to be more than £50m) is to be met has not reassured them the tenth of the cost that is still to fall on their cash-limited budgets will not necessitate cuts in other services that the councils consider more worthwhile.



Emotional moment: Miner Bob Nicholls being greeted by his wife, Lynne, was one of more than 30 miners who ended their 70-hour occupation of Betteshanger Colliery, Kent voluntarily yesterday. There was no need to enforce a High Court injunction won by the National Coal Board (Barrie Clement writes).

The action ended after the board assured them about the safety of the colliery. They also won a pledge from two reberl pitmen that they would not try again to break the strike. Six of the miners occupying the colliery had been on an underground sit-in since Sunday afternoon and came up to emotional scenes in the pit yard. Colleagues took down barricades around the colliery offices to prepare for repossession by the management.

Last night the board insisted that scare stories about the state of the colliery were untrue. And the two anti-strike colliers said they made their decision to avoid "bloodshed" at the colliery and after an impassioned plea from a union official.

Mr Terry Harrison, branch secretary of the NUM said: "We now have it signed sealed and delivered that our pit is in reasonable order".

Clash over steel pact baulks Labour

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Scarborough

Labour's political initiative to end the 15-week miners' strike got off to a shaky start yesterday when leaders of the movement clashed on the supply of coal to steelworks.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, told the annual conference of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation that there should be an agreement between the main steel union and the National Union of Mineworkers that would protect steel-making capacity in Britain.

A few hours earlier, Mr Raymond Buckton, the footplatemen's leader and president of the TUC, indicated his support for the NUM demand that coal supplies should be curtailed to the point at which steel output would be halted, leaving blast furnaces and coke ovens operating at minimum safety levels.

The clash occurred on the eve of a crucial meeting of the 21-member executive of the confederation, which this morning will decide whether to go into talks with the miners on a pact to reduce coal and coke supplies and limit steel production.

Mr Hattersley told delegates: "I have no doubt that the miners' case is right, and it remains my view that they are the reasonable party in this dispute. The damage that the coal board has been inflicting on this country is incalculable."

He called on the Prime Minister to get the board and the union to come together for joint talks but rejected the possibility that Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the board, should preside over discussions because of is "inflexible approach."

● As railwaymen blocked deliveries of coal and coke supplies to Llanwern steel works yesterday British Steel Corporation officials were hoping that today's debate at Scarborough will lead to a formula that can end the ban (our Cardiff Correspondent writes).

Although corporation officials would not comment supplies at the plant are thought to be dangerously low and if the blast furnaces cool, serious and costly damage could be caused.

● The inquest on Mr John Green, a miners' picket, was adjourned at Pontefract yesterday for two weeks to enable a woman witness, who was passing the scene in a car, to be called for the coroner to consider whether further tests should be made on the lorry's Tachograph.

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Leading article, letters, page 13**

Post ballot likely to be accepted

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Government is expected by its supporters in the Commons and the Lords to accept the defeat inflicted by peers on its trade union legislation and to require that union executives be elected by secret postal ballot.

Officially, ministers were said to be pondering the 20-vote defeat yesterday but opinion was strong among backbenchers that the Department of Employment would have to bow to the strength of feeling in the Conservative Party on the issue.

The clearest evidence of that was revealed by the Lords vote when more peers voted against the Government than supported it.

Forty-eight Conservative peers backed Lord Beloff's amendment to the Trade Union Bill requiring compulsory postal ballots, with an independent body supervising the distribution, return and counting of ballot papers.

Teachers to step up strikes

By Richard Garner
of *The Times Educational Supplement*

Britain's biggest teachers' union has said that it will double the number of teachers taking three-day strike action in schools next week if tomorrow's talks with the local education authorities fails to reach agreement on referring its pay claim to arbitration.

The 235,000-strong National Union of Teachers (NUT) announced it would be calling out 15,000 members in 30 local education authorities on three-day strike action from next Tuesday. That is more than twice the number it has called out in any previous week of the dispute.

The authorities that will be affected are mostly members of the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils, which has the largest representation on the management side of the pay negotiations.

The union has also included Bexley and Enfield in its strike plans, both metropolitan authorities whose Conservative representatives in the management panel have in the past voted against arbitration.

In addition, the second largest teachers' union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers (NAS/UWT), announced that it would be extending its strike action next week. Members will be brought out in East Sussex, Dyfed, Northamptonshire and Shropshire, on a continuing series of half-day strikes. The strikes already taking place in 11 other local education authorities wil continue.

Both unions also gave a warning that any attempt by the Government to overturn the findings of an arbitrator's report would result in the immediate resumption of industrial action.

Under the remuneration of Teachers Act, 1965, that sets out the rules governing teachers' pay negotiations, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, can set aside an arbitration award by seeking the consent of both Houses of Parliament

Effort to save French trips

Britain is making an eleventh-hour attempt to save the no-passport excursion trips to France, two weeks before they are due to be ended by the French authorities.

Mr Raymond Whitney, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, is flying to Paris tomorrow to put yet another compromise to M Francis Gutmann, secretary general of the French foreign ministry. The governments have been arguing since last summer when the French started to refuse entry to British blacks whom they suspected to attempting to illegally enter the country.

Van-Dal Sho s Ltd

In yesterday's Special Report on Norwich we suggested that among three shoe companies to disappear in the city was Van-Dal. We were misinformed. Van-Dal Shoes Ltd of Dibden Road, Norwich, has been continuously in business since the mid-50s. We apologize for the error.

Kitson flies in to hugs and chants

Mr David Kitson, the anti-apartheid campaigner held for nearly 20 years in South African jails, arrived in Britain yesterday amid tumultuous cheers, clapping, hugs and rhythmic African chanting.

Earlier, in a specially screened-off part of the immigration area Mr Kitson, now aged 64, was reunited, for the first time outside prison walls, with his former wife Norma. There were hugs for his son Steven, aged 27, and his daughter Amandla, 21 – who had been small children when he was arrested in 1964 – before the family emerged to face cameras, microphones, questions and ecstatic greetings from friends and anti-apartheid campaigners.

Members of the African National Congress hung a garland round his neck and chanted their campaign song "Mandela says fight for freedom", while the Kitson Committee of Ruskin College, Oxford, where he studied, shouted "Viva Kitson, Viva Ruskin".

Between hugs, Mr Kitson said he expected to stay in Britain



A garlanded David Kitson, arriving at Heathrow Airport yesterday, after his release. With him is his former wife Norma, who has campaigned on his behalf.

Sale room

Millais portrait of girl makes £253,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A portrait by Sir John Everett Millais of a little girl in a white dress, her red-gold hair cascading over her shoulders, was the star turn of Sotheby's summer sale of Victorian pictures yesterday selling for £253,000 to a private collector. Sotheby's had estimated £70,000-£100,000.

Millais's paintings of children, such as the famous "Bubbles", are one of the foundations of his fame, second only to his Pre-Raphaelite canvases.

The painting at Sotheby's was an exceptionally fine example. It depicts "Nina", the daughter of Frederick Lehmann, sitting on a gree glazed Chinese ceramic stool and holding a camelia. It was acclaimed as "the most splendid artistic triumph" of the 1869 Royal Academy show by the *Athenaeum* magazine.

A second portrait of "Nina" by Millais, painted 15 years later at the time of her marriage to Sir Guy Campbell, made £66,000 (estimated £30,000 to £50,000) to Umeda from Japan.

Sotheby's sale of nineteenth century paintings on Tuesday night was a mix of success and failure. There were 15 new auction price records for individual artists but also a crop of expensive pictures which failed to find buyers. Most of the failures were among the Continental as opposed to the British pictures, but not all of them.

Among the Orientalists, a brilliant "View of the street and mosque of Ghoorayah, Cairo" by John Frederick Lewis was unsold at £42,000 (estimate £50,000 to £70,000) while another street scene, "The snake charmers", by Ludwig Deutsch, sold for a record £187,000 (estimate £150,000 to £200,000) to the Mathaf Gallery. The Lewis was apparently unpopular becausehad been on the market too recently.

The most expensive example of the perennial appeal of animals was the portrait of Hollingsworth Magniac, Master of the Oakley Hunt, jumping a strea on his horse Eureka and accompanied by his hounds. Painted by Alfred de Dreux in the 1840s it sold for a record £96,800 (estimate £40,000 to £60,000) to Baskett and Day, the London dealers.

Peter Wilson memorial service page 14

Rumours of ministerial scandal dismissed

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A high-level Whitehall source last night denounced a purported scandal, involving a Cabinet minister, as assasination by gossip.

Rumours involving the minister have been circulating in Fleet Street since last November and have recently been revived with an investigation by *The Mail on Sunday*.

Elliptical references to a scandal have been made in both *The Guardian* and *The Observer* in the last week, and the Commons tea-room, the hub of Westminster gossip, has been informed that the story is going to "break" this weekend.

Yesterday a government source was asked whether the Prime Minister was satisfied that there was no substance in the rumours. He replied that anyone publishing a word of it would receive a writ on the instant.

It was stated that there was strong feeling about members of the Government being hammered by innuendo and that trial by newspapers would not be tolerated.

Thatcher and artist fail to see eye to eye

Mr Rodrigo Moynihan, CBE, Royal Academician and distinguished contemporary British artist, is not happy with his portrait of the Prime Minister, unveiled at the National Portrait Gallery yesterday. Nor, it appears, is his sitter.

The trouble is Mrs Margaret Thatcher's eyes. Mr Moynihan has represented them as two more or less identical saucers of regal blue. Their owner has indicated that they seem to give her a bit of a squint.

"I think", Mr Moynihan said yesterday, "that I might have another go at the picture.

Mrs Thatcher's eyes have presented a problem to Mr Moynihan ever since his sittings with the Prime Minister at Downing Street last September, immediately after she had had an operation on the retina of her right eye. First they had what the artist discreetly referred to as "a discussion" on their colour.

Huxley is named Master of Trinity

By Peter Hennessy

Professor Sir Andrew Huxley, president of the Royal Society, the distinguished biophysicist and expert on muscles, will be the next Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 10 Downing Street announced yesterday.

Sir Andrew was chosen by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister after discreet soundings had been taken by Number 10 in Cambridge. The Trinity mastership has been a regius appointment since Henry VIII founded the college in 1546 and endowed it with a tranche of wealth confiscated from the monasteries.

Sir Andrew, aged 66, a former Trinity man, was the clear choice of the senior fellows. Fears that Mrs Margaret Thatcher might override their wishes and impose a politically sympathetic candidate have proved groundless.



Sir Andrew Huxley: The fellows' choice

Sir Andrew succeeds his friend Professor Sir Alan Hodgin, with whom he shared a Nobel prize in 1963. His appointment breaks a Trinity tradition whereby the mastership alternates between a scientist and an arts man.

Sir Alan retires at the end of the month. Sir Andrew will be installed in October after and ancient ceremony in which the new master, carrying his Royal Patent, hammers on the closed main gate of Trinity to gain admission.

Sir Andrew said yesterday it was "a tremendous thing" to be chosen as master. He had always kept in close touch with his old college. It would be like going home. He did not have plans for any dramatic innovations: "Trinity is very well set on an excellent course".

Asked about the college's legendary but undisclosed wealth, Sir Andrew replied: "I do not know myself. I believe the finances are in a healthy state".

He believed Trinity's strength lay in "a remarkable series of distinguished fellows which has attracted a large number of distinguished undergraduates particularly in the sciences and mathematics".

Sir Andrew, who has been Royal Society research professor in the department of physiology at University College London, since 1969, feared his new job, which will overlap with his presidency of the Royal Society, would keep him out of the laboratory for the near future. He was investigating the question "how does a muscle work, how does it generate force?".

Sir Andrew has four years before he must face reelection on reaching the age of 70. Sir Alan, to the surprise of most observers, narrowly failed to secure an extension of his mastership when a vote was taken among the fellows last year.

NHS staff cut by 10,000, Fowler says

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The number of staff in the National Health Service fell last year by 10,000, the first reduction since it was formed in 1948 and more than double the target set by ministers in last year's manpower cuts.

Provisional figures were given yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, to the House of Commons social services committee. He said that the reduction had been made without damage to the service.

The figures, he said, showed that the NHS expanded services last year, treating between 3 and 6 per cent more in-patients and 10 per cent more day cases.

Liberals blocked in move to set Liverpool budget

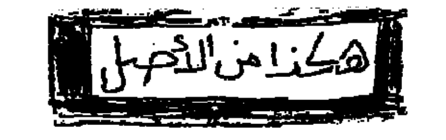
Liverpool's left-wing Labour group blocked a move by the Liberals to set a legal rate for the city yesterday.

The Liberal budget would have led to a 22 per cent rate increase for Liverpool, which is the only local authority still to fix a budget.

But the Labour group, who are continuing to hold talks with Whitehall after Tuesday's meeting with Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment, pledged that they would definitely set the rate on July 11.

Mr Les Stanford, district auditor, warned the council that yesterday marked the deadline beyond which Liverpool's 50,000 instalment ratepayers could not be legally compelled to pay their rates until the end of the financial year.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.60; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.60; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 58; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100



Investigators say blast that killed 15 probably caused by spark

An electrical spark probably caused the underground explosion at the Abbeystead water plant near Lancaster last month which claimed 15 lives, a preliminary investigation has found.

A press conference was told yesterday that scientists for the Health and Safety Commission had established that methane gas built up in a tunnel linking the Lune and the Wyre rivers in Lancashire. But it was emphasized that there was no indication that methane was present when the plant was being built. If there was, safety measures would have been taken.

Dr John Cullen, chairman of the commission, gave the preliminary findings to the press conference at the remote plant. A full report is expected in the autumn.

Dr Cullen said of the explosion: "We believe it was caused by an electrical spark over in the far corner of the valve house. We believe it was an electrical spark on the line to a floodlight which goes down into the distribution chamber."

Twelve people are still in hospital after the explosion.

Dr Cullen, who wore a safety helmet as he stood in front of the ruined pumping station, said on the blast's cause: "I wonder whether we shall ever know with certainty. We have evidence from witnesses that indicates that the flame began in that corner by a large floodlight.

"It is possible that somebody standing over there accidentally hit the cable above the gridding. If you kick a cable and it pulls a wire away from the light, you can get a very substantial spark with a big lamp like that."

Dr Cullen said that the explosion came after the methane began to build up to an explosive level. The commission's investigators were not absolutely sure where the spark came from.

"It could have been people smoking or flicking lighters or that sort of thing. This is not a no smoking area. It was not visualized as being dangerous", Dr Cullen said.

He explained during the 35-minute press conference why it had been decided not to hold a public inquiry. "A public inquiry is essentially a time-consuming activity", he said. It had been felt to be important to get the investigations under way to find out what the problems were.

Dr Cullen added: "We wanted to see if there were any other situations around the country which might come to the same grief as this one came to, and we wanted to find out quickly. We wanted to make sure this could not happen ever again."

"We know what to look for at other installations in the country, we were already doing that a week after the investigation begun," he said.

The methane gas had seeped through cracks in the main pipeline. There was nothing peculiar about this, Dr Cullen said: "the pipeline was not badly constructed." It was constructed to carry water from one river to the other. There were small cracks and fissures."

The methane had been able to build up because the system had been shut for long periods at a time. "When the pump was switched on, water begun to flow through and pushed the methane through to the vent house", Dr Cullen said.

"It then moved from there through a large duct into the valve house".

Dr Cullen said he had heard media comments that it was stupid that the vent led into the valve house. He commented: "Yes, it would be stupid if we thought that methane was going to be present. But there was no evidence beforehand that it was going to be present."

He added: "With hindsight I think you can say that the vent should go to the open air. But at the time it was not thought necessary to do that." For that reason electrical equipment at the plant was not flameproof. It was not the same sort of equipment as that housed in mines, for example.

Dr Cullen said the explosion had "lifted the roof". The roof had huge concrete beams resting on supports. They fell, crushing people underneath.

Answering questions, Dr Cullen said that the tunnel was driven by a contracting conpany for the water board. He added: "At this stage we have no evidence that methane was encountered when they were driving it.

"This is something we are investigating further. We want to know whether they encountered any methane in significant quantities."

Dr Cullen said that there was "no doubt at all" that the methane came from the surrounding earth strata, which was made up of millstone grit. He added: "The gas has to come in from the surrounding strata. If the presence of methane there is extremely unlikely then you know you are fairly safe."

Mr William Orr, the water board's divisional design and construction manager, said there was no design fault invloved. "It was quite capable of doing its job and transferring water." Although there were cracks in the concrete lining the tunnel, this was normally expected. due to shrinkage.

Crack in pipe lets in Methane gas

Valve house

Rush of water pushes Gas into Valve house



The Company of Wolves: adult fantasy.

Award for firm facing 'video nasty' charges

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The British Film Institute is about to bestow one of its most coveted awards on a company which is fighting a protracted legal battle against charges that it is distributing a "video nasty".

The institute, which is mainly funded by public sources, will announce at the weekend that its annual awards will include a category of commercial innovation to be presented to the Palace Group, which still faces a string of criminal prosecutions for distributing a video version of the spoof horror film *The Evil Dead*.

The verdict of the institute's judges is intended to put the industry firmly behind the young Palace company in its attempts to fight the growing dichotomy between censorship of cinema films and that of home videos.

Palace brought the American-made horror film into Britain – where it won a cult cinema audience with an "18" certificate. But when the film was released on video, it was seized by police in several parts of the country. Palace won the first case against the film, but now expects to fight several more local prosecutions. One of the company's directors, Mr Nik Powell, said the legal battle would cost it tens of thousands of pounds.

"Of course we are pleased to win the BFI award," Mr Powell said this week. But Palace might have been happier to see the dropping of the several charges facing them over the distribution of *The Evil Dead*, the next of which is due on July 12.

Palace has released a number of art films which became cult successes on video such as Werner Herzog's *Aguirre Wrath of God*, and Istvan Szabo's parable about an actor in Nazi Germany, *Mephisto*. The success of the company's distribution activities persuaded it to take the plunge into production, with *The Company of Wolves*, an adult fantasy film, shot at Shepperton on a budget of £1.5m, and due to open in the West End in September.

The BFI awards will also honour the veteran British makeup artist Stuart Freeborn who will receive a citation for technical achievement and the literary agent, Margaret Ramsay. Lord Bernstein will be made a fellow of the institute.

Mother loses battle for child

A mother lost the right to bring up her eight year old daughter yesterday because of the incompetence of the local council, according to a judge in the Family Division of the High Court.

The woman, aged 30, has never stoppedtrying to win back her daughter since she was taken nto care in 1976 as a battered baby at the age of 14 weeks.

Her husband was then jailed for six months for beating the child. She has since divorced him and remarried and now has a son aged three.

Mrs Justice Booth said that there was no criticism of her as a mother and with her new husand she could make a perfectly good home for her daughter. But she added that because of the incompetence and serious mishandling of the case by the Social Serviced depatment of Essex County Council, the nly home the girl knew was that f her foster parents who had loved and cared for her since she was taken into care.

The mother continued to see her daughter throughout that time and will still be able to see her on one day a month.

Mrs Justice Booth added, however, that it would destroy the girl if she was taken away from the only home that offered her security.

The mother did not criticize the foster parents who had provided an exceptional home.

But the judge said that the council had failed to deal frankly and honesty with any of the adults in the case, particularly the mother. No attempt was ever made to rehabilitate the girl with her mother and the protracted dealings over the future had left her a damaged child.

The judge said that because the council should have handled the case in an entirely different way she would order it to pay all the legal costs. She added that nobody in the case should be identified, to protect the girl.

Outside the court the mother said: "It is the end of my long fight and I feel I am being robbed of my daughter by the council."

Essex council said last night that while there has been inconsistencies in tha handling of the child's case between 1978 and 1981, there were many medical factors that made planning impossible, as a result of injuries inflicted on the child by her father in infancy.

Software on sale in High Street

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

One of Britain's largest retailers and the top dealer in home computers – W H Smith – has formed a joint venture with an American company to sell computer software in Britain.

The venture is an important departure for W H Smith, which is aiming its marketing at the business users with microcomputers the £600 range. The sales target for the first year is £2m which is expected to double in each of the next three years.

Between 250 and 500 dealers will form the backbone of the joint venture between Smith and Softeam Inc, the American partner. Mr Mark Vidovich, president of Softeam said of the partnership: "by combining our product and industry knowledge with the distribution and sales expertise of W H Smith, we know we have a successful partnership that will become the dominant distributor of business software in the UK".

Helicopter study demands action

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The risk of a fatal accident is five times as great in a helicpter as in an equivalent fixed wing aircraft and steps are urgently need to make them more safe, a Civil Aviation Authority study published yesterday says.

It recommends immediate action in four areas which might have helped to prevent Britain's worst helicopter accident when 20 people were killed in a British Airways crash off the Isles of Scilly last year. They are:

1 Improved flotation bag systems to inflate before or on "ditching" in the sea to prevent the helicopter sinking or at least to give adequate time for escape;

2 Better monitoring systems to give early warning of impending technical failure, enabling operators to cancel a flight or turn back before an emerging defect causes a crash;

3 Better protected fuel systems to reduce the risk of fire or explosions on impact; and

4 A "black box" for helicopters similar to that used on fixed wing aircraft to help explain why an accidnet happened.

Mr John Dent, chairman of the authority said at a press conference in London, that the report's short term measures, the fear listed above, would be "pursued energetically" with the helicopter operators and manufacturers. Longer term recommendations, affecting the design of the next generation of craft, would require international agreement and would take some time.

Action was needed first because of the recent level of accidents and the prospect of greater use of civil helicopters. Experts in the United States expect a doubling of use by 1990, primarily through inter-urban services operating from places such as disused rail yards.

But Mr Dent defended the record with the North Sea, in particular "not to be criticized in safety terms".

Review of Helicopters' Airworthiness Civil Aviation Authority, CAA House, 45 Kingsway, London WC2B 6TE; £2).

Prisoners 'live in fear of Nilsen'

Hardened criminals lived in fear of Dennis Nilsen taking another life while in prison, a court heard yesterday.

Michael Waight, aged 27, a prisoner serving a life sentence for wounding with intent to resist arrest, told Knightsbridge Crown Court, West London, that he served part of his sentence with Nilsen, who was convicted of six murders.

Waight said: "When an inmate like Nilsen comes into a prison it frightens everybody. With him having so long to serve, he has nothing to lose if he kills anyone in prison."

Waight was appearing as a defence witness for a fellow prisoner, Albert Moffat, aged 21, who is accused of slashing Nilsen's face with a razor in an exercise yard at Wormwood Scrubs prison, west London. Moffat denies wounding and claims he acted in self-defence.

Waight said he never noticed the scar on Nilsen's face after the attack. "You don't face prisoners like Nilsen," he said. "You don't look at them. That is considered a challenge. You just turn away."

Ruling later on parole pleas

After three days legal argument, the Court of Appeal yesterday reserved judgment in the appeal by four prisoners challenging the legality of the Home Secretary's new hard-line policy in granting paroles to murderers, drug dealers and violent offenders. No indication was given on the date of judgment which is expected before the end of the present legal term on July 31.

£809,627 win

Mr Dennis Dullea aged 66, a retired aircraft worker, yesterday received a summer record pools cheque for £809,6277

Help at hand for hot and bothered

Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Sun worshippers celebrating the solstice at Stonehenge this morning will have a little less to celebrate in the next day or two. The heat wave is over, forecasters say; and furthermore, it was not all that hot, anyway.

While many may have blamed a sleepless night on the steamy weather when they arrived for work late yesterday, experts were gently suggesting that at least a little of the heat was in the mind.

The arrival of the sunny spell, hot on the heels of a dismal early June and a drab May has persuaded some people that it is hotter than it often is at this time of year, a London Weather Centre forecaster said yesterday.

Temperatures nudged 27°C (80°F), yesterday, but during the last long hot summer, that of 1976, thermometer readings stayed in the nineties for days.

The hottest June night on record in many areas on Tuesday was followed by some absenteeism from work yesterday. In Bristol, where the overnight temperature stayed above 18°C (64°F), a spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce said: "We had reports of lateness and absenteeism because of the weather. People cannot adjust to it."

Forecasters introduced a breath of fresh air last night. A cooling wind is coming in from the north-west Atlantic and moving down through Scotland into England.

The weekend is therefore likely to be cooler, but temperatures are expected to rise again at the beginning of next week.

● The Welsh Water Authority has applied for government orders to impose restrictions on water use throughout the principality after the dryest spring on record (Tim Jones writes).

Weather forecast, back page

Four charged over £6m heroin haul

Three Birmingham men appeared in court at Ipswich, Suffolk, yesterday and were remanded in custody on charges arising from the seizure of what the Customs and Excise described as "the biggest heroin haul in the United Kingdom".

The drugs, weighing 39.95kg with a street value of 6m, were found at Felixstowe docks on June 6 during a search of the German-registered cargo vessel, Tristran.

The men, all remanded until next Monday, are Yasim Mohammed, aged 28, charged with importing prohibited drugs, Zahid Iqbal, aged 30, and Afsar Shah, aged 29, both charged with dealing in prohibited drugs.

The men were arrested last weekend at addresses in Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

TV staff fight for current affairs

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

Some of the BBC's best – known television presenters will tonight make am unprecedented public attempt to halt what they see as an irrevocable move away from popular current affairs.

John Tusa, presenter of *Newsnight*, who was recently voted television journalist of the year, and Nick Ross, Sarah Kennedy, and Glyn Worsnip, presenters of *Sixty Minutes*, are to address a meeting of MPs at the House of Commons to protest about the ending of *Sixty Minutes* next month.

BBC journalists' attitudes have hardened over the ending of the programme after a series of private meetings within the corporation which have left members of the National Union of Journalists convinced that the BBC plans to oust peak time current affairs coverage from its main channel.

The BBC's announcement of the end of *Sixty Minutes* two weeks ago gave no firm indication of what would replace it, but NUJ members believe that the changes are designed to herald a new chat show run by Terry Wogan and a new "soap opera" beginning at 5.30 each weekday evening.

At 6pm, 20 munutes later than the start of *Sixty Minutes*, a new programme, provisionally called *The Six O'Clock News*, will be broadcast for 25 to 30 minutes.

The programme will have two presenters – one of whom is expected to be the newsreader Sue Lawley – who will conduct a number of live interviews in between filmed reports.

Headless corpse case

Mother tells of deprived, disturbed son

From John Witherow Exeter

Mrs Joyce Strong, Michael Telling's mother, told Exeter Crown Court yesterday that her son had attempted suicide on several occasions and had once threatened her with a carving knife.

Mrs Strong, who was divorced from her first husband when Mr Telling was very young and has since remarried, said that her son spent three years in Maudsley psychiatric hospital and had been a disturbed and almost uncontrolable child.

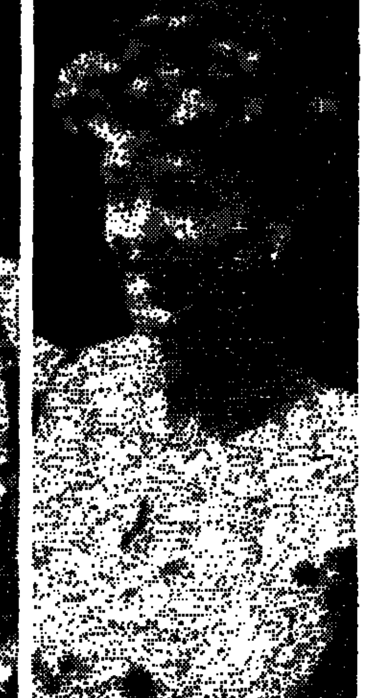
Mr Telling, aged 34, has been charged with the murder last year of his American wife, Monika Zumsteg-Telling, whose headless corpse was found near Exeter. He has denied murder and pleaded guilty to manslaughter by reason of diminished responsibility.

Mrs Strong, who lives in Sydney, said Mr Telling had been brought up by a succession of nannies and governesses, seeing little of her and witnessing violent arguments with her first husband.

She agreed with Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence, that she had shown slight affection for her son and that only in the past 12 months while he was awaiting trial had their relationship become close.

The jury was told that Mr Telling had a difficult childhood and had responded violently, setting fire to buildings, stealing, running naked into the road and getting expelled from schools.

In his early 20s, she said, he had twice attempted suicide, once by a drug overdose and on another occasion by not taking insulin to treat diabetes.



Three women in Michael Telling's life: Mrs Lynda Blackstock, aged 34, a former friend (left); Mrs Alison Telling, his first wife; and Mrs Susan Bright, aged 39, a recent friend. All three gave evidence yesterday.

The court was adjourned for 20 minutes when Mr Telling became visibly distressed at seeing his mother in the witness box.

Mrs Strong accepted that her son was "a boy deprived of affection. He reacted very violently and his behaviour became very disturbed. "Many of Michael's problems stem from his very lonely and unhappy childhood".

The court also heard from Mr Richard Richardson, a friend, that Mr Telling had been convicted in 1982 of firearms offences after his wife, a Californian womn, aged 26, had reported him to the police.

Mrs Lynda Blackstock a former friend of Mr Telling, whom he started to see after he had killed Monika, said he was obsessed by his wife and talked about her as if she were still alive. At the time, and on occasions when Miss Blackstock used to spend the night with Mr Telling, Monika's body was hidden in thhe summer house which was being converted into a sauna. She said he had tried to make love on several occasons but had failed.

Mr Telling's first wife, Alison, told the court that Monika Zumsteg Telling had visited her twice at her home in Torquay and had belittled her husband.

She told her she was considering getting pregnant so she could take the child back to the United States and use it as a lever to try to get more money from the Vestey family trust in a divorce settlement. "Ther was no affection in her conversation. She wa wholly critical and humiliating about him and his sexual prowess", she said.

Mrs Susan Bright, with whom Mr Telling had an affair said that he was "A gentle person who had a need to be needed. He was lonely and lacking in confidence".

The hearing continues today.

PARLIAMENT June 20 1984

New exam expected to raise standards

EDUCATION

A single systemn of examinations at 16-plus is to replace the present general certificate of education O levels and the certificate of secondary education, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced in a statement to the Commons. The new single system of examinations will be known as the general certificate of secondary education (GCSE).

The first courses will begin in the autumn of 1986 and the first awards in ther summer of 1988.

The single system, Sir Keith said, would be a powerful instrument for raising standard of performance at every level of ability.

His proposal was welcomed by the Opposition spokesman.

Sir Keith Joseph said: Our objectives are to improve the examination courses and to raise the standard of performance of all candidates. Four measures are needed to this end.

First, the 20 Examination Boards need to come together in five groups – four in England and one in Wales. This will reduce the excessive number of examining bodies, syllabuses and subject titles, which are now a source of confusion.

Second, all syllabuses need to be governed by national criteria now in preparation: in order to improve their coverage and content, and to ensure that all courses achieve a proper balance between acquiring knowledge and acquiring skills and understanding, and between theoretical and practical work.

Third, there is a need for differentiated papers or questions in every subject, so that each subject may be taught and examined in a way that reflects the widely differing abilities of candidates more effectively.

Fourth, examination grades should have a clearer meaning and pupils and teachers need clearer goals. We accordingly need grade-related criteria which wil specify the knowledge, understanding and skills expected for the award of particular grades.

We have decided that this programme will be implemented most quickly and effectively through a single system of examinations, to be known as the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE).

Such a system has been recommended to us by the Secondary Examinations Council and the great majority of organisations within the education service and outside it.

We are therefore today inviting the examinations boards to confirm their support for national criteria which will incorporate both a requirement for differentiated papers or questions for each subject and grade-related criteria as these come to be developed.

Given that confirmation the new system will be introduced for courses beginning in the autumn of 1986 with the first awards in the summer of 1988.

The GCSE will be a system of examinations, not a single examination. It will have the features essential for higher standards – fewer examining groups, national criteria, differentiated papers or questions, and grade-related criteria.

The certificates will be awarded by each examining group, with a seven-point scale of grades denoted by the letters A to G. Candidates who do not demonstrate the required minimum level of performance will fail. Grades A to C will embody standards at least as high as the corresponding O level grades A to C now do.

They will be clearly distinguished from grades D to G in that, within the examining groups, sole responsibility for setting and maintaining their standards will rest, with the GCE Boards, who will be required to give specific assurances to about the standard of these grades. When one of these grades, A to C, is awarded, this will be shown distinctively on the certificate.

The examinations will be supervised by the Secondary Examinations Council.

We propose an additional step to encourage the ablest pupils to pursue broad and balanced courses in the fourth and fifth years of secondary education. We shall invite the Secondary Examinations Council and the Examinations Boards to cooperate in the introduction of Distinction Certificates for candidates achieving good grades in a broad range of key subjects.

The new system of examinations will build on the strengths of O levels and will domore than O levels to stretch the ablest pupils; it will do more than CSE to motivate other pupils. It will more effectively promote worthwhile knowledge, understanding and skills. It will grade candidates by their performance better than now, on the basis of what they themselves know and can do and without regard to the performance of others.

It will be clearer to candidates, their parents and employers than is the present system, and it will be more cost-effective. A single system with the features and safeguards on which the Government insists will be a powerful instrument for raising standards of performance at every level of ability.

Mr Giles Radice, chief Opposition spokesman on education (Durham North, Lab), said the minister had at last recognized that having two systems of 16-plus examinations was divisive and wasteful. The change was supported by most informed opinion, including teachers, examination bodies and employee.

Whe were the old GCE boards being retained when the O level examination was being abolished? It was to be hoped that the minister was not trying to retain the O level examination under another name.

In this connexion (he continued) what is the purpose of having a distinction certificate? Is it the Secretary of State's sop to the Tory right, bringing back matriculation through the back door, and in which subjects does he believe that ought to be differentiated papers?

The old CSE and O level were designed to cover 60 per cent fo the relevant age group. What proportion would the new examination system cover? Would other types of assessment, such as profiling and continuous assessment, be encouraged under the new system?

Sir Keith Joseph said the GCE boards were being retained as important components of the standard setting mechanism. The distinction certificates were to encourage excellence and the proportion of the population for whom the new system was proposed was 100 per cent.

There would be a parallel Government initiative, records of achievement, which would be brought into effect after pilot schemes as soon as practicable.



Radice: Change supported by most informed opinion.

Mr Clement Freud (North East Cambridgeshire, L) said the success or failure of the scheme would depend on the cooperation of the teachers. The Secretary of State should do his best to improve the current strained relationship between his department and the teachers' unions.

Sir Keith Joseph said effectiveness in education depended upon cooperation with the teachers. The programme the Government was proposing would definitely involve special in-service training provision for some of its features.

Mr George Walden (Buckingham, C) said that outside the House and the educational establishment only one question would be asked as a result of today's statement: whether the Government was merging up or down.

Sir Keith Joseph said the Government was merging up. The system it proposed would be tougher, clearer and fairer. It would stretch the able and the average more.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): He can play around with structures and cosmetics and meddle with the arrangements in schools but the real problems are more money for education, teachers being properly paid, and young people who need motivation to pass exams have got to have a job at the end of it.

Sir Keith Joseph: The sad fact of long queues of unemployted owes much to the ignorance and obstructiveness of his attitude and the small minority who think like him.

Government defeated on postal ballots for union leaders

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Government was defeated by 20 votes in the House of Lords late on Tuesday night when an amendment was carried to the Trade Union Bill providing that elections to trade union national executive committees of people with voting rights must be conducted by postal ballots.

The amendment also laid down that responsibility for the surveillance of the distribution, return and counting of voting papers should be in the hands of an independent body. It was carried by 85 to 65.

The Earl of Gowrie, Minser of State, Privy Council, said the Government preferred its own proposals which would provide an incentive to postal ballots but the mover of the amendment, **Lord Beloff** (C) explained that his purpose was to establish the principle that direct postal ballots should be the norm and departures from this norm should have to be justified.

Lord Beloff said the Government had introduced two amendments which were meant to deal with the criticisms of its scheme and the case for postal ballots. They bore the mark not of ministerial inventiveness but the work of some civil servant whose idea of a hotly contested election was the annual ballot for the committee of the Athenaeum.

In these amendments, the Government appeared to be thrusting the burden of making certain that malepractices did not occur either on individual trade unionists or the courts. In the second amendment the Government gave away its entire case on practicabliity. If postal ballots became practicable because a court had ordered them, why should they not be practicable from the beginning and included in the Bill?

The minister should think again and come back with a suggestion which would make postal ballots sent to the individual homes the normal method by which the governing bodies of trade unions were elected.

Lord Marsh (Ind) said all the amendment sought to do was to provide ordinary members of trade unions with the protection of secrecy when they took part in a ballot on what could be a highly controversial matter.

As well as support from the Labour Opposition, the Government would have the support of the Socialist Workers' Party, Militant Tendency, Arthur Scargill and the *Morning Star*.

He could not begin to understand how anyone could support the principle of compulsory ballots but deny those concerned the right to cast their votes without fear of itimidation or ballot-rigging which had been widespread in trade unions for generations. Ballots of themselves did not prevent corruption in the trade unions. It was the way in which they were conducted which mattered.

Workplace ballots were not and could not be secure from interference and they could not be secret because people who worked together were bound to be aware of the views of their workmates.

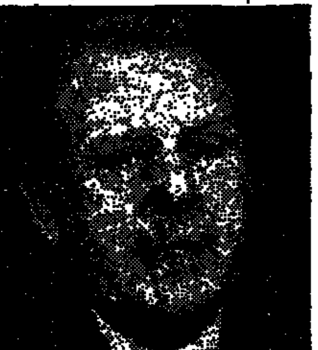
During the miners' strike, some very brave men had fought their to work, with the aid of the police, through the screaming and fighting ranks of Arthur Scargill's stormtroopers.

When the strike was over, those same thugs would be back in charge of local union branches. Among their other duties would be the task of ensuring fair play in the ballots. They would not easily forget or forgive those who challenged their authority.

Yet they were told by the Government it would be wrong to allow people to vote in the security of their own homes so that nobody could know how they voted because nobody would know whether they did vote.

The House should consider whether the bullyboys seen on the TV screens would be more likely to support or oppose the amendment. He had no doubt the militants would oppose it.

Lord McCarthy, for the Opposition, said he was not saying there were no malpractices. He was saying the degree of malpractice that existed in all voluntary organizations existed in trade unions but, by and large, they were no worse than anywhere else and did not justify what was being proposed in the amendment.



Marsh: Ballot-rigging has been widespread.

Lord Denning, supporting the amendment, said that he could imagine there being case after case brought by individuals before a judge challenged the fairness of timing of a workplace ballot under the Government's later amendment.

The only safe, unchallengeable form of ballot was a postal ballot. That was why it was proper to accept the amendment, at least in principle.

Lord Maude (C) said he preferred the Government amendment which gave a reasonable opportunity to vote by post and which would produce a mixed system.

Lord Harris of Greenwich (SDP), supporting the amendment, said that the electricians union had produced a computerized register of members to vote by post. If they could do it he saw no reason why othe unions should not do it.

Lord Graham of Edmonton (Lab) opposing said that no voting method would be safe and watertight. The postal ballot would have a great deal of merit but also had demerits.

Earl De La Warr (C) said he had spoken to an industrial consultant who was once an industrial wrecker and heard how votes were, for instance, collected and then put down the lavatory. When there were any intermediates in a ballot and if they were highly trained in subversion – as many were – manipulations could not be stopped other than by postal means.

Lord Campbell of Alloway (C) said he opposed the amendment which was a woeful declaration of fundamental mistrust in the trade union movement. Unless there was independent supervision at all stages, postal ballots would still be wide open to manipulation.

The Earl of Gowrie, for the Government, said the supporters of the amendment were pushing at an open door. The Government did wish to do everything practicable to ensure the spread of postal ballots which were the best safeguard against intimidation and malpractice. Wherever possible, union members should be allowed to cast their votes away from the workplace.

The amendments he would be moving later were designed to provide for postal voting, where intimidation was feared or malpractice proved, and to act as a powerful incentive for unions at large to move to a system of postal ballots.

It would not be right to require unions to conduct elections by post in all circumstances.

Trade union leaders would do everything they could to frustrate the legislation and they had a duty not to furnish them with the arguments they were seeking. They must not be given an easy target.

The amendment would give them the opportunity denied to them since 1979, to convince trade unions members that what the Goverument was asking was excessive and unreasonable.

Union leaders bitterly opposed to the Government's legislation would prefer the amendment to the Government's proposals which would offer no justification for any union refusing a postal vote to members asking for one.

The difference between the Government and supporters of the amendment was one of timing and method and not of pupose, but timing was critical. It would not be wise at this time to be as prescriptive or severe as Lord Beloff had proposed.

The committee stage was adjourned until Monday.

No special category for arrested pickets

COAL DISPUTE

Those who broke the criminal law in Scotland in pursuance of industrail action would be prosecuted, Mr Peter Fraser, Solicitor General for Scotland, insisted during exchanges on the miners' strike.

He said people charged with criminal offences arising out of incidents on the picket lines did not fall into any special category.

What (he said) I am not prepared to say is that because this is an industrial dispute if there are breaches of the criminal law in these circumstances we are going to tun a blind eye.

Mr Fraser announced that 770 people had been arrested, charged and had been or would be reported to the procurators fiscal in connextion with incidents arising out of the miner's strike.

Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab): In view of the deplorable scenes at Orgreave earlier this week and the possibility of the British Steel Corporation trying to restart convoys of coke lorries to Ravenscraig, will Mr Fraser remind the police that peaceful picketing is not a crime?

Will he like me, condemn picket line violence from whatever source to avoid a repetition of the bloody pitched battles being provoked by hooligans in uniform using truncheons and horses's hooves to try and beat the miners into submission.

Mr Fraser: I am perfectly willing to say peaceful picketing is not a criminal offence. I only wish he would reiterate to his friends that the TUC code of conduct suggests there should only be six works people on a picket line.

For Mr Canavan to suggest that condemnation of violence should only be directed against those who have the luckless task of trying to keep order between those who want to go to work and those seeking to stop them seems to be wholly wrong.

Mr Gerald Malone (Aberdeen South, C): Can the Solicitor General assure us that no special instructions will be given to procurators fiscal in respect of the prosecution of miners arrested while picketing? Can he assure us that they will be treated in exactly the same way as any other common criminal, because that is exactly what they are.

Mr Harry Ewing, an Opposition spokesman on industry: These matters are sub-judice. It is not right to describe untried people as common criminals.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill): I am well aware of these matters. I am listening very carefully.

Mr Fraser: No special instructions are being given with regard to any offences arising out of incidents on picket lines involving miners. As I inicated, the charges that have been made, and those cases which have already come before the courts, are not in any way special offences.

They are ordinary offences. There is nothing unusual or special about them. All we are concerned about is that there are no criminal offences perpetrated on the picket lines in Scotland.

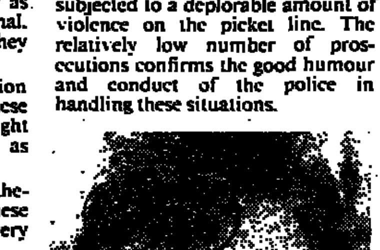
Mr John Home Robertson (East Lothian, Lab): The police and the courts are now deeply involved in this dispute on behalf of the Government. This Government has taken industrial relations back to the grim bleak days of weapons, arrests, horses and threats of financial deprivation of miners' families.

Mr Fraser: It is appalling that the police and the courts have to be involved in this. But while people are trying to get to work and other people are trying to stop them, and there are on these occasions breaches of the police and the procurators fiscal have to be involved, and eventually the courts.

Mr Alex Eadie (Midlothian, Lab): The time has arrived for conciliation not confrontation. Will Mr Fraser do *all* he can to endorse the initiative that has been taken by Mr Stanley Orme, Opposition spokesman on energy, in getting negotiations going, something, incidentally, that his Government should have done a long, long time ago.

Mr Fraser: In this matter my unhappy responsibility is to ensure that where there are breaches of the criminal law they are properly brought before the courts and are dealt with fairly and impartially.

Mr Michael Hirst (Strathkelvin and Bearsden, C): The police have been subjected to a deplorable amount of violence on the picket line. The relatively low number of prosecutions confirms the good humour and conduct of the police in handling these situations.



Malone: Treat them as common criminals.

Mr Fraser: The police have an extremely difficult job to perform. Recently we have not had quite the same violent incidents that have been experienced in the south.

Mr Donald Dewar, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland: Will Mr Fraser dissociate himself from the assumption apparently made by Mr Malone that everyone who is charged is by definition a common criminal.

Mr Fraser: Those people who are charged with criminal offences arising out of incidents in this action do not fall into any special category. If they are convicted it will be because they have been in breach of the criminal law of Scotland. In those circumstances, once convicted, the description Mr Malone gave is wholly accurate.

Mr Tom Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab): To say that be is a common criminal, of an uncharged prisoner is an unparliamentary word. It is quite as bad as calling anybody a liar.

The Speaker: I hope that I did not hear anybody here accuse another MP of being a common criminal.

Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab): There is a tradition or a rule about not referring to matters which are sub judice. Those miners who have been arrested and perhaps initially charged have not received a fair trial yet, and Mr Malone, who is a lawyer and knows about these matters was deliberately referring to them as common criminals. He should be made to withdraw. I would have, if I had said it.

The Speaker: He must be responsible for his statements. I am concerned about accusations about MPs.

Mr Harry Ewing (Falkirk, East, Lab): May I ask you, Mr Speaker, to operate the sub judice rule on the strictest basis possible.

Both Mr Malone and, more surprisingly, the Solicitor General have prejudiced the trial of every miner charged over the past few weeks and there are now no circumstances in which those miners can possibly have a fair trial.

The Speaker: I was listening carefully and he and the House may be sure I listened with great care for sub judice matters but no individual names were mentioned.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): You, Mr Speaker, and many others before you have said clearly when matters are before the court it is for MPs, with special reference to this side, to invoke the idea that people have been charged and prosecuted.

Everyone of the 700 miners is an individual case so you cannot say, because there are a lot, forget about them, and they are only miners. They are the wealth creators, working class people who are branded under the sub judce rule. Those people should be treated in the same way as those who represent the establishment

Mr Malone: My position is perfectly clear. No distinction should be made by the Solicitor General when people are prosecuted, whether they are common criminals or miners on the picket line. I made no allegation about people arrested on the picket line.

Bishop's plea for long-term unemployed

The Government's policy towards the long-term unemployed was putting families under great strain and excluding them from the community **the Bishop of Carlisle**, the Rt Rev Henry Halsey, said during question time in the House of Lords.

He had asked whether, in view of the increasing number of persons unemployed for long periods on low incomes, the Government would transfer them to the long-term rate of supplementary benefit.

Lord Glenarthur, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, replied: The Government is aware of the argument for extending the supplementary benefit long-term scale rate to the long-term unemployed, but the cost would be £480m and on this ground alone cannot be justified.

The Bishop of Carlisle: The matter is felt keenly as a matter of injustice not only by members of all churches, but members of all political parties as well. The Government is placing many families under very great strain and also excluding them from life in the community.

Lord Glenarthur: I note his view, but the fact is this particular rate was introduced by the Labour Government in 1966 and no Labour Government exended the long-term rate to the unemployed.

Since the Government came into office we have reduced the qualifying period from two years to one. We cannot do everything, but what we have done is a step in the right direction.

Campaign against cuts 'fallen on its face'

HEALTH SERVICE

The political campaign against cuts in the health service had fallen flat on its face because the facts did not support it, **Mr George Younger**, Secretary of State for Scotland, said at question time in the Commons. He was replying to **Mr George Robertson** (Hamilton, Lab), who said the crisis in the NHS was measured by the serious squeeze on services which people were experiencing.

Sir Hector Monro (Dumfries, C) has asked what additional funding had been made available to the health service in Scotland in real terms since 1979.

Mr Younger: Gross expenditure on the NHS in Scotland has risen from £883m in 1978-79 to an estimated £1,760m in 1983-84 – almost double in cash terms. This has allowed for real growth in the health service of 7 per cent.

Sir Hector Monro: This is excellent news and totally refutes the irresponsible statements by socialist MPs and trade unions about cuts.

Mr Younger: It makes the so-called health service cuts campaign look ridiculous.

Mr Willian Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): Since the nurses' pay increase awarded a week or two ago will mean that they are worse off in real terms than in 1974 and since the Government presumed an incerase in salaries of 3 per cent does that not mean that in the event of them getting 6 to 7 per cent there will be a worse service for patients?

Mr Younger: It is this Government which has given nurses a pay review body, has accepted in full the first recommendations of that body and on pay has dug into the contingency fund to pay 80 per cent of that from its own resources.

Mrs Anna McCurley (West Renfrew and Inverclyde, C) asked for confirmation that under this Goverment the enviable position of Scotland in relation to the rest of the United Kingdom in terms of a better ratio of doctors and nurses to patients was being maintained.

Mr Younger: That is so. It is a reflection of the fact that Scotland has a greater health problem than the rest of the UK and the Government therefore allocates greater funds to deal with it.

Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab): How much additional funding would have been available to NHS patients if highly paid consultants at places like Edinburgh Royal Infirmary had not been allowed to break the law by admitting private patients over the legally authorized limit? Will he order an inquiry into this corrupt practice?

Mr Younger: Such allegations could be the subject of prosecution or legal action. As this could come to me in a appellate capacity I should make no comment except to say that it is for the Lothian health authority to investigate any such allegation, as I am sure they will do.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on new technology. **Lords** (3): Health and Social Security Bill, committee, third day.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Mr Alistair Graham's removal from the General Council of the TUC is bad news for the Labour Party as well as for the trade union movement itself. He emerged at the TUC last September as the epitome of a modern, moderate, realistic trade union leader. His taunting of Mr Scargill went down well in the conference hall and must have struck an even more responsive chord in the country.

Although he was arguing that the trade union movement, with its separate interests, should not breathe down the neck of the Labour Party, his remarks should have been reassuring to more thoughtful Labour members. As he said, the greatest favour the TUC could do the Labour Party was to restore the standing, influence and popularity of the trade union movement.

A temporary partial eclipse

But if Mr Graham's prominence then was a move in that direction, his partial eclipse now will have precisely the opposite effect. My guess is that it will be only temporary. The Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA) is known as a highly volotile union. The left-wing executive which was elected last month may well be replaced next year by a right-wing one, which would restore Mr Graham to the general council.

In any case, his position as general secretary of the union seems secure, probably beyond the remaining two years of his present term of office, because he is elected by all members of the union in a postal ballot.

By its amendment to the Trade Union Bill on Tuesday evening, the House of Lords has now made it much more likely that this will become the general method for electing trade union leaders. If so, it would appreciably – though not invariably – improve the chances of moderates being elected. That would over a period of time indirectly benefit the Labour Party as well.

Labour's trade union rudder

But the decisions which will have the greatest immediate impact upon both the trade union movement and the party will be the result of the election, to be announced a week today, of the new general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the choice later in the year of a successor to Mr Len Murray as general secretary of the TUC.

Throughout its history the Labour Party has depended upon an effective partnership between the parliamentary leadership and the most powerful trade union barons. The influence of the trade union bosses, with their block votes at party conferences, is not easy to defend on grounds of democratic principle. But when it is not exercised, and power gravitates to union mavericks and the constituency parties, the party appears rudderless.

As general secretary of the TGWU, Mr Moss Evans has been weak in his leadership and ineffective in his influence on the party. If Mr Ron Todd is his sucessor it seems unlikely that he will personally become a leading force in Labour politics. The tendency will be to maintain the present style of collective leadership in the union.

Active support for Kinnock

But if Mr George Wright takes over there will be a determined attempt to restore the tradition of strong personal leadership that was started by Ernest Bevin. Mr Wright is regarded as the more right-wing of the candidates, but it would probably be more accurate to see him as the more pragmatic. He would be prepared to do business on behalf of the union with any government that held office. But he would also be active in Labour politics, and his power would be exercised very much in support of Mr Kinnock.

So too would the influence of Mr Murray's probable successor, Mr Norman Willis. The general secretary of the TUC does not carry the same clout in the Labour Party as the general secretary of the TWGU. No block votes are at his disposal. But he does have some influence.

If the holders of both these offices are strongly supportive of the party leader, that would still leave him with the task of developing policies and presenting a face that would be acceptable to the electorate at large. But it would at least provide what the history of the party suggests is the basic condition for successful leadership.

Civil Service security

Unions expect 20,000 lie tests a year

By Richard Evans

The 60,000 civil servants who have been subject to positive vetting because of their sensitive work will probably soon be forced by the Government to undergo a lie detector test, the Council of Civil Service Unions told MPs last night.

"Either a future spy scandal or, more likely, the general attrition usually involved in the development of security screening, will probably ensure the extension of polygraph testing to all positively vetted posts in the Civil Service", the council said.

That could lead, with the regular five-yearly review of such posts and the vetting of new entrants, to 20,000 lie detector tests a year, the council maintained. The polygraph is now being used to vet staff at the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham

In evidence to the Commons Select Ommittee on Employment, which is investigating the implications of the polygraph, the council also said that in the wake of the recent Sarah Tisdall case the lie detector may be used by the Government as a short-cut method to unearth similar low-ranking Whitehall moles who leak confidential material, particularly if it can be shown to save police time.

"Polygraph testing could, therefore, be used in routine inquiries of this kind, or, more likely, be introduced before any civil servant is given a post involving access to classified material, but not normally subject to the positive vetting procedure.

"Potentially this would cover all civil servants in headquarter offices, together with a high proportion of those in operational outstations.

Thereafter, it would be but a short step to the use of the polygraph on the wide scale, which is currently envisaged in the United States Federal Civil Service".

The council, which represents nine trade unions with 530,000 non-industrial civil servant members, says that the polygraph is highly dangerous to innocent individuals because of its inaccuracy and unreliability and called on the select committee to recommend a total ban on its use in the United Kingdom.

● The council will today ask the High Court to overturn the Government's ban on trade unions at GCHQ. The case, which will take the form of a judicial review, is expected to last a week.

Secret papers doctored to catch 'moles'

Government departments have adopted a new technique for doctoring secret documents in an attempt to trap "moles" who leak information to newspapers (Peter Hennessy writes).

The extensive installation of word processors and electronic typewriters in Whitehall offices has facilitated the new security method.

Each copy of a sensitive document has at least one distinctive feature. Usually it takes the form of a slightly bigger gap between a pair of words in a line. So, if a newspaper prints the photocopy of a leaked document, even if care has been taken to remove the normal marks of identification such as copy number and name of recipient, the original can be traced.

As the case of Miss Sarah Tisdall, the Foreign Office clerk jailed this year for six months under section 2 of the official secrets Act, 1911, showed, such information can make all the difference between a failed and a successful leak inquiry by narrowing the molehunt to a small number of people.

The new technique is the second technical breakthrough to emerge from the Cabinet's Security and Policy Methods Committee recently. The first was the installation of photocopiers which take a second, concealed print which remains inside the machine.

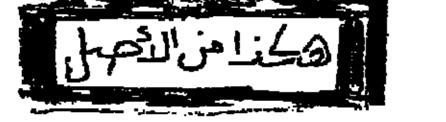
Ironically, the Civil Service Unions, which have recently affiliated to the 1984 Campaign for Freedom of Information, have adopted both techniques in an effort to deter leaking from their council committees. A union source said yesterday: "We copied the idea from the Government".



Somersaulting bed saves family

The wreckage of a house in Reresby Road, Whiston, near Rotherham, in south Yorkshire, after a gas explosions yesterday. A somersaulting bed saved a family of three trapped beneath the debris of the collapsed house. Mr Cedric Fawcus, aged 58, his wife Eileen, aged 56, and their daughter Penny, aged 21, were rescued after fire crews and police dug for 50 minutes after hearing noises beneath the rubble. Mr Fawcus, and his wife were found under their bed which had fallen through the floor. The daughter, a college lecturer, was found crouched beneath a roof timber, surrounded by rubble.

The couple's bed had saved them when the force of the blast caused the bedroom floor to cave in. The bed turned upside down and the matress landed on top of Mr and Mrs Fawcus, protecting them from the rubble which rained down. A suspected gas leak had been reported.



Hongkong team to tell Peking of worries over territory's future

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

Three unofficial members of Hongkong's legislative council leave here today to meet senior Chinese leaders in Peking and discuss the future of the British-ruled territory, sovereignty over which is due to revert to China in 1997.

Sir Sze-Yuen Chung, Miss Lydia Dunn and Mr Lee Wuo-Wei who hold their posts on the council through appointment by the Govenor, are hoping to make Peking more receptive to the views of Hongkong people on the arrangements for transfer of soveriegnty and the political system thereafter.

Meanwhile two Foreign Office experts, Dr David Wilson and Mr Fred Burrows, left for the Chinese capital yesterday to prepare for technical discussion about the drafting of a Sino-British agreement which is expected to be finished by September.

Mr Burrows and Dr Wilson have had a busy round of talks here with Sir Edward Youde, the governor, Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, the chief secretary, and other officials.

Sir Sze-Yuen, a prominent industrialist and public figure, said before leaving for Peking: "We are trying to get the best settlement for the people of Hongkong." Miss Dunn is a businesswoman who has been active in public affairs in recent years, and Mr Lee is a prominent banker.

The three are seen as broadly representing the views of the unofficial members of the legislative and executive councils, the closest thing Hongkong has to a "loyal opposition." Council members visited London recently to put their views to Government leaders and MPs.

Their expressed concern is that they and other public figures in Hongkong should be given a chance to debate the terms of the futue Sino-British agreement

The accord is expected to provide for 50 years of internal autonomy for Hongkong after 1997 as a "special adminisrative region" of the People's Republic of China. Peking would be broadly responsible for Hongkong's foreign relations and defence, although it would be permitted to negotiate trade deals and related matters on its own. Chinese troops would replace the present British garrison from 1997 on.

The capitalist, laissez-faire econimy which has been so successful in building Hongkong's prosperity is to be retained for that period, as well as the British-style legal system, and freedoms of expression and travel which Hongkong people enjoy at present. However, many local people are worried about the lack of guarantees for those promises in view of China's unstable political course inthe past 35 years of Communist rule.

The biggest difficulty is expected to be th planning of increasingly democratic organs of government for Hongkong, where so far there have been elections only for seats on the urban council and rural district boards.

The Chinese leaders understand the word "democratic" in quite a different light from its meaning in the West. Although it claims to operate "democratic centralism," the Chinese Communist Party exerts control over all important decisions in China, and the electoral process there is a rubber stamp.

Chinese officials are concerned that any democratic ferment in Hongkong might throw up political figures too independent for Peking's liking.

Hongkong's choice, page 12

Marcos gun squad kills 5 in Manila

From Keith Dalton Manila

Manila's "secret marshals" have shot dead five suspected criminals two days after President Marcos ordered a squad of 1,000 men to ride on city buses to protect passengers from pickpockets and robbers.

Despite "shoot to disable" orders, all five men were shot in street open battles and died from multiple wounds to the upper body, mostly in the chest and head. Three others who escaped were believed to have been wounded.

The deaths and apparant disregard of the "shoot to disable" orders has convinced human rights lawyers that Manila is about to witness a repitition of the 1982 kiling of scores of alleged criminals by an earlier band of "secret marshals".

Strong criticism of these execution-style killings, which began in August 1982, caused the vioent anti-crime campaign to peter out after several months.

"It's 1982 all over again," Mr Rene Saguisag, a human rights lawyer said yesterday. He claims that personal and political enemies were liquidated during the first campaign.

President Marcos said on Monday that the secret marshals were needed to combat "a resurgence of hold-ups and other criminal activities."

Police say the five men killed were heavily tattooed, indicating that they were criminal gang members. They also allege the suspected criminals opened fire first after ignoring appeals to surrender.

Hasty talks for Libyans in Athens

From Mario Modiano Athens

Libya's Foreign Minister, Dr Ali Abdulsalam al-Treiki, had an unscheduled round of talks with Greek leaders yesterday after arriving suddenly in Athens for a visit hastily labelled "official" by his embarrassed Greek hosts.

A Greek spokesman said the Libyan minister was here for discussions on Libya's overdue debts to private Greek construction companies, estimated at between £80m and £140m. However, this could hardly explain the abruptness of the visit or the level of the talks.

It did not explain, for instance, a meeting late on Tuesday night with Mr Pafsanias Zakolikos, the Defence Under Secretary who deals with the Greek military industry, a frequent supplier of small arms and ammunition to arab States.

Dr Al-Treiki, whose official title is Secretary of the Liaison Bureau for External Affairs of the Libyan Jamahiriya, had a one-hour meeting with Mr Andeas Papandreou, Greece's Socialist Prime Minister.

They are believed to have discussed the possibility of an official visit to Libya by the Greek Prime Minister who maintains friendly relations with Colonel Gaddafi. Although the latter's scheduled visit to Greece in 1982 was cancelled at the last minute because President Karamanlis refused to treat him, as head of State, which officially he is not.

The problem posed by Libya's "suicide squads" sent abroad to liquidate Colonel Gaddafi's expatriate opponents, is likely to be raised.

Howe denies lethargy over Grenada crisis

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

The British Government yesterday rejected criticism by an all-party committee of MPs that it had been lethargic during the days leading up to the invasion of Grenada by the United States on October 25 last year.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, denied any suggestions that embassies and high commissions abroad were not active in seeking information about the developing crisis, that ministers and officials in London failed to assess the available information promptly and to the best of their ability, or that the Government failed to respond with action as the crisis developed.

In a critical report published in April the Commons foreign affairs committee accused the US Government of deliberately keeping Britain in the dark about its intentions.

It described the Conservative Government as "reacting passively to the events unfolding in the Caribbean and basing its reaction to those events entirely on the advice received from Washington, which in the end proved to be unreliable advice."

Sir Geoffrey, in his reply to the committee, said the Government expressed reservations to the United States about ideas for military action on October 21 and 22. Both he and the Prime Minister personally approved the order to HMS Antrim to sail from Cartagena on October 23.

On October 24 the Government had made it plain to the United States that Britain was against military action.

The High Commission in Bridgetown alone sent 30 telegrams about the crisis between October 19 and 24, and Britain had representatives on the spot throughout the crisis. He did not believe an emissary from London would have been any better placed to conduct discussions with Caribbean leaders.

The Foreign Secretary's response to the committee was, as expected, low-key, reflecting the Government's desire not to cause any further upset in relations with the United States.

Government reply to 2nd report from the Foreign Affairs Committee. Session 1983-84 (Stationery Office: £2.25).

Aspects of West Berlin: 2

279,114 flights that beat the Russian blockade

From Michael Binyon, Berlin

Thirty-five years ago the Russians lifted their blockade of West Berlin, admitting defeat in their 13-month attempt to starve 2,500,000 people into submission to Communist rule. Four months later the Western allies flew their last planeload to the beleaguered city, ending the famous airlift that lasted 462 days and transported over 2,325,000 tons of food, coal and other essential supplies.

The blockade, more than any other Soviet action, signalled the end of the wartime alliance and the start of the Cold War. The airlift fundamentally changed the relationship between the victorious Western allies and the battered people of West Berlin, transforming the occupying forces into the protecting powers, henceforth committed to the defence, by force if necessary, of West Berlin's freedom.

Today, while cautious progress is being made in relations between the two German states and the 1971 four-power agreement guarantees a semblance of normality to West Berlin, the lessons of the airlift have not been forgotten.

Templehof airport, built in grandiose style by the Nazis, occupied by the Americans and used as the main touchdown point for the stream of Dakotas that arrived once every 90 seconds at peak periods, is still maintained in readiness for another airlift, even though all civilian traffic has moved to the airport at Tegel.

The three air corridors, the lifelines across East Germany through which 350 planes made 279,114 flights, are still vital to Berlin and to Western defence.

And the goodwill earned in 1948 and 1949 by American "candybomber" pilots who dropped lollipops to the children watching on the mounds of rubble at the end of the runway, has never been dissipated. Berliners still gather for the annual anniversary ceremonies at the three-pronged airlift memorial to the 39 British and 31 Americans killed in crashes and accidents during the emergency.

The blockade began, without warning, on June 24, 1948, when the Russians imposed a total ban on food and power supplies to West Berlin. Road, rail and water transport between the city and West Germany was also halted. West Berliners were still free to move in and out of the city – the Wall had not been built – and Russians tried to induce them over to the East with promises of extra rations.

Allied reaction was swift. General Lucius Clay, head of the American military government, organized airborne supplies within 48 hours. Transport squadrons, equipped with DC4 Skymasters, were put on standby at bases all over the world and ordered to Germany.



Airborne lifeline: Three children watching the airlift amid West Berlin's rubble.

They were joined by RAF squadrons on June 28.

Forty days after the blockade began, 81 DC3s and 74 DC4s were flying round the clock to Tempelhof and Gatow, the British airbase in Berlin. On July 5 the first British flying boats splashed down on the Havel river. On July 7 the first plane load of coal was flown in.

The Allies used airstrips all over Germany to load supplies, and the French, who did not fly during the airlift, built Tegel as a third touchdown point. Bad weather often created difficulties, but only once, for three hours on August 13, were flights called off because thick fog left pilots with no idea where they were. Radar experts alowed 85,000 planes to land on instruments in zero visibility in Berlin and West Germany during the airlift.

During the blockade essental services were reduced to a minimum. Public transport shut down at 6pm, electric power was available twice a day for periods of two hours each, and gas consumption was drastically reduced. People grew what they could and ate mainly dried food, which was easier to fly in. For the entire winter each household was issued with 25lbs of coal.

Berliners remember the blockade more for the cold than for the hunger. It was a bitter winter and all city's trees were used for firewood. Coal, making up two thirds of all cargo, had to be used to generate power.

The key men in the operation were the loaders. Herr Hans Günther, 21 at the time and still working today with the American police at Tempelhof, said in the first month it took a shift of 12 men 20 minutes to empty a plane of coal. The rate was quickly stepped up and on April 16, 1949, 2,764 planes ferried in a record total of 13,147 tons of cargo. In the final months the Allies organized a competition and Herr Gunther was in the winning team that unloaded 180 100lb sacks of coal in 4½ minutes.

He remembers various incidents as he demonstrates his awards and photographs: the plane that, unannounced, brought in DM5m in new West German currency; another plane full of single cartons of cigarettes and cornflakes that took an eternity to unload; the time when a pilot, looking at his watch, took off with a loader who was still getting out an awkward sack and brought the bewildered man back on the next run four hours later.

Today Tempelhof is silent. The only traffic is the occasional American military plane from bases in West Germany and a flight a month from North Carolina to give American-based pilots experience of flying through the air corridors.

Tomorrow: Europe's gay capital?

Britain to protest over Israel's treatment of attache in 'spy' incident

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Britain is to complain to Israel about the treatment of Colonel Peter Mitchell, its military attaché, who, with two Italian colleagues, was detained for two-and-a-half hours on Tuesday under suspicion of illegally photographing a military airbase.

British officials have been angered by press suggestions that Colonel Mitchell, the Italian military Attaché and the deputy air attaché, were spying, and that they later exposed their film in order to destroy evidence.

Officials believe a false version of events was circulated by the Irish police, who initially detained the men.

An embassy spokesman told *The Times*: "The matter is still being studied, but as far as we are concerned, we are satisfied that the Colonel did nothing wrong.

"We intend to raise the matter with the Israeli authorities to complain at the treatment he received from the police despite his diplomatic status and the fact that he did nothing wrong".

Colonel Mitchell, aged 52, is from the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and has served in the British Embassy here for the past 18 months. In 1947 he was awarded the OBE for services in Northern Ireland and he has also served as deputy military attaché in the Netherlands and at the headquarters of the British Army of the Rhine.

The embarrassing affair which began on Tuesday morning has been marked by widely-conflicting accounts fromn European and Israeli sources.

It has been complicated by the fact that neither the British nor the Italian ambassadors has been able to register a protest in person because they have been unable to enter the Israeli foreign Ministry, whose employees are working to rule as part of a pay dispute.

According to the British, the three – all in civilian clothes – were stopped by the police a few miles from the base, forcefully detained in their vehicle and only later allowed to go to the foreign liaison office at the defence ministry in Tel Aviv.

"There, as a gesture of good will and under prrotest, they agreed to expose the film in their cameras," the spokesman explained.

An Italian source said that none had taken pictures of military installaons but they had refused on prinxciple to waive their diplomatic immunity and allow their film to be examined by the Israelis.

The British official denied two charges given wide circulation in yesterday's Istraeli newspapers and described local media coverage as "sensational". He stated that the men had never entered a restricted military area, and had remained at all times on the public highway. He added that Colonel Mitchell had "had at no time" taken photographs of military installations

The Israrli police, for their part, claimed that a civillian had reported three men taking photographs of the air base at Tel Nof, abbout 15 miles south of Tel Aviv.

A spokesman said that when approached, the diplomats had wound up the windows of their vehicle, displayed diplomatic documents through the glass and refused to communicate with the police until a member of the Army's liaison unit arrived some time later.

Here were signs last night that the Israeli authorities were trying to minimize the diplomatic damage caused by the incident and local reports said there was no quesion of the attach3e's being expelled.

The affair has arisen at a sensitive period for Anglo-Israeli relations, when Israel's Defence Ministry is attempting to persuade Britain to cooperate in joint weapons development.



Vienna outrage: All that remains of the diplomat's car yesterday in Prinz Eugen Strasse

Bomb kills Turkish diplomat in Vienna

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

A bomb which exploded here outside the Turkish Embassy killed a diplomat and injured several pedestrians yesterday.

The 12lb device, which the police think may have been operated by remote control, exploded in a car being driven by Mr Oczen Erdogan, described variously by diplomats at the embassy as a commercial attaché or asian expert on labour affairs.

Witnesses said that Mr Erdogan had just driven up to the embassy and spoken to the police guard when the bomb exploded. The policeman on duty was critically ill in hospital.

Damage was slight however to the nineteenth-century residential palais in the fashionable Prinz Eugen Strasse which houses several embassies.

Although Mr Erdogan was an Embassy employee his status is unclear. His name does not appear on the latest diplomatic list and his car, according to police reports did not b ear a diplomatic registration number.

PARIS: The self-styled Armenian Revolutionary Army claimed responsibility for the explosion in a telephone call (Reuter reports).

A woman said that members of the group had claimed responsibility already for bomb attacks in Vienna, Brussels and Lisbon.

The caller said: "We chose Vienna for its symbolic value, because those who avenge the genocide struck there the first time in 1975."

Three men burst into Turkey's Embassy in Vienna in 1975 and killed the ambassador.



Mr Oczen Erdogan: Status unclear.

Solidarity challenges official poll figures

Warsaw – Solidarity underground claimed yesterday that the Polish Government had exaggerated by 15 per cent the true voting turnout in last Sunday's election (Roger Boyes writes).

The authorities said earlier this week that nearly 75 per cent of the country had voted in local and regional council elections. That showed, they said, that the Poles had decisively rejected the Solidarity appeal for a boycott and broadly supported the line of the Jaruzelski government.

Yesterday, two clandestine publications, one signed by a dissident mathematician, Mr Konrad Bielinski, said that they had secretly monitored every polling station in Warsaw. Some underground sympathisers had taken random five-minute sampling throughout the day while other groups had watched the inflow and outflow of the polling stations.

The result was that 57.4 per cent of the 1.24 million Warsaw residents entitled to vote actually cast one. That compared with the official figure of a 72 per cent turnout in Warsaw.

Mass murder suspect held

New York (Reuter) – A 34-year-old man has been charged with killing 10 people, including eight children, in the biggest mass murder in New York's history.

Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward said that Christopher Thomas, who is in custody in a Bronx jail on a rape charge, had "erroneously" thought that the owner of the house where the killings occurred last Easter had been having an affair with his wife.

Killer executed

Starke, Florida (AP) – Carl Shriner, aged 30, a boyish-faced drifter convicted of killing a store clerk during a robbery in 1976, was executed yesterday in the electric chair at Florida state prison.

Football racket

Belgrade (Reuter) – A group of 20 football officials, referees and players have been sentenced to jail terms ranging from three to 18 months for bribery and keeping secret funds.

Foul play



White schools in Cape Province of South Africa have been ordered by the Education Department to destroy – "burning is the most practical method" – all copies of *Boesman and Lena*, a play by Athol Fugard (above). Parents and other bodies had complained of the play's foul language.

Paper profit

Madrid: *El Pais*, the Madrid daily newspaper, has reported profits of around £3m for last year, the best since it started publication in 1976. Its daily circulation is 340,000.

Stamped on

Hamburg (Reuter) – The World Postal Union Congress in Hamburg decided by a large majority not to put on its agenda an Arab-sponsored motion calling for Israel's expulsion after the United States threatened to suspend its participation.

Peking luxury

Peking (Reuter) – Peking's 1,007-bed Great Wall Hotel officially opened yesterday to the sound of drums, gongs and firecrackers. The Sino-American joint venture cost £50m.

Post at Post

Washington – Mr Leonard Downie Jr., aged 42, has been appointed managing editor of The Washington Post. He was the newspapers London correspondent from 1979-82.

Rogue elephant

Salzburg, (AP) – A circus elephant charged and killed one of its handlers during a training routine here and was put to death.

Cupboard corpse

Brussels (Reuter) – Local government officials investigating a stench in their office discovered the body of a man in a cupboard. A bottle of pills was found beside the body.

Traffic Hazard

Zurich (Reuter) A cyclist protesting against motor traffic was run down and badly injured by a car. He sat on a busy road to block the traffic some cars avoided him, but one hit him.

Andalusia's favourite author goes home

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Mr Gerald Brenan, doyen of British writers about Spain, is due back today at the home he built in Andalusia if everything goes as the Spaniards plan.

This follows a public outcry here after the 90-year-old author of *The Spanish Labyrinth* left to live in an old people's home in Pinner, Middlesex.

Charateristically, the Spaniards have no doubts that they are doing the right thing. After arriving at Malaga airport, Mr Brenan is due to be taken by the mayor back in triumph to the small town of Alhaurin el Grande near by, which he left just over a month ago to the complete surprise of local inhabitants.

The outcry, when it was discovered that perhaps the most distinguished Briton living in southern Spain had departed, was quickly taken up by the Spanish press. It recalled that during Mr Brenan's almost 60 years in this country he brought to Spain Virginia Woolf, now highly fashionable in Spanish cultural circles, as well as Lytton Strachey and Bertrand Russell.

The outcry has swamped the patient efforts of Mr Brenan's old friends in England who were convinced that he only wanted to come home and to die in his native country. So the return remains controversial.

"The only thing we are doing is respecting the wishes of Gerald Brenan," Señor Javier Torres Vela, Andalusia's regional councillor for cultural matters, emphasized.

"I think he went to England as an experiment, but after three or four days in the home realized he had done the wrong thing – as he told me.

"I was in London only to ask him personally. We would have respected his wishes if he had wanted to stay."

The Andalusian Government is to assist the town council of Alhuarin, which last year named a street after the author, to defray the expense of having a housekeeper and a nurse to look after him.

Some people in Andalusia may question this public expense. But Señor Torres insisted that Andalusia must show gratitude to the writer of books like *Literature of the Spanish People* and *South from Granada*. "He understood us better than we understood ourselves," the socialist politician declared.

In spite of the sales of his books in the United States and in Britain, Mr Brenan has been living with little means for several years now. Friends in Britain said they organized the home, believing he would get there the medical help he needed.

Kuwait may buy missiles elsewhere

Manama (AFP) – Kuwait yesterday regretted the US refusal to sell it "Stinger" portable anti-aircraft missiles like the 400 recently sent to Saudi Arabia, but noted it could by missiles from other countries.

"The arms markets are open to those who can pay," Mr Abdul Aziz Husain Cabinet Affairs Minister and official government spokesman said.

Sheikh Salem al-Sabah the Kuwaiti Defence Minister, is to pay a long-planned visit to the Soviet Union on July 9.

Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti Foreign Minister appealed for Stinger missiles on Monday to strengthen air defences after attacks on Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf on May 13, May 14 and June 10.

Kuwait – which blamed the attacks on Iran, at war with Iraq for 44 months – is seen as vulnerable to such attacks because unlike Saudi Arabia it has no pipelines linking its oilfields to outlets other than the Gulf.

The US state department said yesterday that it did not plan any sale to Kuwait of Stinger missiles.

● PEKING. – China has condemned Washington's planned sale to Taiwan of 12 modern military transport aircraft, worth $325m (about £230m) with spares and training as a violation of US pledged to Peking.

Last week Mr Zhang Aiping, the Chinese Defence Minister, signed an agreement in principle for the sale of US arms supplies to the Communist mainland.

Mr Yu Zhizong, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said yesterday, that the sale of the C-130 Hercules transports infringed joint communique of August 1982

Portuguese leftist leader held in anti-terrorist round-up

From Martha De La Cal, Lisbon

Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the populist officer who led the radical left after Portugal's 1974 revolution, was detained yesterday. He was the thirty-sixth person to be arrested in a national round-up of suspected terrorists.

In 1976 he was the presidential candidate backed by the radical left party Forcas da Unidade Popular (FUP). The police, who have arrested the party leader, Senhor Pedro Goulart, already, claim FUP is connected with a terrorist group.

The Portuguese Ministry of Defence said earlier that the 35 persons arrested on Tuesday were suspected of being members of the terrorist organization Forcas Populares 25 de Abril, responsible for the killing of 12 people, most of them industrialists, and several bank robberies since 1980. More than 300 police were involved in the operation, borders were watched and the headquarters of FUP were searched.

Senhor Rui Machete, the Minister of Justice, said that in the search several tons of documents were confiscated and 24 military weapons were found. He said that the police discovered several "safe houses" for terrorists and one "prison".

The minister said that the people arrested were mostly between 30 and 35 years old. He said there were obviously "brains" behind the terrorist organization, but refused to say if any of them had been arrested. He hinted that the Forcas Populares 25 de Abril might have some connexion with the Portuguese Communist Party, but said his people have not found any proof.

Senhor Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist Party leader, whose party had denied any links with the terrorists, pointed out that his party and labour organizations connectd with it have consistently condemned the terrorist's actions and said that it was a tactic of the radical groups to exploit the legitimate claims of workers as justification for their acts.

The round-up came on the same day the Socialist/Social Democratic coalition government of Senhor Mario Soares presented a new internal security law to Parliament. This caused most observers to see it as a political move to make the country admit the need for the law, which will restrict the rights of citizens in special cases.

The internal security Bill before Parliament will permit house searches without a warrant in special cases. The Minister of the Interior an the Minister of Justice will be able to authorize the opening of mail and the tapping of telephones.

No sign of softening in steel strike

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

With more than 45,000 people made idle by the engineering strike, union leaders and employers convened yesterday for the start of arbitration talks led by Herr Georg Leber, a former trade union leader and Social Democratic minister, but neither side gave any sign of softening its position.

The strike, called in the Stuttgart area by IG Metall, the metalworkers' union, has now lasted over five weeks and has cost the West German car industry billions of marks in lost production.

The union leaders insisted, however, that they were still pressing for a general five-hour reduction in the working week, while employers, who have ordered more lockouts in response to the strike, were standing by their refusal to consider this.

The arbitration board of eight members does not have any binding powers to enforce a settlement, but Herr Leber said after the first round of talks that although each side has hurled spears at each other he hoped they had not been tipped with poison.

Both Herr Hans Peter Stihl, for the employers, and Herr Ernst Eisenmann, for the union, had expressed hopes beforehand for an agreement.

Herr Hans Mayr, leader of IG Metall, said that the lockouts had caused more damage to the economy than the strikes in the Stuttgart and Frankfurt areas, and he accused the employers of trying to crush the unions.

Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, President of the Federal Bank, told journalists in Basle on Tuesday that the strikes would mean a lower growth rate in West Germany this year, and Herr Norbert Blüm, the Labour Minister, said that such a statement from a man who was beyond the suspicion of bias proved that the strikes would affect the fruits of the Government's savings.

Meanwhile, arbitration was continuing in the printing industry, where random strikes by IG Druck, the militant printers' union, have caused havoc in the publication of newspapers.

A further 12,700 printers were called out yesterday.

Printers in Frankfurt, where two of the main national newspapers *Erankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and *Frankfurter Rundschar*, are published, announced yesterday they would call an unlimited strike, halting production indefinitely.

Hijackers under guard

Nice (AP) – The French authorities continued discussions yesterday with four Iranians seeking asylum in France after hijacking an Iranian navy aircraft last Friday.

More than 24 hours after the aircraft arrived at Nice via Egypt and Italy, no decision had been taken on the request by the pilot, co pilot, a mechanic and an air traffic controller.

The Regional police chief who has been conducting the negotiations in conjunction with the ministries of foreign affairs and the interior said that France was reluctant to grant asylum, but the four men had refused to leave. They are being held under police guard.

Four passengers on the aircraft have said that they want to return to Iran.

Progress on Spain's EEC membership

From Ian Murray Brussels

Spain can still hope to be a member of the European Community from the start of 1986, after real if difficult progress in the latest round of entry negotiations in Luxembourg this week.

The target date for completion of the negotiations has long been set as September 30, in order to give the necessary time for ratification of entry by all the member-states. After months of near total blockage in the discussions, this week has seen a breakthrough in the two most difficult areas – agriculture and industry.

The argument is essentially over the so-called transition period after Spain joins the Community but before it has full rights as a full member. On the one hand it wants access to European markets for its agricultural produce as quickly as possible. On the other it wants to keep out EEC industrial products for as long as possible.

This week's discussions succeeded in reaching a loose but possible timetable in both areas. On the agricultural side the deal came closest to being struck. On the industrial side there remains a closeable gap of one year to argue about when the two sides next meet at the end of next month.

The tentative agricultural deal would mean that Spain would be able to send only a limited group of products to the rest of the Community on payment of a reducing amount of duty over the first four years. The group would be widened after seven years, but it would be only after 10 years that all Spanish agricutural products could enter the rest of the Community.

Ruling on dioxin waste shuts Hamburg plant

Hamburg (Reuter) – A West German chemicals company said yesterday that it was closing its Hamburg works because it could not meet city government orders to remove deadly dioxin-contaminated waste from the site. It is thought to be the first time that West German authorities have attempted to force a company to halt production for environmental reasons.

A spokesman for the work's owners, C H Böhringer Sohn, said the case had set a precedent which could cause serious problems for chemical firms throughout the country.

Herr Wolfgang Curilla, Hamburg's Environmental Affairs Senator, ordered the firm not to store waste from production of the pesticide lindan after tests showed it contained unusually high dioxin levels. A local court upheld the ruling on Monday.

Atom auction: An unusual nuclear reactor vessel, from an abandoned site, being auctioned in Lacey Township, New Jersey. Worth more than $10m, it fetched $192,000.

Le Pen sets sights on dislodging Communists

From Diane Geddes, Paris

At his first press conference since the European elections, an agressively jubilant M Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the National Front, made it clear that the party intended to build on its spectacular success in the EEC elections to oust the Communist Party once and for all as the fourth political force in France.

M Le Pen claimed that had it not been for the electoral fraud traditionally indulged in by the Communists, the National Front would already have overtaken them. The National Front and the Communist Party came neck and neck in Sunday's elections, both obtaining 11 per cent of the poll, representing more than two million votes each.

M Le Pen strongly denied suggestions that the National Front explosion into the forefront of politics would be simply a flash in the pan, doomed to disappear almost as quickly as it had arisen.

Commenting on a statement in yesterday's *Le Monde* by M Jacques Chirac, firmly excluding any question of negotiating between his Gaullist RPR party and the National Front, M Le Pen said that he personally was prepared to hold talks with anyone, but that he would not be seeking any favours.

Climbdown by president

Honduras strike is averted

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegnugalpa

Austere economic measures forced on the Honduran Government by the International Monetary Fund and the United States have brought the country to the brink of a general strike.

Unions agreed to hold off their action only seven hours before the strike was due to start yesterday when President Suazo Cordova agreed to revise his emergency package through "national dialogue".

The confrontation leaves the liberal Government, the first civilian to rule Honduras for two decades, in a deepening state of crisis.

The IMF insisted on some tough measures before it would continue to bale out Honduras, including devaluing the Lempira, slashing public spending and increasing taxation. The Reagan Administration, which has promised $155m aid this year, refused to release $56m of it until President Suazo showed he was willing to impose the measures.

After much procrastination in the face of growing disillusionment with his Administration, President Suazo clipped his budget, raised indirect taxes and announced that part of public employees' salaries would be paid in government bonds. He baulked at devaluation, but the IMF gave the nod and the Americans paid up.

There was a loud public outcry, and the traditionally pro-government Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH) declared a general strike unless the package was withdrawn.

For a week the Government stood firm, threatening to declare the strike illegal. But with he CTH ready to bring 145,000 workers to a standstill, President Suazo and his armed forces chief, General Walter Lopez, called union leaders to an eleventh-hour meeting amd agreed after five hours to suspend the economic measures.

Accused doctor wouldn't hurt a fly, court hears

From Ivor Davis, Santa Monica, California

Dr Brain Richards, the London doctor accused of trying to hire a killer to dispose of his partner, was described by the partner's wife as "totally honest, an unviolent man incapable of hurting a fly".

On the second day of Dr Richards's trial, the defence opened with evidence from Mrs Caroline Stephan, estranged wife of Dr Richards, aged 52. She was followed on the stand by Dr Richards, aged 52.

He is accused of soliciting Dr Ronald Bennett, an American, to arrange for the death of his colleague. The police say that he offered Dr Bennett $2,500 (£1,700) to kill Dr Stephen as well as a half share in their lucrative practice.

He allegedly told De Bennett that if Dr Stephan died he would inherit the sex clinics the partners ran. However, Mrs Stephen, who said she was divorcing her husband, testified that she would have inherited the business if he had died.

She also said that Dr Bennett, who met her for dinner one night in London, had threatened her husband's life.

She also denied that she wanted her husgand killed. Dr Richards who was arrested last October, contends that although he did discuss making his partner disappear, with Dr Bennett at three meetings in Los Angeles and Malibu – to of which were secretly taped – he was never serious about it.

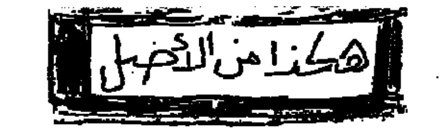
His lawyer, Mr Peter Brown, said he ws simply playng along with Dr Bennett, who, Dr Richards claimed, made death threats against Dr Stephan

The prosecution wound up its case after one-and-a-half days' testimony. Dr Richards, told the jury that he did believe Dr Bennett had "connextions with people capable of carying out evil deeds."

The prosectutor, Mr Thomas Sokolov, who had presented evidence showing Dr Richards allegedy handing Dr Bennett £2,500 as part payment for killing Dr Stephan, asked Dr Richards: "Since you paid the money isn't there a chance he could have been killed immediately?"

Dr Richards replied: "I don't believe he was in the remotest danger. In fact, when Peter found out about it he would probably reimburse me for the amount."

The case continues.



Delhi looks for foreign link in Punjab violence

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, has said it. Mr M. M. K. Wali, the Home secretary, has said it. "Sources close to Mrs Gandhi" have said it. Even the generals commanding the anti-terrorist operations in Punjab have said it. There is evidence of foreign involvement in the Sikh troubles.

Gernerally, the accusations are limited to Pakistan, which might have an interest in keeping a key border state in a condition of turmoil. But occasionally they go further than that.

The *Indian Express* at the end of last week said: "Intelligence agencies suspected that the CIA masterminded the plan (to raise an armed force 100,000 strong to fight for an independent Khalistan) and Pakistan was being used as a channel for its execution." For the rest of a long article the paper, which has the largest circulation in the country, did not mention the American Central Intelligence Agency again, except at the end, where the allegation was merely repeated.

The Soviet Union, of course, likes this. *Izvestiya*, in a commentary given astonishing prominence here, was much more forthright than even the *Indian Express*. There was a US plan for the balkanization of India, it said, which included not only an independent Khalistan in the north-west, but according to a so-called Brahmaputra plan, an independent buffer state in the north-east.

The "sources close to Mrs Gandhi" had another idea. They suggested that the foreign hand could be an Israeli one. The evidence for this was not quite as thin as for the Brahmaputra plan. The security forces had found some Israeli markings on bulletproof jackets,

The Prime Minister, interviewed last week, was asked about all these allegations. She said she kept on making them because she thought they were true. "The evidence, unfortunately, comes out much later," she said. Apart from Pakistan, whose border may be a smugglers' route, she was asked, which are the other countries involved?

"I don't know," she said, "because countries may not act directly." Question: "is the United States involved in some plot agaist India?" Prime Minister: "No. I don't know." Question: "Israel?" Prime Minister: "I really don't know."

Mr Walt, the senior civil servant in the Home Ministry, made the first direct official accusation against Pakistan when he said training camps for Sikh terrorists were set up in Pakistan. Later he clarified that to mean Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, but the allegation was clear.

Privately, government officials will say they have conclusive proof of the involvement of Pakistan, and of the CIA too, but that this is not an appropriate time to be bringing it into the open. A series of meetings with Pakistan is under way to improve relations.

The evidence made public so far, however, includes some Pakistani passports found in the Golden Temple, when the invading troops came to sift through the extremist's filing cabinets, plus some weapons – principally Chinese-made AK47s – which were likely to have been brought in via Pakistan.

Two *nihangs* (Sikh warriors) killed by the security forces in the assault on the Golden Temple were found to have been circumcized. Mislims are circumcized. Pakistanis are Muslims. Therefore, following the elementary logical solecism of the undivided middle, the Indian media have been happy to conclude that the *nihangs* were Pakistanis in disguise.

A similar story surrounds the Sikh mutiny in Ramgarh in Bihar. There, one of the arrested deserters was found to have been circumcized. He gave his name as Nabir Singh, of Bola village in Jammu and Kashmir. He is being identified now as a Pakistan agitator.

There is a problem here, however. There is no doubt – probably not even General Zia ul-Haq, the Pakistani leader, could deny it – that a great deal of smuggling has gone on across the border. This plainly includes arms, since the most logical way for arms to get to Indian Punjab is via Pakistan, just as the most logical way for arms to get to the north of Sri Lanka is via Tamil Nadu.

Indeed, one of the *granthis* (*religious preachers*) of a border village close to Amritsar has already confessed that he used to smuggle arms across the border and supply them to Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the militant Sikh leader, by secreting them in sacks of wheat contributed to the Golden Temple's common kitchen.

For the record, Dr Humayun Khan, the new Pakistan Ambassador in Delhi, said of the allegations: "smugglers will do anything for money." Smuggling had gone on for 37 years over the border involving articles in short supply on either side. But he added that if the Indians cared to pass any official complaints, he would cooperate in having the matter investigated.

Also for the record, the US Embassy described the allegations involving the CIA as unfounded and unfortunate.

Excused boots: General A. S. Vaidya, India's Chief of Army Staff (left, with swagger-stick) and Major General K. S. Brar barefoot at the gate of the Golden Temple.

Confusion over Amritsar detentions

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

The Supreme Court of India met here today yesterday to hear habeas corpus petitions relating to Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, president of the Sikh Akali Dal party, and to his colleague, Mr Gurgharan Singh Tohra, head of the management committee of the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

As soon as the hearing started, however, it fell into a confusion that could be described only as Indian.

Sant Longowal, who has been in charge of his party's direction of Sikh agitation in Punjab aimed at securing various political and religious demands, was arrested on June 6 when 1,500 troops stormed the temple.

He and Mr Tohra went into detention under the National Security Act, which empowers the Government to hold people without bringing them before a magistrate for 90 days.

When the case was opened yesterday, the Government claimed that the Sant did not actually want the habias corpus petition to be proceeded with, and the Government lawyer read out a telex received from the Home Secretary of Rajasthan, in which state two Sikh leaders are being held. The Telex quoted Sant Longowal as saying that his case should be fought only by his party.

The problem was that the petition was drawn up by Mr Ram Jethmalani, when he was a vice-presioent of the Bharativa Janata Party, (BJP), a rather right-wing Hindu party.

Leading article, page 13

Zimbabwe extends ban on opposition meetings

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

A ban on opposition party meetings in the centre of Zimbabwe has been extended, supposedly to counter a spread of guerrilla violence from the west, after a week of political turbulence in the region.

Mr Simbi Mubako, the Minister of Home Affairs, told a press briefing, from which foreign correspondents were excluded, that the Midlands ban on Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party was being extended to Mashonaland West province "to deny comfort and support to bandits".

Mr Mubako's remarks were the clearest acknowledgment yet by the Government that the threat of insurgency has spread far from the westen province of Matabeleland where violence has generally been confined.

The move is also part of an orchestrated onslaught by Zanu (PF) on Zapu in what promises to be a steamy build-up to elections scheduled early next year.

There was some preliminary skirmishing in the campaign but it began in earnest a week ago when Zanu (PF) supporters stormed the Zapu office in Kwekwe, an industrial town in the Midlands about 110 miles south-west of Harare.

Since then violent political demonstrations have spread.

Human rights viewed from East and West

Pravda puts case for Redskins

Dr Andrei Sakharov is not the only dissident to have recently used the weapon of the hunger strike in his struggle for human rights (Richard Owen writes from Moscow). According to the Soviet press, an American Indian named Leonard Peltier is living proof that dissidents in the United States are crushed by "prison, the FBI and bullets".

Moscow has been drawing attention to the plight of Mr Peltier for the past month or so, but the press campaign reached a crescendo yesterday as President Mitterrand arrived.

***Pravda* said that Mr Peltier, whom it described as a fighter for redskin rights, had languished for eight years in prison in Illinois, and was now being force fed at a prison hospital at Springfield after going on hunger strike.**

Mr Peltier was sentenced in 1976 for the murder of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, although *Pravda* did not mention that fact. Dr Sakharov, who has not been imprisoned (or indeed killed anyone) was exiled to the closed city of Gorky in 1980 for human rights activities and publications.

"Democratic America does not like dissent", *Pravda* declared, "especially when it poses a threat to sacred capitalist values such as private property and law and order as interpreted by the powers that be". It said Mr Peltier, a Dakota Indian, had been given two life terms of imprisonment on trumped-up charges. His real crime was to have tried to organize American Indians "to fight the onslaught of the monopolies and their plunder of Indian reservations".

In an apparently unconscious parallel with the case of Dr Sakharov, *Pravda* said news of Mr Peltier's condition had "leaked to the press from time to time" and the authorities were afraid of "unwelcome political consequences" if he died.

***The Literary Gazette* said yesterday that it was ironic that President Reagan was proclaiming America to be a "joyous green land of rich spirit and great ideals" at a time when a chief of one of the oppressed Indian tribes was in agony in hospital. "This man of pure heart and unconquerable will has not long to live the paper said. "He will soon become yet another victim of American civilization."**

Mitterrand likely to ask about Sakharov

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Mitterrand of France, a stern critic of human rights violations in the Soviet Union, arrived in Moscow yesterday for talks with President Chernenko on East-West issues. M Mitterrand is expected to raise the case of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the physicist and human rights activist recently rumoured to be dying in exile in Gorkiy.

M Mitterrand is the fist Western leader to hold substantive talks with Mr Chernenko since the funeral of President Andropov in February. A chill has since settled over East-West relations, with little prospect of a change until after the US presidential elections in November.

French officials said no breakthroughs could be expected from the visit, but it could help to ease tensions.

Last night M Mitterrand drove from the airport to the Kremlin to meet President Chernenko. The two men will hold a first round of talks this morning and will make policy statements during banquet speeches at the Kremlin in the evening.

The French side is insisting that the speeches should be relayed to Soviet and foreign correspondents at the Moscow press centre, but Soviet officials have prevaricated.

President Mitterrand is a staunch champion of human rights and often departs from prepared texts. French officials said they had also asked for M Mitterrand to be allowed to make a television broadcast to the Soviet people, but this had been rejected.

Officials confirmed that Paris had received no private assurances from the Kremlin about the state of health of Dr Sakharov and his wife, but had taken at face value a Tass statement that they were alive and well.

In a move apparently timed to coincide with M Mitterrand's Moscow trip, a well-known Russian journalist with strong Kremlin and foreign links this week released photographs of the Sakharovs to the West German newspaper *Bild Zeitung*. The photographs, allegedly taken recently, were published yesterday.

Pravda yesterday published a front-page photograph of M Mitterrand and said Moscow hoped "the coming summit talks would give fresh impetus to Soviet-French relations and promote an improvement in the international situation. *Pravda* said the Russians had "traditionally friendly feelings for the French people".

President Mitterrand has been more outspokenly critical of Soviet policies than his non-socialist predecessors, and relations between Moscow and Paris have been cool since he was elected in 1981.

Pravda said trade between France and Russia had developed steadily so far this decade despite "considerable difficulties".

Kohl aims to keep open dialogue with Hungary

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl today begins a two-day visit to Hungary which Bonn sees as an important step in its attempt to keep open lines of communication between East and West and reinforce what can be preserved of detente with Eastern Europe.

The Chancellor sees little prospect of any successful initiative to restart arms talks between the superpowers at present. But he is anxious to assure the Hungarians, as well as other East European leaders he and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, are hoping to meet, that good relations should not be ruined by the overall bad East-West climate.

Herr Kohl will hold talks with Mr Janus Kadar, the Hungarian Coomunist Party leader, Mr Gregory Lazar, the Prime Minister, and Cardinal Lekay, the Hungarian Primate. Both the Chancellor and Mr Kadar will probably want to sound out the views of their respectibve alliances after the recent London economic summit and the Moscow summit of the Comecon communist trading block. Dr Kohl will emphasize the seriousness of the West's readiness for negotiations.

Relations between Bonn and Budapest are generally good.

Speedy delivery on the winds of change

The Atlantic Clipper sets sail next month in an attempt to start a new era in shipping. Richard North joins a sea trial of the first cargo vessel to use the age-old appeal of sail with modern design and finds a sleek solution to the high costs of conventional freighters

"She goes like a train", says Victoria Dickenson, one of the few women to hold a Department of Transport EDH (Efficient Deck Hand) ticket. She was speaking, fresh from early sailing trials in the Solent, of the new sailing ship in which she has invested £2,000 of hard-earned money, and an enormous emotional commitment. Mrs Dickenson is a slight, strong 33-year-old who has sailed on all sorts of ships, with plenty of coastal tramps among them. Her new berth is her first as part-owner, company director, and deck hand; her husband Bill, a Rutland antique dealer, has motored down in his BMW to share the excitement.

The Atlantic Clipper (formerly the Guinness Clipper before a disagreement with its sponsors) is a brand new, purpose-built, all-steel cargo sailing ship. She has spent the past few months at Cowes, among floating gin palaces and every class of yacht, acquiring rigging at Spencer's, one of the world's most famous yards. The clipper is 109 feet long with two masts that rise more than a hundred feet above the water and carry 4,500 square feet of Terylene sail. Next month she will face the start of a projected eight annual crossings of the Atlantic, the first goods service to the Caribbean islands, probably from Plymouth.

Last weekend a group of the ship's fans – along with any co-owners who could make it – were treated to a weekend spin in the Solent during her sailing trials, among sailing craft sleeker, more dedicated to glamour, and, in general, much smaller than she. She in her turn was dwarfed by the tankers and freighters destined for Fawley oil terminal or Southampton docks. Atlantic Clipper is a hybrid, with pedigrees in both shipping traditions.

She draws on the advanced big-yacht design of the past 20 years, but requires above all to be an efficient load carrier. One of her designers, Hugh Welbourn, described the engineering of her fitting-out as "agricultural". Her spars (mast, booms, and so on) are vast and steel: "They're cheap, strong and will have a long service life", he says.

Atlantic Clipper is neither complicated or sophisticated so that her progeny, as finished vessels or designs on license, can be easily cloned or adapted from the prototype. "If we only build one,the venture will have been a failure", says Jeff Allen, a 35-year-old marine engineer and sailor, whose backers include a pair of big-thinking American businessmen: one of whom seeded the project with a quarter million dollar bank overdraft guarantee.

Shippers from several countries have been in touch, and Jeff Allen cites the Bermuda-to-Azores run, as another possibility for an Atlantic Clipper-style operation. At present cargoes on that route go to New York for transhipment, making a leggy triangle of a journey between two islands separated by only two thousand miles of ocean.

The clue is that big modern ships like carrying heavy loads long distances: the modern shipping industry sets high freight rates on small cargoes for small ports, especially those far apart. The Atlantic Clipper wants to snatch some of the business from under their noses. It is called having a "low level of inducement": Jeff's ship and crew can afford to undertake to land a Mini in Montserrat, without the huge delays which now happen. Ship economics dictate that the small, but ocean-going, ship needed for "door-to-door" services could not pay its way as a fuel-user so free power and high speed are at a premium.

"I think she'll certainly wash her face", says Alex Wilson, an English lawyer who now works from Paris. He has put in £25,000. Survival means finding around 75-100 tons of high value, high volume cargo for the outward 18 day trip (averaging not less than eight knots); not wasting more than a week island-hopping in the Caribbean, and if possible finding cargoes home. Everything is geared for speed, thus the ship earns her name "clipper" though actually she is a schooner. "We want to pay the crew some sort of bonus, because we need them to get out of bed at four in the morning to change sails, if need be. People will need incentives", says Jeff Allen.

'Beautiful and as steady as a liner'

Her hold can take 350 cubic metres of cargo (equivalent to ten 20-foot lorry-style containers). She has a high freeboard, and far more width in her girth than a racing yacht – or a container ship – designer would like. But flattish underwater lines (described by Jeff as "slippery") make her fleet.

The Atlantic Clipper defies normal expectations for large sailing ships by going well in light winds: in anything from a light zephyr to a fresh 12 knots, we sped past mere 40-footers. In a good breeze, while they heeled and fussed, we were as steady as a liner. Everyone who took her helm was startled by her positive handling. Unlike the clippers of old, she has a simple, deep fin-like keel, that carries 35 tons of weight at its tip, giving a yachtlike absence of resistence through the water and an exceptional "stiffness" in a blow. This is a ship that could right herself even if she were blown onto her beam ends.



Set fair to the wind: the Atlantic Clipper tests the combination of old and new technologies with skipper Jeff Allen (right) at the helm

Not looking for glamour, she nonetheless has plenty of it; regarded to be functional, she is actually very beautiful (becalmed, and not troubling to run her powerful engines, whose fuel range is 4,000 miles, we took languid, admiring swims round her to catch the views the dolphins will have).

On the water, she out-performs the paper expectations. Even so, she was too innovative for the British authorities: instead of being delighted at native enterprise and innovation, the Department of Transport told Jeff the crew accommodation was too skimpy (it did not worry the Seamen's Union), and Clipper Cargoes Ltd, the clipper's owners, have had to register with the very sympathetic Panamanian flag. New and untried as she is, insurance firms have proved perfectly willing to insure her and her cargoes.

Beyond the large sums of money involved (up to £300,000 in the entire project) and the high-tech radios, weather charting, automatic pilot, and navigation gear which crowds the ship's doghouse, there are other signs that this is no romantic venture. Besides Jeff, Victoria Dickenson, and Richard Dodds (25, and an experienced square rig sailor), the crew includes three merchant navy deck officers, all with foreign-going first mate tickets, two of them on leave of absence from their firms, and all committed to the excitement of looking after a ship from an open-air wheel 15 feet above the water, rather than watchkeeping in the warmth of a bridge you reach by elevator.

The greatest enemy on big ships is tedium. Certainly, it looks as though there will be little of that on Atlantic Clipper: "The transatlantic crossings in mid winter will be, well, uncomfortable", says Jeff Allen. "Safe enough, but not something most people will want non-stop". He is planning to train two crews, who will take turn about turn with voyages. There is already a fat file of applicants. It goes well beside the file of people who want to ship cargo on the Atlantic Clipper.

Design for the future

The world's shipping fleet is slowing down. Ships which might have been run at 25 knots or more a few years ago have slowed to 10-18 knots. Some tankers run at only eight knots. Even so, around 60 per cent of a ship's running costs goes on fuel.

The price of fuel and lower speeds is recreating a climate in which sailing ships, and sail-assisted ships, are seen as viable. It was cheap fuel, new efficiency in marine engines, and anxieties about safety that combined with a decreasing pool of skilled labour to kill off the sailing traders of the past. Many were sunk in collision with steamers whose captains did no believe sailing ships could be going so fast.

Modern rigs, hefty and instant auxiliary power, vastly improved wind and course prediction and modern communications, should combine with fuel prices and the tedium of modern big shiplife to make sailing ships strongly competitive.

Atlantic Clipper takes her place with several major developments worldwide. Japanese shipbuilders have successfully built six sail assisted ships, with help from a state and industry funded research organization. At least six more – one of them of 26,000 dead weight tonnes (cargo capacity) – are planned.

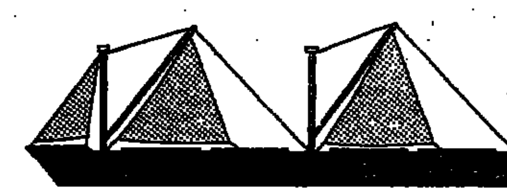
● The favoured rig is an unconventional vertical "wing" system automatically controlled by computer. No extra crew member is needed. Fuel consumption is generally about half that of ordinary ships and a further bonus is increased sea-worthiness in weather which keeps similar, motor-only, ships in port.

● Japanese shipbuilders have also started fitting auxiliary sails of a conventional sort to medium sized cargo ships. In the US, a 3,100 dwt ship fitted with auxiliary sail is reported to be saving 24 per cent of her fuel costs, with a 5 per cent increase in speed.

● In Britain, one firm, Walker Wingsail Systems, has been developing a sophisticated "aerodynamic wing-like device", which they claim is more efficient than the Japanese system, and which is attracting worldwide attention (not least from the Japanese). A prototype of commercial size is expected soon.

● Several other ideas are being considered. Ship-pulling kites have been developed. The Wind Ship Development Corporation, in the US, is rethinking the 1920s Flettner rotor, an eccentric-looking but effective "spinning wing" that needs no trimming.

Vertical "wings": the favoured fuel-saving system



Aerodynamics: British design is claimed to be most efficient

Auxiliary sails: suitable for medium-sized ships

Eyes down with nothing to view but tapping toes

moreover . . . **Miles Kington**

Last week, for the first time in my life, I attended a preview of a radio programme. Never before had I become aware of the burning question: what do you look at during a radio preview?

It's easy enough at a film or television preview. You stare at the screen, if the offering is good enough. If not, you stare at your fellow sufferers, or at the food or drink they're going to offer you afterwards, or the novel you've brought with you. When that palls, you go to sleep.

I was once sent by the BBC to preview a film in German about the last days of Proust, a fine if slow-moving film being shown in a tiny preview theatre in Wardour Street. There were four seats, of which three were empty. Halfway through I turned round to ask the projectionist – the only other person present – to turn up the volume, which is not something you can normally do in the local Odeon, but he had gone, leaving the film running.

Thereafter I concentrated very hard on the film, being heavily conscious that I might be the only person who would ever see it right to the end. I still have met nobody else who did.

But in a radio preview, with the lights blazing and no focal point except a couple of black loudspeakers, what do you look at? I'll tell you. You look at Humphrey Lyttleton's shoes.

The explanation for this rare occurrence of foot fetishism lies in the fact that we had gathered to listen to an hour-long programme about Sidney Bechet, presented by Russell Davies.

It would have been nice to stare at Russell himself, but on these occasions he prefers to stand unassumingly in the corridor outside. So as we sat facing each other in two long rows, like patients waiting for the doctor to come back from the pub, our eyes roamed around the room determined not to meet other eyes.

If you ever see a famous person walking down the street, you'll notice that his gaze is fixed on the horizon so that you can't catch it. We were like a roomful of celebrities, haunted by the fear of being spotted.

From time to time, samples of Bechet's wonderful soprano saxaphone would burst out of the speakers, and I would find my toes tapping, noiselessly on the BBC's tap-proof carpet. But on one of these occasions I noticed that Lyttelton, three along to the right, was not tapping his feet.

Silly, I know, but I stopped tapping mine as well. Thereafter I found myself, quite against my will, staring fixedly at his footwear, like an orchestra staring at a midget conductor, only daring to tap when he did.

Staring at a large pair of shoes concentrates the mind wonderfully, and I can tell you that the programme (tomorrow, Radio 3) is not to be missed. Like many jazz musicians, Bechet had a melodramatic life that sounds invented.

He was imprisoned in London just after the Great War and deported, for striking a prostitute – Davies has dug up the Home Office papers for the first time. Ten years later he was sent to a Paris prison for a year, for shooting a man.

He was, to put it mildly, a quick-tempered sort of fellow, and yet the music that came throbbing out of his soprano was pure poetry, perhaps the most passionate music played by any jazz musician.

After the war, forgiven by the authorities, he settled in France and became a grand old Frenchman, a patron saint of French jazz – true to the New Orleans origins he spoke French fluently but badly.

There is a statue of him in Antibes, and a well-known photograph of him standing at the junction of rue Bechet and rue Armstrong, though Davies says he has searched Paris for these two streets and can't find them.

Bechet came to England again as well. In 1948 he played an illegal concert with Lyttelton, and some of the best talking on the programme comes from Humph chatting about his memories of Bechet.

In fact, I realized with a start, these Lytteltonian feet I am staring at, are historic in their own right – they tapped away on stage with Bechet in 1948 and went on tour with him in 1956. That was when I stopped staring at them, embarrassed, and started staring at the BBC types who, in sharp contrast to us casual and floppy jazz types, had come along in bureaucratic suits, so that nobody looked any senior or junior than anyone else. They were quite a sight, as uniformed as big bands used to be.

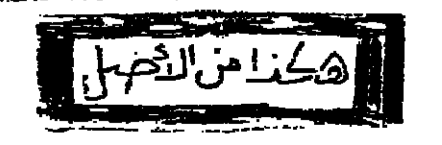
Maybe that's why they had dressed up. To give us radio previewers something to look at.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 373)

ACROSS
8 Weather man (13)
9 Formicidae insect (3)
10 Citizen order keeper (9)
11 Saone valley wine (5)
13 Mosque tower (7)
16 Northern States side (7)
19 Baby biscuits (5)
22 Pot marigold (9)
24 Chafe (3)
25 Mercury vapour photograph (13)

DOWN
1 Preserve body (6)
2 Stationary (6)
3 Memento (8)
4 Bumper car (6)
5 Target (4)
6 Victor (6)
7 Affirm (6)
12 Beer (3)
14 Story-teller (8)
15 Moose (3)
16 Deceptive front (6)
17 Downpour (6)
18 Door slat (6)
20 Wanders away (6)
21 Pass on tenancy (6)
23 Russian "no" (4)

SOLUTION TO No 372
ACROSS: 1 Oxford 4 Mighty 7 Awry 8 Miserere 9 Kickback 13 Cat 16 Undercarriage 17 Ken 19 Arsonist 24 Vegetate 25 Scab 26 Tyrant 27 Pullet
DOWN: 1 Oval 2 Forbidden 3 Demob 4 Music 5 Germ 6 Terra 10 Karma 11 Amass 12 Koran 13 Classical 14 Theo 15 Tuck 18 Elegy 20 Roast 21 One up 22 Beta 23 Abut



BOOKS

Eagle-eyed view of man as economic animal

Norman Stone reviews the final volume of Braudel

THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE WORLD
Volume Three of Civilization and Capitalism, 15th to 18th Centuries
By Fernand Braudel
Translated by Sian Reynolds
Collins, £18.95

What with courage, uncles, treats and the rest, "Dutch" has a pejorative meaning in English. The expression, "high and mighty", derives, I think, from the *hoog mogend* that was the official description of the States-General of the United Provinces in the seventeenth century. There was more to this than national insult-swapping: for the Dutch, with their reputation for meanness, low cunning, and ruthlessness, were, in their heyday, the most successful commercial community in Europe. Their ships were cheaply built, from pine, with wooden pegs; their captains made do with three simple meals a day, usually of a piece of cheese and a slice or two of two- or three-year-old salt beef; they worked their crews to the bone, and had a marine greater than the rest of Europe's put together. The profits from this went into banking, and Amsterdam bankers had most of Europe in pawn well into the eighteenth century; they even supplied most of the money for the Bank of England when – symbolically, after a Dutch take-over of the English Crown – it was eventually set up. The northern Low Countries were at the centre of one of the greatest historical processes ever – the shift of European gravity towards the north-west and the spread of European civilization all over the globe. Why?

Fernand Braudel's main concerns in the past have been with southern Europe, and he has sometimes been criticized for missing out the north. To some extent, this third volume of his *Civilization and Capitalism* fends off the criticism, for it takes the story of capitalism from its beginnings in (he thinks) northern Italy in the middle-middle ages to the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain, via Portugal, Spain, and the Dutch. On the way, there are digressions into various city-states (Genoa, Antwerp), spice and sugar-islands, statistical theory, the failure of France to develop a national economy (the dialogue between "territorial" and "trading" France), and the response of various parts of the world to European expansion ("West Africa: collaborator and victim"). The standard of writing (and translation) is high, and there is, whatever our complaints, something irresistible in the spectacle of a Braudel attempting to make patterns out of this vast and rich material.

Germany, oddly enough, hardly figures in this book; and yet the work is dominated by German ghosts – Marx, Sombert and Hilferding. At the turn of the century, Marxist Central Europeans wondered why it was that Revolution, after all, had not happened. Did it have anything to do with the fact that the costs of industrial progress were somehow being transferred from the working class to the native populations of the rest of the world? Or was there simply something in modern capitalism which made it, via technology, a tremendous agent of continuous progress? Braudel, essentially, takes up these questions, divides them into answerable parts, and tests them against various periods in the development of capitalism. His first, lengthy, chapter discusses in rather abstract (and, for Anglo-Saxon readers, excessively grandiloquent) terms the ground-rules for an enquiry of this kind, as Braudel tries to identify "a type of time experienced on a world-scale: *world time*".

The chief part of this book is a discussion of "capitalism" in this context. The trading and financial aspects of it receive very thorough treatment from the Italian city-states (Venice in particular) onwards, and throughout the book we are aware of the central importance of the link between capitalism and technology. Why is it that western Europe, and especially its northern regions, did so well in technology, whereas the principles of it had been known, not only to north Italians centuries before the Industrial Revolution, but to China as well?

A two-dimensional Marxist approach to this would mean stressing the importance of capital in technology: bosses make money out of their own work-force, and by exploiting non-Europeans (beads for slaves); capital then replaces the work-force with machinery. Braudel is far too good a historian to fall for this kind of line, and what he says on the British Industrial Revolution is a fair summary of what the past two or three decades' research has achieved. Technology turns out not to be very important after all – it was coke, not steam, that mattered. Was there an Industrial Revolution at all? The phrase was invented in 1884. Heavy industry, which had so many progressive Europeans mesmerized in this century, was far less important than cotton, which supplied a quarter of British exports in 1800, and half in 1850, and even supplied profits without which British heavy industry would not have suvived.

In the end, Braudel slides away from the technological argument, and concentrates instead on more mundane matters, such as financial techniques, stable money, and transport. The Italian city-states declined because they did not have much of a territorial base, and would not have been able to exploit one if they had had it. The same is true of the Dutch, who represented a sort of half-way house between city-state capitalism and national capitalism; France was too big and too confused.

There is much good material in this book; but there are many unsatisfactory aspects. The model of economic progress is sometimes excessively "technologico-Benthamite" – break the back of peasant agriculture, and all will be well – and demography deserves better than it gets. Above all, there is something odd in Braudel's view of the human race, as economic machinery reproducing itself. Is not a very great part of the story of capitalism political, the guarantee of law, order, property, and tolerable taxation? Is there not something to be said for discussing the seventeenth-century (and mainly Dutch) linking of mathematics, science and technology? And is it not veering on the absurd to confine mention of religion, in this context of all places, to a handful of references?

Braudel's understanding of the religious mind is very basic, and in his conclusion he even asks (in the context of some none-too-appealing remarks on 1968) "Did not Luther betray the rebel cause in the Peasant War of 1525?" There has now, been sufficient historical enquiry into the effects of the Reformation on education, law, guilds and labour-relations for Braudel to abandon his purely economic level in a work of this kind. He sends me back to John Motley.



Fernand Braudel expounds the lines on which the world runs. Why did north-western Europe run so much faster than the rest of the developing and trading world?

Plum on the men of God

Christopher Warman

THE WORLD OF WODEHOUSE CLERGY
By P. G. Wodehouse
Hutchison, £9.95

Amid the rejoicings to celebrate the centenary of The Master's birth in 1981 there lurked a nagging fear that once it was over the supply of Wodehousiana would dry up, leaving a large and discerning section of the population with withdrawal symptoms that only a liberal dose of Buck-U-Uppo might cure.

What little faith in the common sense of good men that nameless dread betrayed, for now not only do we have a new volume on which to feast but one which should have been with us for many years – an omnibus, perhaps a diocese, a veritable Crockford's of Wodehouse's men of God.

Richard Usborne, in his *Wodehouse at Work*, wondered more than 20 years ago why there was no church omnibus. Here, at last, it is, with complete stories, extracts and nuggets, joyfully showing Wodehouse's affection for and irreverence about the curates, vicars and bishops of the Anglican Church. Their faith rarely, if ever, wavered; though he made sure they were sorely tried.

As well as observing the clergy instilling the right values on the schoolboy generation during his years at Dulwich College, Wodehouse had the advantage of a clergyman or two among his uncles. He used his inside knowledge well, and the assorted clerics who grace his pages range from the frightful to the sublime and compassionate. It is comforting to know that they can back up their opinions by quoting the Good Book, as The Reverend Augustine Mulliner does when trying to boost the morale of a friend. "Cheer up, old onion", he urged. "Don't lose hope. Remember, many waters cannot quench love. Song of Solomon, viii, 7".

One sad omission is the account of The Revd Beefy Bingham's clean, bright entertainment in his East End parish; in which rather too many entertainers sang "Sonny Boy", but it behoves one to be generous of spirit in this lapse. All the rest are there – the Bishop of Bongo Bongo saved from a fearful matrimonial fate by his cat Webster; the Bishop of Stortford painting a statue under the influence of Buck-U-Uppo, a pick-me-up for elephants; bribery and corruption in the choirboys' hundred yards handicap at Twing; and the story that beats them all – the Great Sermon Handicap, also taking place at Twing.

With an eight minute handicap the Revd Francis Heppenstall was an absolute snip with his 50-min sermon on brotherly love tucked up his cassock – or was he? Oh: to be able to read that story again for the first time.

The latest song of the Raven cum vulture

FICTION

Nicholas Shakespeare

MORNING STAR
By Simon Raven
Blond & Briggs, £8.95

MYSTERIES OF WINTERTHURN
By Joyce Carol Oates
Cape, £9.95

THE ASSASSINATION OF JESSE JAMES BY THE COWARD ROBERT FORD
By Ron Hansen
Souvenir, £8.95

THE EMPEROR'S TOMB
By Joseph Roth
Chatto & Windus, £7.95

After Raven's last novel, *September Castle*, the only thing one could think of quothing was Nevermore. Impossible to relate, this new volume – the first in his projected saga *The First-born of Egypt* – evokes an even more strangled croak. Its theme is "the purposes, beliefs and ways of life of the growing young as observed, deplored or encouraged by their elders." The result is diabolically uninteresting – puerile in content, shambolic in structure and coy where it least should be, in its after-lights-out humour.

The year is 1988. From his den in the Fens, the perennial Ptolemaeos Tunne is working on the connexion between the human mind and the physical brain. Unfortunately, Raven supplies this amateur scholar (whose fortune, and much else, comes from lavatory pans) with characters who have neither. At the christening of the Marquess Cantaloupe's son, Tunne spies an irresistible guinea-pig, the scrumptious teenage Marius. Marius, however, has problems. His sister, he claims, has put a curse on him with the result that he never gets any runs at cricket and is pursued by soul-swallowing succubi. It's not giving much away to reveal that Marius's poor batting average and demented visions are discovered to be the result of compulsive masturbation. "Small boys" explains Fielding Gray, a one-eyed novelist, "indeed all of us, have a strong vulture-cum-raven component in their nature."

In *A Bloodsmoor Romance*, Joyce Carol Oates assumed the form and style of Victorian romance. In *Mysteries of Winterthurn* she chooses the detective and horror fiction of Poe. Besides charting his love affair with a suspiciously volatile cousin, the three stories include the first and last cases of a very human sleuth called Xavier Kilgarvan. Each case involves murder, sexual outrage, and a hint of the supernatural. In one, inhabitants of a room at Glen Mawr Manor – a place like Borley Rectory – are savaged by carnivorous phantoms appearing to emanate from a *trompe l'oeil*, creatures whose fluttering wings, sucking lips and bared teeth Xavier actually experiences. In another, an aristocrat brutally carves up five factory girls after he is possessed by the spirit of a defrocked preacher. In none, despite Xavier's ratiocination, is the case satisfactorily solved. Mystery is preserved, with the author not only sustaining our interest in a world she makes suffocatingly real but also her pastiche of it. Her prose, with its many italics (as people are plunged into the abyss of *hopeless insanity*), and long, bracketed paragraphs (as they *try to struggle out* of it) is as flamboyant as Glen Mawr's *trompe l'oeil*; and – though horror is muted by a certain campness – just as capable of making the hairs on one's neck stand up.

No whodunnit problems in Ron Hansen's overlong second novel, which revolvers around the outlaw Jesse James and his young gang member, Robert Ford, who shot him in the back. Ford expected applause, to get his name in the books. Instead he was immortalised as a "dirty little coward" by street buskers (afterwards, the only people he attacked). Hanson is not romantic in his treatment. He reduces the Wild West myth to its human origins in sharp, cactaceous prose. His use of detail is effective. A train brakes suddenly. "In the caboose a mechanic used his handkerchief to dab macaroni soup off his clothes." The novel pulls up half way through when he tries to make the facts about Jesse's life as exact as such details. It becomes clear he cannot decide whether he is riding on the back of fiction, biography, or history. Respecting the methods of each, Hansen ends up in the dust, having proved his ability to tell a story, but having told one with a curiously empty centre.

The Emperor's Tomb – one of Joseph Roth's last novels – once more celebrates the values of the Habsburg Empire. Hankering back to a palpably vanished world, the narrator, Franz Ferdinand Trotta, is caught between knowing its failings, yet nostalgic for a time when he didn't – a time before the First War when he was "young and foolish." After a jerky, fragmented and over-indulgent start (rare for Roth) the author comes into his own. Having been held prisoner in Siberia, Trotta returns home after the war to see the final disintegration of his private and public worlds. Roth's sentences, like his images, are simple and solitary, with a resonance that reaches far beyond the page. Trotta's mother plays silently on a piano with no strings. Trotta's wife receives from him a letter with just his name.

Government v. the press

Woodrow Wyatt

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE PRIME MINISTER
By Michael Cockerell, Peter Hennessy, and David Walker
Macmillan, £9.95

Three men have had fun paddling a book entertainingly. I enjoyed the trip down the river through the jungle of news manipulation. I was less impressed by the plea for more open government it was leading up to. Why should governments volunteer amunition for journalists to shoot them with?

It is the duty of the journalist to track news down. If all the facts are officially revealed, where is the spice in the story? When all the journalist has to do is to copy extracts from official documents which all other journalists have, he will become a dull dog and the reader will take less interest, not more, in topics which may be important. Exclusivity or the scoop is the adrenalin of journalism.

Governments fight to prevent premature disclosures which would disturb the evolution of their decisions. Journalists tend to demand disclosure throughout, as though they were members of the government, or the relevant committees, which they are not because they are journalists. Indiscretion is their trade; discretion is the government's.

The lines are blurred by there being a large body of journalists who like being discreet. They are the Lobby. They are happy to be fed stories by ministers, shadow ministers, and No 10 which they can publish as news which sounds authentic, provided the sources are not revealed. It is not reasonable to blame the government for using these amenable lap dogs to give a favourable gloss to their activities or to try out ideas, through them, without officially committing the government.

The three authors are indignant that Mrs Thatcher takes the media seriously and has learnt how to use it for her propaganda. They can hardly expect her to promote her opposition; that is their business and they have equal opportunity through the Lobby or their own journalistic contacts.

The authors are closely connected with Panorama, which appears to have been opposed to the recovery of the Falklands to such an extent that its presenter, Mr Robert Kee, felt obliged publicly to disassociate himself from Panorama's policy. The book's charge against the government is that it manipulated the Falklands news, quickly releasing good news and holding up bad news; and at times misleading the press to deceive the enemy. Well, it was a war and lives were at stake. The government had a duty to bolster the morale of our own side and not the enemy's.

Parorama itself frequently manipulates the news, projecting its Left Wing opinions under the guise of straight reporting, particularly in its unbalanced attacks on American foreign policy. It also dodges honest investigation of important home issues.

Any independent journalist, if he has a mind to it, can make the truth come out. The interest in the chase has gone if the animals are tethered in clearings to be shot at will by any passing jounalist. It is the lazy or compliant jounalist who likes all the facts to be published simultaneously to his rivals so none produce anything new.

Good journalists should disdain the Lobby system and more "open government" which can never be satisfactorily defined, even with the Ombudsman the three men in the book advocate. They cite the instance of the low key anouncement by the Minister of Defence in the Commons on 12th May 1948, in answer to a question, that atomic weapons were being developed. But it was not the government's fault that the press failed to realise the significance of the news; and an Ombudsman could not have helped them.

Old stories in pottery

Anthony Ray

DATED ENGLISH DELFTWARE
By Louis L Lipski
Edited and augmented by Michael Archer
Sotheby, £100

"Sally Taylor 1734" says a delightful plate depicting a mother rocking a cradle. A bowl with a butcher's shop bears the intitials of Samuel Hall, butcher, who married Elizabeth Audley in 1750. A plaque marks the death of Wealthean Francis of Pontapool (sic) in 1692. Thus are major events in ordinary lives recorded on English delftware.

Since the tin-glaze technique is so perfectly suited to commemorative pieces, the delftware potters became unwitting recorders of social history in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. From the plate of 1602 with its loyal wishes to Queen Elizabeth to John Flaningam's simple plate of 1802, this superbly illustrated book plots the developments in social customs, and chronicles two centuries of life, above all among those of modest means who could afford this unpretentious ware which was so much cheaper than silver.

Here, literally, the butcher, baker and candle-stick maker can be seen at work. Shepherds guard their flock, windmills turn, and oxen speed the plough. Ships sail proudly on bowls and plates bearing the names of their masters. Inside one bowl "Edward Jones Scoole Master" presides over five boys at their studies: on another some wretched lad is being birched.

The great majority of the pieces illustrated have these personal associations, from elaborate crowned posset-pots down to the simple model inscribed "I am Mrs Oliver's cat". Some have a wider historical interest; such as the dish recording the scandalous exploitation of the Siamese twins of Ile Brewers in the 1680s, the election wares of the mid-eighteenth century, the Jacobite and anti-Jacobite pieces.

This book, so rewarding for the social historian, is essential for the student of English pottery, precisely because it is such a comprehensive catalogue of *dated* pieces. These were to form the basis of the late Louis Lipski's life's work, his ambitious *Encyclopaedia of English Delftware* which, at his death, was far from complete. Michael Archer has had to edit a vast amount of material to produce this handsome book; and it is thanks to his skill, patience and knowledge that Louis Lipski has, after all, this lasting memorial.

Gentleman fox and forgetful lion

CHILDREN

Brian Alderson

Mass-market publishers have never been very good at folk tales, preferring sentiment to vigour, prosy waffle to direct storytelling. Messrs Hamlyn should therefore be congratulated on reversing the trend by bringing over from America **A Child's First Book of Nursery Tales** *(£3.25)*. True, the colour pictures by Cyndy Szekeres are typical, if inoffensive, examples of supermarket art, but the accompanying eight stories (which include a little-known noodle tale "The Two Frogs") are retold by Selma Lanes with a nice ear for huffs, puffs, whumps, and other verbal effects.

It was recognition of the importance of such effects that prompted Arthur Ransome to his Russian expedition and to his translation of folk tales behind the persona of Old Peter. Now Hugh Brogan has swept together some of Old Peter's leavings in **The War of the Birds and the Beasts**, illustrated by Faith Jaques *(Cape, £5.95)*. Its arrival so close to Dr Brogan's Ransome biography is hardly accidental, but the book is very welcome, both for bringing to light a varied range of unpublished or long-vanished translations and for reminding us of how well Ransome managed the formal cadences of the storyteller's art.

In his contrary way, William Mayne makes no such concessions to formal or to knockabout tradition in his **Red Book of Hob Stories** and its Green companion *(Walker, £3.95 each)*. The puffings and twitterings that go on in these modernized browney legends derive far more from Mr Mayne's peculiar dry, surprised manner than from gravelly Old Peter.

The question of how far storytellers can go in taking their young readers beyond predictable nursery fare is always a tricky one. James Marshall, for instance, in what appears to be a simple picture book, **Rapscallion Jones** *(Bodley Head, £4.95)* sets out a remarkably sophisticated episode about a gentleman of leisure fox who tries to earn his rent by becoming a writer – with results that fellow writers will readily guess. This unpromising tale however gains approachability simply through the verve and confidence of Marshall's comic style as author and illustrator.

Paul Rogers, on the other hand, with **Forget-Me-Not** *(Kestrel, £4.95)* works out a situation comedy entirely at child's-eye level, with the enthusiastic collaboration of his illustrator, Celia Berridge. This essay on forgetfulness is about a domesticated lion, Sidney, who sets off for a visit to his Cousin Joe on a lighthouse. The journey is described in jog-trot, Rupert-Bear metrics, and as Sidney progresses from page to page the clever reader can observe him leaving one thing after another behind him, till he eventually returns home bereft of all that he set out with, even the door-key.

Forgotten land of Central America

Colin Harding

I...RIGOBERTA MENCHU
An Indian Women in Guatemala
Edited by Elisabeth Burgos-Debray
Verso, £18.50 paperback £4.95

GARRISON GUATEMALA
By George Black
with Milton Jamail and Norma Stoltz Chinchilla
Zed, £16.95, paperback £5.95

The military President of Guatemala, General Oscar Mejia Victores, indignantly told a BBC Television interviewer recently that both *The New York Times* and *Washington Post* were part of a worldwide communist conspiracy to blacken the name of his country with lies about supposed violations of human rights. Two new books on Guatemala – a country largely overlooked in all the current interest in Central America – will do little to lower the general's blood pressure.

Rigoberta Menchú is a young Quiché Indian from the northern highlands of Guatemala. Her life story (she is still only 25), poured out in a long narrative to the Venezuelan anthropologist Elisabeth Burgos in Paris in 1982, traces her political education through suffering until she became a leading peasant union organizer. In every way she emerges as a truly exceptional woman.

To a European reader her family's experiences are comparable only to those of the Jews at the hands of the Nazis. Her younger brother was tortured and finally burnt alive by the Army; her father died along with 38 others Indians who had peacefully occupied the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City when the Army stormed the building; her mother was kidnapped and tortured to death by the same military tormentors.

Such a harrowing story might fail to make much impact on an audience hardened to atrocities by nightly news bulletins. But Rigoberta Menchú's story is much more than simply another denunciation of cruelty and wickedness in an obscure and far-off land. It is also a fascinating and moving description of the culture and customs of an entire people.

George Black's book provides the broader context of Rigoberta's life, focusing on the 30 years of virtually uninterrupted military rule since Guatemala's single experiment with reform ended in a bloody coup. His portrait of the blinkered chauvinism and political primitivism of the Guatemalan military makes all too clear why even the well-disposed Reagan Administration despairs for the future of the largest and most strategically important country in Central America.

THE ARTS

Theatre

Monstrous entertainment

Richard III
Stratford

After recent stagings (National as well as RSC) suggesting that directors were going stale on it, *Richard III* comes back in the freshest colours (figuratively and literally) in Bill Alexander's first production in Stratford's main house. It is very entertaining, very serious, strongly cast from top to bottom – with, at the top, a Richard by Antony Sher that relegates even his most dazzling past performances to the status of a warm-up.

Despite all the talk of bottled spiders, this hunchback is more like a daddy-long-legs on speed. No slow, sinister limp; rather, he hurtles manically across the stage on his two crutches, using them to belabour victims, support him in a languishing posture, or graphically point some obscene innuendo. They are as usual to him as lying, murder and lust, and a matter-of-fact delivery, though a trifle over-used, makes his most monstrous remarks breathtakingly funny.

The touching innocence of Mr Sher's Fool in *King Lear* reappears ironically as one of Richard's most successful acting roles, effortlessly duping even those who are closest to him. The wooing and winning of Lady Anne (Penny Downie) makes perfect sense and is tremendously played by both of them.

William Dudley's set comprises an exquisite Perpendicular screen and hall – awkwardly used for Clarence's prison and even Bosworth Field, which seemed unfair on Christopher Ravenscroft's febrile, uneasy Richmond. But it is superb for the place where Harold Innocent, an Edward IV of historically authentic embonpoint, gathers his guilty family for an orgy of feigned reconciliation.

Guilt, of course, sounds through the play like a leitmotiv; guilt far more basic than anything connected with the Christianity so often, and usually so hypocritically, professed. Like Adam and Eve, everyone feels it and resentfully claims that someone else forced them to it: the pleas and counter-pleas of Clarence (Roger Allam) and his murderers are a rich, ironic essay on it.

It half crazes Anne, last seen as a dazed, ignored wreck mumbling her rosary, and Queen Margaret (Patricia Routledge, magnificent), sweeping vengefully on like the White Queen in Alice, using a Wars of the Roses standard as a widow's shawl. And, by having Buckingham (Malcolm Storry) play his appeal to the people of London straight out front, it implicates us too.

After a spectacular coronation during which Richard snatches a slobbery kiss from his appalled consort, the momentum drops somewhat, but Elizabeth (Frances Tomelty), established early on as a ruthless beauty with sybaritic parasites for brothers, matches Richard with a dry implacability that yields only to a grossly sexual approach. That is all the more shocking because an earlier Richard role has been that of a romantic, indistinguishable from the real thing. Such is Mr Sher's sensitivity that all Richard's innocent roles, in fact, give you a tragic glimpse of the person he might have been instead of a protégé of perverted genius, desperate and ultimately damned.

Anthony Masters

Donald Cooper



Victim of Antony Sher's manic crutches: Brian Blessed as Hastings

Television

The story of fact

Brass Tacks Reports (BBC 1) discovered, rather late in the day, that once the Fleet Street clichés come growling out of their cave no force on earth can stop them: a girl who works in a pub kitchen becomes a "sexy barmaid", a churchgoer becomes a "religious fanatic", a small local imbroglio becomes "village sex shame". *Making the News* concentrated last night on the *Daily Star*, however, no doubt, because it is about as restrained as an Irish wake; but the business of interviewing its editor and following its journalists seemed protracted and unnecessary. The contents of the paper are innocuous enough, and certainly no more vulgar than the average seaside postcard. In any case, the employees of the *Star* seemed perfectly charming, with a gift for the lively phrase which would not be wasted on other newspapers: "a sexy type of story on page three is always admirable", said one night-editor.

The implicit suggestion, of course, was that the popular press is most inclined to distort and to sensationalize, but in fact even the most apparently "serious" newspapers are concerned to transform facts into "stories" in as forceful a manner as possible, and there is a large element of sensationalism in journalism *per se*. You have only to read reports from correspondents in Westminster or Washington to realize that journalists seem compelled to provide their own links, attribute causes and manufacture consequences in a sometimes reckless manner. The "serious" press may be even more offensive, since these processes of distortion and selection tend to be more carefully disguised.

Last night's programme dealt with the effects which newspaper stories have on "ordinary" people – not much in the long run, I suspect, since most people are quite aware that they are being bombarded with fictions masquerading as facts; and, what is more, they quite enjoy it. It is no good blaming editors or proprietors for the condition of the press – the public prints of the last three hundred years have been filled with rapes, murders and disasters. And, in our "post-print society", television journalism is equally obsessed with sex and scandal – although the prurience of many programmes is camouflaged under the name of "documentaries". [illegible] glass [illegible] not [illegible]

Peter Ackroyd

A tonic of sweetness and sturdy charm

A Midsummer Night's Dream
Regent's Park

The Regent's Park Open Air Theatre is surely the only auditorium in town where sneezers outnumber coughers. "Bless you" is being muttered to hay-fever sufferers long before the fairies' blessing to the Athenians. As one of the afflicted who began by wishing to apologize to actors and audience for noising my way through the performance, and came gradually to stop wanting to go home and stick my head in the refrigerator, I can recommend the evening as a sweet tonic.

The park's woodland setting, enhanced by the designer Tim Goodchild with a bower strewn with primroses and mushrooms, is a natural for *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Mr Goodchild's Elizabethan costumes compement the environment – muted gold and copper, green, ivory and browns reflect the real trees, blossoms and grass, with touches of pink, blue and silver. The fairies' pointy ears and, except for Titania, oddly-shaped heads, suggest space creatures. Bottom's furry head has floppy ears, a painted tongue and boggling eyes.

In design, acting and Bernard Hopkins's staging this is a traditional *Dream* which builds its effects slowly but sturdily. Except for Berwick Kaler, there are no actors with comic personalities. He is the first Bottom I have encountered with a Scottish burr – an accent which makes as much nonsesnse as any – and is a delight throughout, abetted by a jolly group of mechanicals.

The lovers are so earnest that they are dull at first. Except for an endearing calf-look which Helena (Natasha Richardson) [illegible] Hermia and Lysander in their first scene, the youngsters appear to have little sense of fun. Their approach pays off, however, in the pile-up of misunderstandings in the woods.

From the entrance of Hermia (Julia Swift) in the quartet scene, choreographed with tackles, piggy-back rides and tugs of war, the lovers emerge as young people whose instincts have been unleashed in the forest, and who have developed into much more interesting people than mere *ingénues* and juveniles.

Richard Rees has some benevolent command as Oberon, but none of the fairies has the distinctive voice or aura to appear wondrous. There are nice bits when Puck tries out his love potion in a fairy's ear and is chased off by the smitten sprite, and when another faints upon seeing Bottom in his ass's head.

One wished for more imaginative touches in the first half, but, by the time the mechanicals' play, with goofy biblical costumes and props, is done with gusto and the trees come alight for the fairy blessing, the *Dream* has worked its magic again. It is a pleasant way to [illegible]

Holly Hill

Dance

Adagio Hammerklavier
Coliseum

By substituting the cool, classical *Adagio Hammerklavier* for the tense, dramatic *Situation*, the Dutch National Ballet's programme at the Coliseum on Tuesday encouraged the spectator to consider a different aspect also of the short recent works which begin the evening. If you think of them primarily as dance theatre, their vivid observation of human nature comes first to mind. But that is expressed in terms of classical ballet, and behind the wry social comment of, say, *Sarcasms* one ought to be conscious also of an arabesque perfectly timed and placed, a manège of alternate large and small turns performed with impeccable clarity.

That is as true of Tuesday's new cast, Jeanette Vondesaar and Henny Jurriëns, as of their gifted predecessors. The company is developing a new generation of solo dancers, and the fact that at home they have the chance to tackle *The Sleeping Beauty* or *Giselle* helps ensure the style and authority [illegible]

One could say of the young cast in *Adagio Hammerklavier* that in some small respects they did not, on Tuesday, always match the outstanding and experienced principals for whom it was created. I missed, for instance, the infinitely graduated inflexions of Alexandra Radius's feet, the poised strength with which Han Ebbelaar used to lift and hold her, turning like a weathercock, at the ballet's end.

But those are quibbles, and the total effect is one of conviction and comprehension: more so, even, than from the stellar – and in some respects admirable – cast that the Royal Ballet put into this work when it gave a few performances some years ago as one of its perfunctory token gestures to a modern and eclectic repertory.

As its title implies, the ballet is set to the Adagio from Beethoven's Piano Sonata No 29, Op 106: music of beautiful and impassioned gravity, handsomely played by Andrew Wise (he and Paul Patton, the company's regular pianists, are playing alternate performances all week). The choreography is mainly a series of three long duets, framed and linked by sections for all six dancers.

The dancing is based largely [illegible] movements [illegible] wards in one of Van Manen's favourite gestures whereby the dancers walk with both arms raised outwards above shoulder level, and it is punctuated by occasional moments of thrilling speed, such as when Coleen Davis is suddenly lifted by one of the men and thrown into Clint Farha's arms to begin their duet, which forms the ballet's climax.

A departure from classical convention is the introduction of passages when the dancers work down on the floor, providing a strong contrast to the more exalted moments. There is an interesting dichotomy between the way the men fall heavily to the ground and how the women descend smoothly almost as an extension of their long arabesques.

Amanda Beck and Alan Land perform the sometimes almost hectic first duet, and Rachel Beaujean with Leo Besseling took the second, with its more rhapsodic manner, leaving Davis and Farha to provide the ballet with its extended resolution.

Jean-Paul Vroom's reticent decor of a grey curtain rippling in a breeze, the simple, attractive costumes in blue or grey-blue, enhance the effect of the ballet, which will be repeated [illegible]

John Percival

Music-theatre

Say that again . . .

Mozart at Palm Springs
The Place

In the art of repetitive music there is much that is good. What I mean to say is that in the art of repetitive music there is much that is good. But There is much that is good, as I say, in the art of repetitive music. In the art of repetitive music there is, to be sure, much that is good. No doubt about it, there is much that is good in the art of repetitive music. But in the art of repetitive music there is much that is good.

The tadpoles seemed short of water this morning. I took out the hosepipe. I filled their pool with water. I waited until it was just overflowing. Then I turned off the water. Half an hour later the level was down to where it had been originally. I did not repeat the experiment.

The lady introduced herself as a baroque oboist. She asked if I could help. She said her period was starting.

In the evening I went to [illegible] while four people wandered about the stage. Sometimes they talked. Inconsequentially. And in short flat sentences.

There was not a great deal of Mozart in it. I was not expecting there to be. After all, Mozart never visited Palm Springs. As far as I am aware.

The lady introduced herself as an audio engineer. She asked if I could help. I said my compact disc player only had phono connexions.

Things kept happening like that. And happening again. And again. I found it hard to catch the drift. The music was by Orlando Gough. It was very loud. Or have I said that already? It reminded me of something. It kept reminding me of something. It kept reminding me of Philip Glass's opera *Einstein on the Beach*. Only [illegible] musical. And it was about Mozart. Not Einstein.

[illegible] whether the [illegible] interval, which is quite a long time. If you want, you can see it today. Or tomorrow. Or the next day.

The lady introduced herself as Mozart's widow. She asked if I could help. I said I was sorry.

Correct criticism consists in registering an impression without judgment. without judgment without judgment.

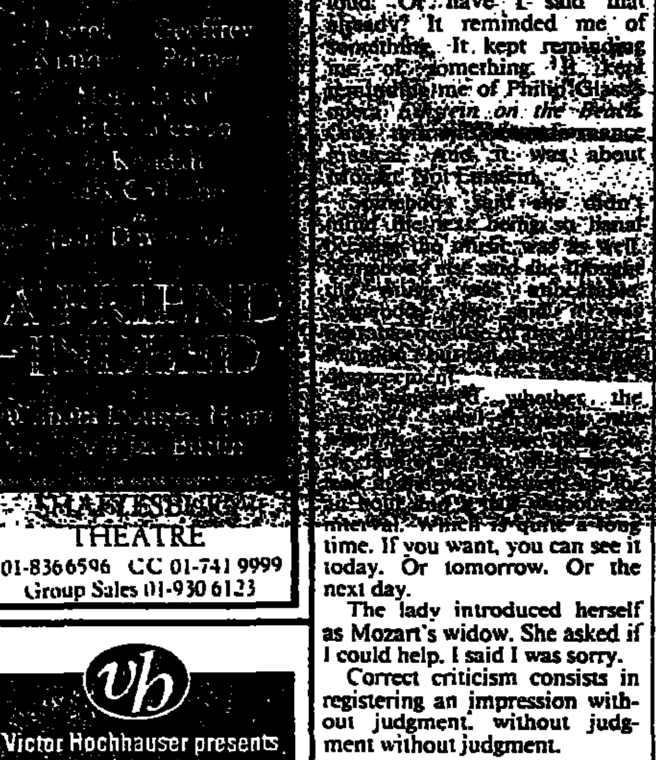
Paul Griffiths

San Antonio Festival

The melody lingers on

San Antonio, deep in the heart of Texas, is probably [illegible] arts festivals and certainly one of the most curious. It has just completed its second season under [illegible] buccaneering Bulgarian [illegible] Barkadjiev, who began [illegible] tenor, acquired a taste [illegible] in Italy, and [illegible] Grand Opera and the San Francisco Opera. Now at the age of 36 he runs San Antonio's one-man band.

And a very individual band it is. Most festival directors spend their time flitting from event to event while their brainchild is on view [illegible] Yet during [illegible] performances of the English [illegible] Opera reported on this page earlier [illegible] week Barkadjiev was not to be [illegible] was thought that he heard a few [illegible] one of the operas from the back [illegible] auditorium but no one in the [illegible] company would confirm this [illegible] Parvan Barkadjiev was moving [illegible] speed [illegible] San Antonio [illegible] balance the books of this year [illegible] and ensure the financial backing [illegible] year, when Romeo and Juliet [illegible] to be the [illegible] speaks six languages [illegible] according to [illegible] sleeps [illegible] Carpathian [illegible]



[illegible] sponsored by the Daughters of Texas tells of the doings of Davy Crockett and others for the benefit of those who did not grow up with Gary Cooper and John Wayne. San Antonio's river of the same name meanders through the middle of town and the Hilton – anxious as ever to go one better than anyone else – actually straddles it.

The river was much featured in *Carmen*, a co-production with the Deutsche Oper, Berlin, who with Gotz [illegible] with San Antonio during the first two [illegible] the Hilton a few steps away, which specializes in Irish singalongs as the night progresses.

Frank Corsaro arrived to stage Rossini's *William Tell*, inside this time, with Giorgio Zancanaro in the title role. Most major houses in the world would like to stage this opera, but few feel capable of casting it correctly. Parvan Barkadjiev quite clearly likes to plan flamboyantly and live a little dangerously. But in his favour it must be said that he is trying to bring back singing to a town which once [illegible] then tried to make do with concert opera and which recently has had nothing at all. [illegible] time the ENO arrived and the main opposition was [illegible] Ballet – the Friedrich connexion again – with Nureyev and Evdokimova as guests. However in the San Fernando Cathederal, one of the grandly austere mission churches found in this part of Texas, there was a chance to hear Wilhelmenia Fernandez who came to fame, with Catalani's help, in Jean-Jacques Beineix's film *Diva*. That picture, which is still running in New York, has turned Miss Fernandez into a folk hero and there were no vacant seats in the cathederal the night she appeared.

Her programme was bizarre, ranging from Schumann through Rodrigo to Gershwin. Most bizarre of all was the decision to include the Jewel Song from *Faust*, or rather just the first verse of it, after a Richard Strauss group, but perhaps this most religious of operas should be heard within holy walls. Miss Fernandez looks stunning, she carries herself like a princess, but there have to be question marks over the voice, a creamy, mellow [illegible] seems as if she has yet to make up her mind which part of the opera repertory is really for her. She should not delay long: the bloom is still there. [illegible]

Wilhelmenia Fernandez: folk hero

[illegible] were strong (Florence Quivar and Justino Diaz, the Escamillo of *Carmen*) and two weak (Vittorio Terranova, a reedy tenor with high notes and not much else, and Margaret Pent, Mrs Parvan Barkadjiev). Once again the cathederal was crammed, which proves that San Antonio has an unsated taste for melody. And that, in this most Spanish of Texan cities, should come as no surprise.

John Higgins

Theatre in the United States

Wild possibilities

[illegible] child by Puck 26 years ago, they called him Peter Sellars. In the five years since his graduation Phi Beta Kappa from Harvard, the young American director has been called other names.

A few have not been complimentary – "enfant terrible" when he was fired from the Twiggy musical *My One and Only* – but most have at least been twinged with awe. He was officially termed a genius by the MacArthur Foundation, which awarded him a $317,000 grant, in the same week that he was dumped from the Broadway show. He will make both his Broadway and London debuts next season, with still-secret projects, and has just been appointed director of the [illegible] company at the Kennedy Center in Washington. [illegible] daring productions on stages across the United States [illegible] Handel's *Orlando* [illegible] appears to understand the frailties of audiences better than most theatre artists.

He is currently getting more than a fair chance to see what he preaches practised at the Guthrie Theater in Minneapolis. *Hang on to Me* – his wedding of Gorky's *Summerfolk* to 16 songs by George and Ira Gershwin, all set in a contemporary American resort – runs four hours and has met with responses ranging from ecstasy to rage to slumber. "Everybody says it's too long – that's not exactly news", he comments, "but what's wonderful is that people have completely different candidates for the unendurable scene that has to go and the scene which was the climax of their evening. With this smorgasbord of possibilites there is something for everyone and something everyone will hate.

"I've never done another production that so demonstrates that we have enormous free choice in this country and that, by nature, what it means to live in America is to disagree with people. It's not bad if we don't like everything – in the theatre or in world relations – but it's scary to be told that we should. If only Ronald Reagan could figure this out: we don't [illegible] let it exist and to [illegible] as human beings."

Among the [illegible] in *Hang on to Me* [illegible] in which the [illegible] challenged to re[illegible] the meaning of familiar [illegible] hearing them in [illegible] A husband sin[illegible] good" to a [illegible] three deeply [illegible] make "The Man [illegible] of hopeless [illegible] sharing the [illegible] nine" with his wi[illegible] as the [illegible] rug beneath [illegible] and [illegible] ice" [illegible] nile [illegible] one [illegible] nice [illegible] by [illegible] in [illegible] rely [illegible] le as [illegible] what they [illegible] love [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] hat is [illegible] of [illegible] ghting, [illegible] played [illegible] floor [illegible] carried around by actors, or set in a position to vary emphasis on characters, to the lighting of the final scene. "I spent two weeks in Russia before rehearsals, and all the Rembrandts in the Hermitage come to mind", Sellars comments. "Something very important happens when you only see the outline of a human being. We learn from Rembrandt the sense of what a tiny glimmer of light does and of what is hidden. The bright light at the play's end is another form of blindness. It becomes ironic that we can truly see people better in the dark in this play. And this is very much an evening about what it is to see another human being.

"I believe so strongly in the phrase 'enjoying yourself', and what's terribly important here is that people put together their own show out of everything provided. I'm thrilled that people come away with completely different impressions. I don't like the fascistic notion that the theatre must either be avant-garde or Broadway – La Mama or the Miskoff. In our culture there isn't one possibility, there are many, and they should all be allowed."

Holly Hill

Galleries

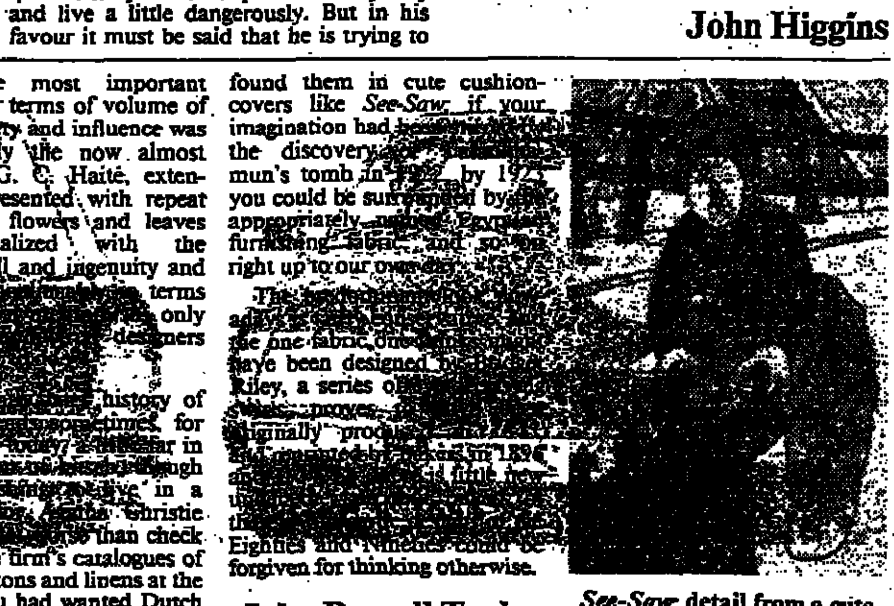
From East to West
Victoria and Albert Museum

George Baker went in 1847 to take up a post as gardener to the British Embassy in Constantinople, and is credited with introducing wisteria into Turkey. But, being an enterprising sort of a chap, he also developed a healthy export trade in oriental carpets and artefacts of various kinds. From there it was a short step for the next generation of the Baker family to start manufacturing along the same lines – carpets, fabrics, wallpapers and such. And, once begun, the company rapidly lost its appearance of bringing everything [illegible] designs *From East* [illegible] the title of the [illegible] textile department [illegible] toria and Albert [illegible] 14 has it.

On the contrary, G. P. & J. Baker, as the company came to be known [illegible] one [illegible] innovati[illegible] Britain. [illegible] some ama[illegible] of mid-Vi[illegible] (clearly [illegible] has [illegible] of [illegible] art nou[illegible] most im[illegible] F. A. Voysey [illegible] is, in terms of name and reputation as well as for the excellence of what he did for them.

But the most important designer in terms of volume of [illegible] variety and influence was undoubtedly the now almost forgotten G. C. Haité, extensively represented with repeat designs of flowers and leaves conventionalized with the utmost skill and ingenuity and [illegible] terms [illegible] only [illegible] designers [illegible] history of [illegible] for [illegible] in [illegible] through [illegible] in a [illegible] Christie [illegible] than check through the firm's catalogues of printed cottons and linens at the time. If you had wanted Dutch boys in 1903 you could have found them in cute cushion-covers like *See-Saw*; if your imagination had [illegible] the discovery of [illegible] mun's tomb in 1922, by 1923 you could be surrounded by appropriately [illegible] Egyptian furnishing fabric, and so on right up to our own day. [illegible] the one fabric [illegible] have been designed [illegible] Riley, a series o[illegible] originally prod[illegible] in 1896 [illegible] Eighties and Nineties could be forgiven for thinking otherwise.

John Russell Taylor



See-Saw: detail from a cute cushion-cover

House of Lords

Law Report June 21 1984

When an acquittal can be quashed

In re Harrington

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich

[Speeches delivered June 14]

Upon the dimissal by justices of an information after they had failed or refused to adjudicate thereupon by declining to receive the evidence desired to be led by the prosecution, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court had power upon an application by the prosecutor for judicial review, to quash the acquittal and remit the matter to the justices for rehearing.

The House of Lords so held, allowing an appeal by Police Sergeant John Alfred Harrington of Surrey Constabulary from a decision on May 20, 1983 of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Glidewell) (*The Times* May 25, 1983; [1983] QB 1076) refusing an application for judicial review of a decision of Dorking Justices who on August 13, 1982 dismissed two informations against the defendant, Peter Arnold Roots.

Mr Kenneth Zucker, QC and Mr Howard Vagg for the Crown; Mr David Jeffreys, QC and Mr Roger Bull for the defendant.

LORD ROSKILL said that the Divisional Court had reached its decision with marked reluctance and only because they felt constrained by authority and principle to hold that notwithstanding that it was common ground that the justices had acted in what was described as a breach of the rules of natural justice. It was not open to the Divisional Court to grant judicial review of their decision in a case where the result of their action was the acquittal of the defendant.

They subsequently granted a certificate in the following terms: "Whether upon the dismissal by justices of an information as a result of the breach of the rules of natural justice, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court has power upon an application by the prosecutor for judicial review to quash the acquittal and remit the matter to the justices for rehearing."

The first of the two informations charged the defendant with assaulting a police officer named Lane in the execution of Lane's duty, the alleged assault having taken place at Dorking on July 2, 1982. The second charged the defendant with an offence against section 5 of the Public Order Act 1936.

When the charges came on for hearing before the justices both the prosecution and defendant were legally represented. At the outset of the proceedings prosecution counsel sought an adjournment since Lane was on annual leave. Both the court and defendant's counsel had been told that such an application would be made and no objection was offered on behalf of the defendant.

The justices retired and then decided to adjourn the case until August 24, 1982. But the defendant had booked his holiday over a period which included that date and did not wish to postpone it. The justices had been apprised of that fact before they retired.

Counsel for the defendant then asked for another date. The justices refused that request but counsel very properly pressed his submission pointing out that the defendant was entitled to the same treatment as had been accorded to the prosecution. Prosecution counsel did not oppose that request.

The chairman of the justices then said that the justices were in a difficult position "and for that reason had decided that the case should be dismissed". Prosecution counsel asked the justices to reconsider their decision. At no time did he say that he could not proceed then and there. Indeed he had available another witness to the alleged assault.

He pointed out, entirely correctly, that if the justices had refused the adjournment sought, it was their duty to inform the prosecution of that fact and let them decide whether to proceed then and there on the available evidence or to offer no evidence.

The justices again retired and, after seeking advice from a "senior clerk" in another court, returned to court to announce that their decision must stand.

It was in those circumstances that the prosecution, not surprisingly, sought judicial review.

The justices were not obliged to give any explanation or to reveal what advice they had been given if they did not wish to do so, but in the absence of some explanation – none was readily apparent - it was clear that their action was both wrong and unjudicial.

In the Divisional Court the case was argued solely on the basis that the failure to comply with the rules of natural justice was the relevant consideration. In his Lordships opinion such a failure was not the revelant consideration. The sole question for their Lordships' House now was to determine whether on the facts the Divisional Court had power to grant judicial review.

The prosecution had made it clear that if their Lordships' House were to allow the appeal they would not after the lapse of time contemplate any further proceedings against the defendant.

The argument which prevailed below was that the dismissal of the informations amounted to acquittals on both charges, that an acquittal was not open to judicial review since to order the charges to be reheard would put the defendant in jeopardy a second time and that to do so was contrary both to principle and the authorities cited.

Before the House of Lords it was urged on the defendant's behalf that once his pleas of not guilty had been taken, as they were, proceedings were validly begun and although the justices had subsequently acted improperly it was within their jurisdiction to do that which they did, that acquittals followed and that those acquittals were not now amenable to judicial review.

The jurisdiction of a magistrates' court was founded on statute. The relevant statutory provisions in order to consider whether or not the justices acted within their statutory duty were contained in sections 9, 10(1) and 15(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980.

Reading those sections together it was clear that when the prosecutor was present and had evidence available which he desired to call, the justices, if they refused any application for an adjournment, must give the prosecutor the opportunity of calling that evidence if he so wished, must then hear that evidence and also hear the parties and then adjudicate upon all that evidence.

They could not dismiss any information until after they had heard the parties and whatever evidence they might properly lay before them, save of course where no evidence was tendered by the prosecution. The justices had acted in breach of their statutory duty under section 9(2).

Once they refused the adjournment, it was their duty to invite the prosecution to proceed on the basis of the evidence then available to them. The justices were in grave error first in dismissing the information out of hand and second in adhering to that decision when invited to depart from it.

An accused person was not, in the context of a plea of *autrefois convit* or *autrefois acquit* in jeopardy merely because he was standing trial on a particular charge and in a popular sense was in jeopardy as being in peril of conviction. Jeopardy in the relevant sense are only after a lawful acquittal or a lawful conviction.

What happened in the present case was not trial at all. The dismissal of the informations was without jurisdiction and was a nullity. The duty of adjudging was declined.

Both on principle and authority there was no reason why *mandamus* should not have issued to the justices directing them to hear and determine the informations according to law. Since their orders were a nullity, it would not be right to order *certiorari* to issue as well. But as the prosecution sought no more than that the appeal should be allowed no more substantive order should now be made.

For the present purposes the breach of the rules of natural justice was not relevant. In a rare case where justices acting within their jurisdiction nevertheless acted so unfairly that they could properly be said to be acting in breach of the rules of natural justice and an acquittal followed, it should not be thought that the acquittal was for that reason alone necessarily susceptible to judicial review.

The test was not breach of the rules of natural justice but whether the decision of the justices to dismiss the information was a decision which they had no jurisdiction to take because they were declining to adjudicate upon a matter upon which it was their duty to adjudicate and thus was a nullity.

Lord Fraser, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Scarman and Lord Bridge agreed.

Solicitors: Wontner & Son; Downs, Dorking.

Defensive weapon offence

Patterson v Block

Where a defendant had with him a lock-knife, which was not an offensive weapon *per se* and the only evidence against him was his statement to the police that he carried it for his self-defence, the justices could properly draw the inference that for the purposes of defending himself he would, if necessary, use the knife to cause injury to the person.

Lord Justice Kerr, with whom Mr Justice Woolf agreed, so held in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on June 20 when dismissing the appeal of Daniel Anthony Patterson against his conviction by Camberwell Green Justices for possessing an offensive weapon.

Father cannot visit fostered child

In re L (an Infant)

Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Sir John Megaw

[Judgment delivered June 18]

To allow access by the father of an 18-month-old child rejected by his mother and placed by the local authority in the care of foster parents, where the father had little prospect of being able to care for the child in the foreseeable future, would be disruptive to the integration process of the child learning to perceive the foster parents as his mother and father.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by a local authority against an order in the county court giving care of a minor to them but allowing monthly access by the father.

Mr John Mitchell for the local authority; Mr Donald McCue for the father.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE said that the parties were unmarried but had lived together and the father had cared for the child during periods when the mother went off to pursue her ancient profession. The mother took no interest in the child. The parties having parted and the child placed with foster parents, the father had sought a custody order.

The judge had refused the application but had made the access order. The parties now accepted he had no jurisdiction to make it but agreed that the decision should be considered on its merits.

In so far as the judge's decision to maintain contact had been based on the requirement of a child for a real parent it was based on a misconception of what the fostering project was aimed at. In such a case the object was to make the long-term foster parents the "real" parents.

If the father were allowed to visit, the overriding probability was that he would do his utmost to encourage the child to recognize him as his natural father. That would be deeply confusing for the child and such visits would therefore be unlikely to contribute to the success of the fostering.

Sir John Megaw agreed.

Solicitors: Mr A. J. Colvin, Kensington; Aaronson Plosker & Co.

Chancery Division

Informing third party not a contempt

In re a Company, No 001424 of 1983

Before Mr Justice Vinelott

[Judgment delivered June 12 and 15]

It was not a contempt of court for a person to communicate facts about another person to a third party which would make it more difficult for that other person to prosecute or defend a claim in court, Mr Justice Vinelott held in the Chancery Division.

His Lordship had earlier held in the proceedings for committal for contempt of court that the applicant would not be granted an order requiring the respondent to submit to cross-examination upon an affidavit upon which he no longer wished to rely.

Mr Robert Hildyard for the applicant; Mr John Lindsay, QC, and John Randall for the respondent.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that the application was to commit the respondent, to prison, for contempt of court.

The alleged contempt consisted of what was said to to have been an improper interference with the applicant's application to the Home Office for permission to reside permanently in the United Kingdom, by means of a letter to the Home Office which, it was said, gave a false and misleading impression as to the financial affairs of a company which represented a large part of his resources in the United Kingdom.

The purpose and effect of the interference was, it was said, to embarrass the applicant in the conduct of a petition seeking relief under section 75 of the Companies Act 1980, in relation to the company's affairs, which had been set down for a lengthy hearing in November next.

The applicant would clearly be faced with difficulties and expense if during the period before the petition was heard he was not allowed to reside in the United Kingdom.

The court had been asked, before dealing with the question whether the steps taken by the respondent were capable of amounting to contempt, to decide whether the applicant was entitled to an order compelling the respondent to attend for cross-examination upon an affidavit filed by him, but on which, in the event, he did not seek to rely. The contempt alleged was a criminal not a civil contempt.

The applicant held 75,000 out of 310,000 issued ordinary shares of £1 each in the company, the respondent held about 55,200 and his brother 112,600 and a further 57,200 were held by his sister as his nominee.

All were Iraqi nationals. The applicant had lived here for over six years, and his solicitor had advised him that he should experience no difficulty in obtaining permission to reside permanently in the United Kingdom. The ordinary residence of the respondent and his brother was in dispute, but they also had applied for permission to reside here.

Early in 1984, the applicant had been notified that his application had been refused. His case was that he had later learned that in November 1983 the authorities had sought an interview with him and with the respondent, but that it having been left to the respondent to inform the applicant, the respondent had failed to do so, and when the reason for his absence was inquired into, had said that he did not know.

The respondent's letter had cast doubt upon the stability of the company's financial affairs, and even as to its solvency.

The Home Office had been surprised to receive that letter and had caused inquiries to be made of the company's accountants, asking for a full report. The accountants had referred the matter to the company's directors, but the applicant had not been informed, and the respondent had told the accountants that the directors did not want them to incur the cost of preparing the report.

Those steps were said by the applicant to be a deliberate attempt to frustrate his application for permission to remain in this country.

It was not necessary to go into the case made for the respondent, or to enter into the question whether if the facts to which he deposed in his affidavit were accepted and if the inferences which he invited the court to draw were drawn, the respondent's conduct was capable of amounting to contempt of court; the preliminary question was whether the respondent could and should be ordered to attend to be cross-examined on an affidavit filed by him shortly after the applicant had filed his evidence in support of his application.

His Lordship referred to *Comet Products UK Ltd v Hawkex Plastics Ltd* ([1971] 2 QB 67), where a similar question had come before the Court of Appeal, where Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said (at p74) that the case of *Clarke v Law* ((1855) 2 K & J 28) and *In re Quartz Hill & Co, Ex parte Young* ((1882) 21 ChD 642) showed that "if an affidavit is filed and used before the court the defendant, when he is threatened with cross-examination, cannot get out of it by withdrawing his affidavit.

"If he has filed an affidavit, and in addition has gone on to use it in the court, then he is liable to be cross-examined upon it if the court thinks it right so to order. I would not say the mere filing is sufficient, but I do say that when it is not only filed but used, the defendant does expose himself to a liability to be cross-examined if the judge so rules".

Lord Justice Cross (at p77) said that if the defendant in that case "had not sworn and filed an affidavit in answer to the committal motion, clearly he could not have been compelled to give evidence; but having sworn and filed the affidavit he cannot withdraw it".

His Lordship commented that the Court of Appeal had thus left the question in the present case open.

His Lordship examined the historical development of chancery procedure and the relevant case law and concluded by saying that he did not find it easy to reconcile the decisions in *Clarke v Law* and in *Quartz Hill*, in particular the reference by Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, in the latter case to Order 19, rule 9 of the Rules of the Supreme Court; and the judgment of Lord Justice Brett, with the decisions in *In re Sykes' Trusts* ((1862) 2 John & H 415), *Thorley's Cattle Food Co v Massam* ((1880) 14 Ch D 763), and the observations of Mr Justice Lawrence in *In re Cohen, Ex parte Trustee*([1924]2Ch515).

However, his Lordship did not find it necessary to decide whether, in ordinary chancery litigation, a party who had made an affidavit was entitled at any time before it had been read as part of his case and before he had been ordered to attend for cross-examination to elect not to rely upon it.

As Mr Lindsay had pointed out, in applications other than applications for committal the question was normally of no practical importance, because the applicant could secure his attendance by subpoena, and could apply for leave to cross-examine him as a hostile witness.

His Lordship was concerned with an application for committal for contempt. It would, his Lordship considered, be contrary to principle to compel an alleged contemnor to submit to cross-examination in these circumstances.

An applicant who sought an order for contempt must make out his case on the evidence filed in support of his application; he could not seek either to make out or to support his case by obtaining an order for cross-examination of the alleged contemnor, unless an avidavit by the contemnor had been read – in which case the position was the same as if the contemnor had commenced giving oral evidence.

Possibly – a point on which his Lordship expressed no final opinion – if an order for the attendance of the alleged contemnor was sought and obtained before the contemnor had indicated that he would not seek to rely on an affidavit filed by him, he could at that time be treated as relying on it.

His Lordship did not think there was anything inconsistent with that view in *Clarke v Law* or *Quartz Hill*. In the latter case there was no question of compelling the attendance of a witness; the only question was whether a witness who had attended in compliance with a subpoena should be cross-examined.

In dealing with the substantive claim that the respondent was guilty of contempt of court his Lordship said that it was clear in the absence of evidence from the respondent and from the circumstances in which the letter to the Home Office of November 16 was written that it was intended to prejudice the applicant's application to reside permanently with his family in the United Kingdom and to embarrass him in the conduct of the company litigation.

The issue in the present case was whether it was a contempt of court for a person to creat a state of affairs which would make it more difficult for another person to prosecute his claim, or to defend, by communicating facts about him to a third party. Such a claim seemed to involve an extension of the law of contempt which might have far-reaching consequences.

In the field of interference with the course of justice the court must be satisfied that there was a real risk that the litigation would be seriously affected, and his Lordship did not think that condition was satisfied in the present case.

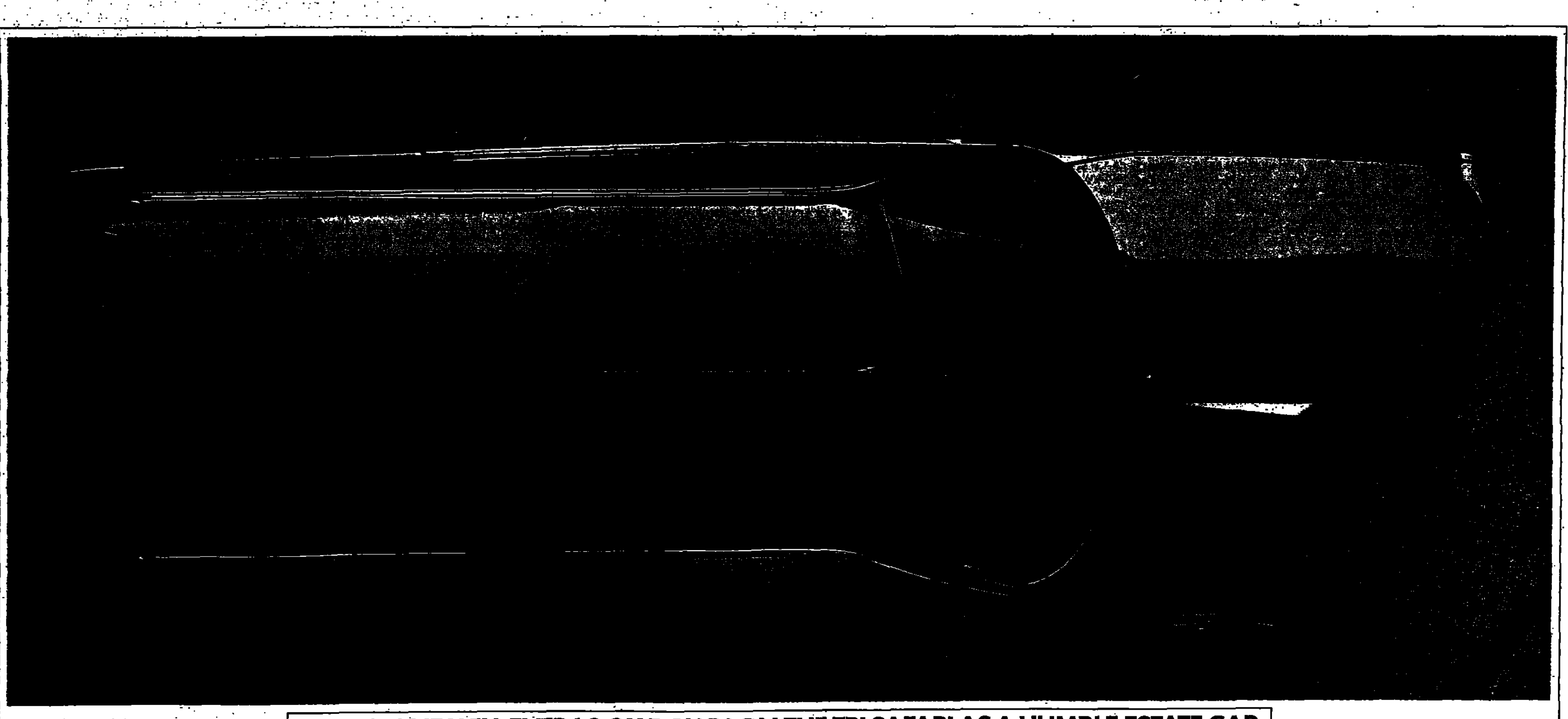
It appeared that the applicant had received information of the respondent's letter some two weeks before receiving notification of the refusal by the Home Office of his application, and could have countered the misstatement contained in it.

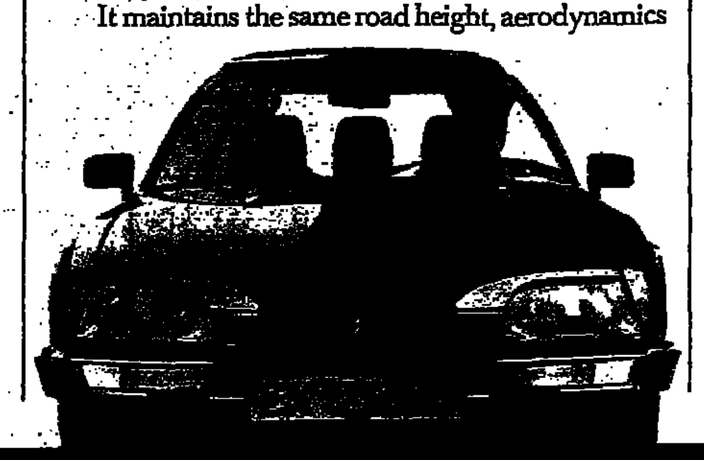
On an appeal the applicant would be entitled to put the full facts before the tribunal. It was now unlikely that his appeal would be heard before the company litigation; unlikely, if the appeal were unsuccessful, that the applicant would be required to leave the jurisdiction.

In the result the contempt motion failed. His Lordship reached that conclusion with regret; the respondent's conduct had throughout been underhand and dishonourable.

Solicitors: Hopkins & Wood for Grove Tompkins & Co, Birmingham; Allsop & Co, Birmingham.

In *R v Boswell* (*The Times* June 20) the reference to *R v Wheatley* should read *R v Wheatley (John)* ((1982) 4 Cr App R (S) 371).









THE TIMES DIARY

Seldom glummer

A Downing Street mole tells me that Number 10 is secretly delighted by the Government's "defeat" on the Trade Union Bill in the Lords on Tuesday night. Lord Beloff's amendment, to make postal ballots compulsory, quashed the "wishy-washy" compromise proposals put forward by Employment ministers Tom King and Selwyn Gummer. They were acting, I'm told, on the advice of departmental civil servants desperate to maintain a cosy relationship with the unions. Mrs Thatcher clearly felt unable to overrule her ministers, the Lords have now done it for her, and unless Gummer mends his ways, it may well be that he has fashioned his own political coffin.

● **For the politico who has everything comes the sixth edition of *Who's Who in Europe*. The compilers are eagerly writing to people whose biographies will appear suggesting, as the "number of published book is limited", they immediately order "this unvaluable work".**

One-sided

Mrs Thatcher has not forgiven the City of London for refusing to erect a statue of Sir Winston and Lady Churchill outside St Paul's, on the grounds of "austerity." I am told she sent a letter to be read out at the recent unveiling in Kansas City of the duplicate bronze which cost £100,000. The Prime Minister, who was "highly embarrassed" by London's meanness, praised the Americans and expressed concern that the "average Englishman would never have the chance to see such a masterpiece." Oscar Nemon's sculpture – the only one for which the reluctant Lady Churchill sat – was to have been unveiled in the US by President Reagan in a simultaneous ceremony with Mrs Thatcher in London but on hearing of the City scrooges, he tactfully declined.

Class of his own

Dennis Skinner, Beast of Bolsover, lives up to his name. Collet's left-wing bookshop asked 50 leading socialists to discuss favourite books in its golden jubilee booklet. Just one, Skinner, refused. "It would be a 'phoney' exercise to list books with 'socialist credentials' merely to fulfill the criteria of the question", he said. A working class background and 20 years mining shaped his thinking, not books. Picket line experiences will teach young miners more about the class struggle than reading about it.

● **British anti-dumping measures are really biting now – not on Japanese cars but Russian upright pianos. From August, 1982 to April, 1984, only 10 pianos were imported from the USSR, boasts Trade Minister Paul Channon.**

BARRY FANTONI



Are you sure we've been away

Black and white

The English National Opera is becoming as leaky as the Cabinet. On May 30, I can reveal, ENO planning administrator Nicholas Hooton wrote to Tom Graham, agent of black singer Willard White, saying Jonathan Miller "doesn't believe a black Monterone or Sparafucile to be feasible" for his production of *Rigoletto*. On June 7 an outraged Graham replied to Hooton accusing Miller of a "a racist stand", suggesting that enlightened opera had been "colour blind" for 40 years, and threatening to go public. A preemptive leak then occurred – of a third letter, from Hooton to Graham, insisting Miller's decision was based "on musical grounds" alone and condemning Graham's lack of scruple. My two sources must, naturally, remain anonymous.

Guarded reply

The government refused to explain yesterday why Scotland Yard is providing Mark Thatcher with a chauffeur-driven police car and bodyguard on his trips to London. In a written answer to a Commons priority question, Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary said: "I am not prepared to disclose details of protection arrangements made in individual cases where these could reveal the scale or nature of any protection being provided." Only about 20 people in Britain warrant such protection. They include the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the Home Secretary, the Northern Ireland Secretary, and former Prime Ministers, and Northern Ireland Secretaries.

Brian Sedgemore, MP, who relentlessly pursued Mark Thatcher over the Oman affair, said he was "staggered" about the police car. "It is a damned impertinence, and a burden on the taxpayer."

PHS

Democracy: wrong for Hongkong

As talks resume today on the colony's future

George Walden suggests the way ahead

A consensus is fast congealing on the future of Hongkong: we must be realistic; we must work with China to secure the territory's future; and we must democratize its administration. The first two imperatives are incontrovertible, but the third is debatable. Is the barrage of pieties about the need for representative government in the colony a cover for our retreat?

If so, the hand-washing is premature, since many fundamental issues remain unresolved. Chief among these is the whole subject of democratization, on which we are promised a Green Paper shortly. The real question is not whether more democratic institutions are desirable or not, and still less whether they will warm British consciences as we bow low to cold fact, but how far they are in the best long term interests of the people of Hongkong.

No one could claim that the present arrangements are ideal. All real authority resides in the Governor, and flows downwards through the Executive and Legislative Councils – both of which are appointed. Some rudimentary reforms have been introduced in local government. But few would confuse the new right of urban residents over 21 who have been in Hongkong for seven years to elect half of the members of the Urban Council – whose tasks include the management of libraries, parks and cemeteries – with the real thing.

The only real justification for the present system is that it works. More than that, it has been a brilliantly successful example of paternalistic government. It is no good pretending that it is directly accountable to the people: it is not hard to come by instances of maladministration, corruption (modest by Asian standards) and bureaucratic arbitrariness. An increasingly sophisticated population also chafes at the bit of the old world, colonial structure. But many are also sophisticated enough not to be taken in by the more simplistic catch phrases about representative democracy, given their specific circumstances. Whatever its faults, the British administration has given Hongkong three things it most needs: political stability, economic prosperity, and a very large measure of personal freedom.

Some claim that, having for years feebly deferred to Peking's opposition, the British should now push boldly ahead with democratization. Such critics should first contemplate the probable consequences, had the colony enjoyed the delights of a party-based political structure in the past. The pressures on, and between, such parties would have been explosive in a territory whose population has increased by about 1,000 per cent since the Second World War.

Had there been political cliques or parties in Hongkong during the tempestuous period of the Cultural Revolution, the civil commotion there would have been, not so much between British-led security forces and local "Maoists", but between more or less "patriotic" local factions. It is hard to see how the Chinese government could have stayed aloof, especially if there had been any suggestion of Taiwanese involvement.

Today the arguments for democratization must be scrutinized equally critically. It is not immediately obvious that it will be safer or more sensible to introduce elected government into a colony when it is under Chinese rather than British tutelage. The main argument in favour of more representative institutions is that they will be an insurance against Chinese interference. This line of thinking is based on two contradictions. First, it sees the Chinese as the adversary, whereas Hongkong can only go forward in continued cooperation with Peking. Second, it assumes that the Chinese will respect a system which is alien to them, and refrain from attempting to control or suppress any parties or factions which emerge. For Peking, Hongkong is a place where Chinese live on Chinese territory. We may disapprove, but we must not be surprised if they find it hard to tolerate political activity which seems hostile to the homeland.

Here, as elsewhere, the key must lie in the community of Chinese, British and Hongkong interest in continuity. This does not mean that nothing can, or should, be changed. Leaving things exactly as they are is not an option, since it would mean that Peking would appoint the new Hongkong Chinese Governor and the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. The Chinese know well enough that this would not be a recipe for confidence in the colony. They themselves at one stage floated the interesting suggestion of a three-way split on these councils between Chinese, Hongkong and British representatives. The attraction of including British nominees would not be to perpetuate our involvement for its own sake. We would no longer have any direct authority in administering the territory, but we could act as a stabilizing element, at least until a new balance, perhaps with greater Hongkong involvement, emerged. Whatever the solution, it must be organic, and not synthetic: rigid new structures could crack under the stresses and strains of events on the mainland, or within Hongkong itself.

There are 5.5 million people who, not unnaturally, have their own ideas about all this, and we should keep the closest practicable eye on Hongkong opinion. But as one local commentator observed recently, they care less about the theory of government than whether it works well for them. In the past, they have had to tolerate benevolent paternalism. There are worse fates. Being patronized is one, and there is something patronizing about prescribing ready-made, western models for a society with its own unique problems. It would be no service to the population of Hongkong to set up neat, tidy and conscience-salving representative procedures which will not guarantee their freedom and prosperity, but could leave them with a harsh legacy of illusion. The simple fact is that, in the future as in the past, Hongkong may have to choose between the imperative of stability and the luxury of full democracy.

The author is MP for Buckingham.

Ronald Butt

Portsmouth's guns sound a warning

It would be foolish to build castles of conjecture on the shifting sands of current politics and then suppose that a predestined future has been foretold. But it would be even sillier to suppose that what has happened lately holds no useful warnings for the future. Few politicians will make that mistake, and for many Conservatives, including some in the Cabinet, who have not the slightest sympathy with Mr Francis Pym and his friends, the triumph of the Alliance in the Portsmouth by-election brings new reality to the nightmare they have had for some months past about the next general election.

What they fear is that the Government will lose their majority, not to Labour but to a hung Parliament; that the only feasible outcome (short of sacrificing all that has been achieved under Mrs Thatcher by handing over to socialism) will be a Conservative coalition with the Alliance; and that the price of this will have to be some form of proportional representation. If, however, this is the necessary preventive of a kind of socialism never experienced in Britain before, and if the price is a new Tory leader, then (so the logic runs), so be it.

The victory of the Social Democrats at Portsmouth has to be looked at in the context of all the six by-elections in this Parliament so far, which, taken together, have put the Alliance in first place in terms of total votes – 35 per cent compared with 32 per cent for the Conservatives and 28 per cent for Labour. This has been achieved mainly at the expense of the Conservatives. Though the Alliance has failed to make any inroads into solid Labour seats, it has established itself as the alternative to the Conservatives in many parts of the country.

Nothing is more foolish than Mr Kinnock's gibe that all this is simply one lot of Tories moving to another lot of softer Tories. For what has Labour relied on in its long past heyday but winning over former Tory voters? It is the fact that fluid voters are not doing so now that should worry him.

The significance of the Alliance's by-election victories is not diminished by the drop in its poll in the Euro-elections, where the older parties had the advantage of a kernel of committed membership which the newer grouping lacks. It will be very different when the Alliance's potential supporters are reminded in a general election, by full media coverage, that the Alliance is available.

For the essential question before the nation then will be simple. Does it want the kind of heavy socialism for which the Labour Party now stands, and whose true nature will be increasingly revealed as its intentions are probed? All the evidence (not least from election statistics) suggests that socialism without the dilution, or camouflage, of social democracy is unacceptable to the electorate.

But the camouflage is no longer available. Since the Social Democrats left the Labour Party precisely in order to escape from its present socialism, it would be no more feasible for them to coalesce with Labour in a hung Parliament than to make common cause with it against Mrs Thatcher in the election, as some Labour politicians would like.

But if the first question at the next general election will be a yes or a no to socialism, the second will be whether the alternative to socialism is to be the recipe offered by Mrs Thatcher or something else. Mrs Thatcher has had an unhappy first year in this Parliament. But more worrying for her is the prospect that the economic recovery and the improvement in employment that should have followed naturally as the reward for the retrenchment of the last Parliament may be undermined by adverse economic circumstances abroad and at home faltering confidence as a result of industrial unrest.

It is this that could cost the Tories their majority. Conservative anxiety about the future now extends beyond those with a personal of doctrinal grievance against the Prime Minister. Some of them not only believe that it is time for a change of key, but also associate this with a change of leader before the next election.

Those few among them who have flirted with the idea of Mr Francis Pym as alternative leader ("a Baldwin-figure which is what we need, as one respected backbencher put it to me) have welcomed Mr Pym's broadside (from his forthcoming book) in the *Sunday Times* at the weekend. But Mr Pym's basic premise is flawed. Having somewhat cheaply suggested that the Government's 1983 victory owed "far more to General Galtieri and Michael Foot than it did to Milton Friedman", he argues that the Government of which he was a member placed "disproportionate emphasis on inflation", claims credit for being a "rebel" against government economic policy before, as well as since, his dismissal, and asserts that any member of a government who dissents from some of its policies is entitled to stay on and try to get them changed. He even charges Mrs Thatcher with encouraging an "absolutist spirit", and describes the present state of affairs as one of "narrow-mindedness and intolerance".

Yet, of course, the case against Mr Pym is that he did much more than fight within the Cabinet and, in the age-old manner, leak his own opinions outside it privately, particularly to "radical" journalists. He also campaigned against the Government's economic policy, on which he had been elected, in speeches in the country worded so as to keep them just within bounds and glossed in the media with his much stronger intended interpretation. Far from Mrs Thatcher's being intolerant, I should say that there is no other instance of a prime minister in recent times being publicly campaigned against by a section of her own Cabinet, notably Mr Pym, Sir Ian Gilmour and Mr St John Stevas. Can anyone imagine Mr Macmillan or Mr Heath putting up with it?

The policy they campaigned against over a period of two Budgets was the policy which brought inflation down to the present level of 5 per cent, without which the last election would have been unwinnable anyway, and which provided the platform for recovery on which the hopes for this Parliament hang. No policy is sacrosanct in all details; each must respond to changing needs. But if there exists scope for the Government to modulate its policies in this Parliament (perhaps to some extent along the lines of which Mr Pym and his friends would approve) this would not even exist if he had succeeded in his attempt to frustrate what Mrs Thatcher wanted to do in the last Parliament. Instead, the Tories would have been dismissed ignominiously by the voters for trying again to buy popularity by depreciating the money of ordinary working people.

Any idea that, in a crisis, Mr Pym would be an acceptable alternative to Mrs Thatcher is in my view an unreality. The Tories are not going so crudely to denounce their own years of achievement. Mr Pym and the Wets have disqualified their advice in this Parliament by their behaviour in the past. Yet when all this is said, Portsmouth has sounded a warning signal to the Conservatives, and it is essential that they should start to think about the dangers ahead.

Hamelin's rat catcher pipes up again





Two faces of the piper: the engraving on the right was used to illustrate Browning's work in 1884.

No one knows who he was or where he went, but the mysterious musician in multicoloured raiment offering his services as a vermin exterminator, brought tragedy to a small north German town that is known throughout the world 700 years later.

Countless stories, operas, poems, plays and films have retold the tale of the Pied Piper and his revenge on the elders of Hamelin, who refused to honour their contract with him for ridding the town of rats.

The enduring legend has come to symbolize the nemesis that overtakes greed and bad faith while the fate of the lost generation of children has moved listeners and perplexed historians ever since.

Is does seem, however, that Robert Browning, who immortalized the event for the English-speaking world, casually changing the name of Hameln to Hamelin to fit the scansion, got the date wrong. He should have begun his ditty, not "almost five hundred years ago" in 1376, but 92 years earlier. A 500-year-old document discovered in a Luneberg library in 1936 recorded that on the day of St John and St Paul – June 26, 1284, 130 children disappeared from Hamelin.

So on Sunday, beside the River Weser deep and wide, where arguably still a pleasanter spot you never spied, the townspeople will begin a week's commemorations of the *Rattenfänger*, as he is known in German, with parades, carnivals and reenactments of the legend.

The celebrations are expected to draw thousands of people from around the world and reap DM60m – twice the normal amount – in tourist earnings.

According to the Grimm Brothers only two children ever returned from the singing, dancing column that followed the piper and was never seen again. But one was dumb and the other blind, and neither could tell the stricken town what had happened.

Historians have their own conjectures however, and one of the more credible was advanced some years ago by Herr Heinrich Spanuth and today supported by Herr Norbert Humburg, curator of the Pied Piper Museum. This maintains the children were taken to populate new German colonies in Eastern Europe.

Spanuth said the Pied Piper was probably an agent of a Roman Catholic bishop called Bruno, who years earlier had founded a settlement named Troppau in what is now Czechoslovakia. Bishop Bruno came from the Hamelin area, and church records showed that he was active in recruiting colonists from the area in the 1280s.

Research has also revealed the existence in Polish communities of many families with names associated with Hamelin – Hamelnkow, Hamel or Hamler – as well as other German names found in Hamelin in the thirteenth century.

This theory is reinforced by the common use of the word *Kind* (child) to mean anyone born locally, suggesting the piper probably set off with young and fit people rather than children. The fact that they left during a holiday festival in midsummer when the days were longest meant they were better able to prepare for and undertake the long journey.

There was also speculation that the piper was a wanderer posing as the Emperor Rudolf, or that the exodus was somehow associated with one of Hamelin's five plagues.

What is certain is that Hamelin, a town of about 2,000 people, was, like most medieval cities, infested with rats, and the job of rat-catcher was an important one.

The marrying of two important events – the extermination of the rats and the disappearance of the children – began in the sixteenth century and has been embellished over the years.

Musicians and writers have found a fascination with the subject which has taken root in the literature of all countries. The Japanese are especially interested in the story and depict the children always with oriental faces being led away.

Goethe portrayed the rat-catcher in a short poem as a womanizer, and this formed the basis of compositions and works by Schubert, Hugo Wolff, Carl Zuckmayer and others.

Different cultures have seen different things in the legend: in the Slavic world the element of tragedy predominates as the children simply die in the wilderness, whereas the Walt Disney film version of 1933 had the piper leading all the children away to the Americn dream, a happy land of eternal youth.

The city of Hamelin has done well out of the Pied Piper, and the city's elders of 1284 might well have the last laugh as their descendants cash in every year on one of the world's most famous legends.

The sky's the limit for news

A year ago the idea of a 24-hour television news service delivered by satellite throughout Europe was a pipe dream to a handful of media futurologists. Today, it is a matter of urgent consideration largely because of Ted Turner, television's saviour or bête noire, according to where one sits on the round table of broadcasting.

After puncturing the domination of the main American networks with his 24-hour news programme, Cable News Network, Turner is about to turn his attention to a similar European satellite venture, according to those watching the signs emanating from the Atlanta headquarters of the Turner Broadcasting System.

In a business where any talk about future plans is likely to raise issues of financial sensitivity, TBS is less than forthcoming about its direction. Its European managing director, Mr Charles Bonan, went on the record this week to dismiss rumours that CNN itself might go out on a European satellite – at the moment. But he confirmed that the company is talking to governments about providing a "lifestyle" service to Europe – soft news, showbiz gossip from Hollywood and magazine items. How would this be distributed?

"It's too early to talk about that", said Mr Bonan. "Talk about satellites is just speculation and I don't want to address myself to that. Right now we are just observers in Europe."

In the boardrooms of ITN, the BBC and Reuters, where the notion of a 24-hour news service distributed by satellite is becoming a matter of urgent denbate, no one is in any doubt about how to read that speculation.

ITN's editor, David Nicholas, who is already nurturing the idea of his company running the service on one of the three channels on the BBC/ITV direct broadcast system scheduled to be launched in 1987, is visibly worried that someone could steal an early lead in the race.

"As certain as the sun rises in the east, somebody is going to do 24 hour news", Nicholas said this week. "The most likely person to do it is Ted Turner."

The idea of satellite news has undergone a remarkable revival in popularity in recent months. Only a year ago, the chances of making such a scheme work were thought to be slim. Several organizations had looked at the idea, spurred, to a large extent, by the growth of CNN in the United States. One of the first was Goldcrest, the films and television group, which assigned the project to Harold Evans who joined it as a director when he ceased to be editor of *The Times*.

Goldcrest's conclusion was simple – 24-hour news was far too expensive to run and, of more importance, there were grave doubts about its audience-pulling powers.

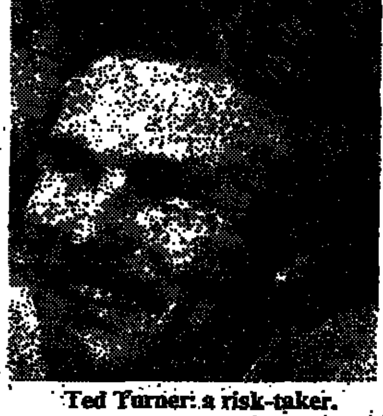
The economics of starting a cable news service remain just as daunting for anyone wanting to start from scratch today. That explains why the idea is gaining favour with established news organizations which could handle the extra work load by expanding their existing resources.

Reuters and the BBC have been discussing collaborating on a joint news service for some months and, by this summer, will have to come to some sort of a decision. ITN has tentatively put its name down for a part in the Direct Broadcasting by Satellite (DBS) project and says it is willing to consider a partnership there, possibly with the BBC, and the corporation's World Service is looking at starting a television version of its international radio network.

The BBC's position is confused by the managerial reshuffles, which have disturbed its television service this year. Corporation journalists who have been following developments find it rather rich that the BBC can even think of expanding into satellite news when, in their opinion, it is already planning to downgrade its commitment to its main channel current affairs with the demise the early evening *Sixty Minutes*.

Live television coverage from the Commons could be tailor made for the channel during the day, with regular news bulletins and the occasional repeat of a recent still typical current affairs programme such as TV Eye from the ITV network. At night, the channel could take foreign news bulletins from areas of special interest, an idea already followed by CNN which, during the Falklands war, contracted to put out ITN's *News at Ten* during peaktime American television.

But who will watch and who will pay? Nicholas reaches for the analogy of a bus travelling from Clapham to St Johns Wood. The question to ask, when deciding if it is a success, is how many people get on it throughout the whole journey, not how many occupy the seats in its most popular stretches.



Ted Turner: a risk-taker.

One thing about Ted Turner is certain: if he does move into European programmes advertising, won on a pan-European basis, will figure largely in his calculations.

An unashamed risk-taker with little time for the idea that television should be divided between the members of the broadcasting establishment, Turner has as many fans as he has detractors. CNN's showing of ITN news on the Falklands proved so attractive to one British expat in Los Angeles that the wrote to Nicholas to express his admiration.

Whether Mr Michael Grade, shortly to return from Los Angeles to become the new controller of BBC 1, will still fell the same way once he becomes an integral part of the corporation establishment, as all the best TV news reports say, remains to be seen.

Stewart Tendler

Don't rise to the bait, ladies of the lake

Will the ladies kindly retire from this column. One would wish to avoid offence, since what follows is an account of a particularly delicate, and not to say heated, late spring meeting of that small but fine body of men known as the Broken Hooks Piscatorial Society.

Late-spring you say, reaching into the furthest recesses of memory to recall the last public mention of the society. What happened to autumn, not to mention winter, and, for that, matter, early spring? The abbreviated answer is the hon. sec.

We have not been seen collectively in the rear snug of a Waders' Arms hunched over the customary half pints of Bounder's Best Bitter, because our worthy organizer has *been* cogitating on a particularly sticky issue. Should the society admit women?

As life president I felt it was important in the interests of the society's image to set the debate on a proper track, presenting both sides. After all, lady anglers can no longer be ignored if they ever should have been.

It is a woman who caught the largest salmon ever recorded taken on a British water. True, she was the daughter of a ghillie who helped her land the beast, but it is her name in the books.

One reason the hon sec raised the issue of membership was the ghillie's daughter would be far from alone these days. The number of lady anglers increases season after season.

There was a time when wives brought along fold-up garden chairs and sat by their husbands but not any more it seems.

However, it is a change not without danger. Names were not given to the meeting but members are aware of the sad story of the husband and wife who set out for a pleasant afternoon's fishing some years ago.

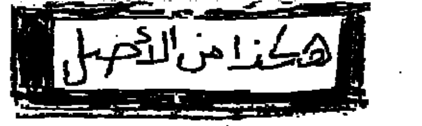
The man was fishing some distance from his novice wife and being of a cynical, doubting, and selfish nature, had taken the only net they possessed with him. As he bent over the water he heard a shriek but ignored it as an attempt to divert him.

There was a second and third shriek which raised every head round the lake including finally the husband. His wife was heaving away at a very taut line amid much splashing from the lake.

Grabbing the net he rushed to the spot to find his wife had hauled a fine two-pound trout clear out the water but could not raise it over the high bank. The angler urged by his wife strode manfully to the grassy edge on what he took to be solid soil and ... the trout flicked itself off the hook as the angler emerged from the water.

Yet it was the wife who caught the fish. There must be many superb fisher ladies; ladies who can cast and catch with rare skill like a slim, young girl who was seen to take her limit early in the season while crusty colleagues flogged the water to no avail. Or the old lady in tumble down old fishing clothes who emerged on a West Country river just before dusk, gave an authoritative account of the fly hatch and cast expertly in the gloom to remove several of the largest fish.

It was at this point that the hon sec spoke for the first time very quietly. Could we move to a vote? Later somebody said it was not that the society was sexist. It was just, well, we would rather not have the competition. The West Country member had been bad enough.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE PRISM OF VIOLENCE

The easiest way to get publicity these days is to be violent. The strike in the coalfields which has now been going on for fourteen weeks has consequently been portrayed each day on the television screen as a clash between police and pickets. There are two major flaws in this perspective. The first is that it fosters the impression that all miners are on strike, which is far from the case. The second, equally false, impression is that the miners are indistinguishable from the mob which we see each night attacking policemen and their horses. Both impressions lead to a false analysis of the dispute, which results in calls for arbitration, boards of inquiry, allegations about police brutality, or even suggestions that the affair has been provoked by the Government looking for a Port Stanley-style victory at the pit head.

Each day 65,600 people are at work in the National Coal Board, including 45,000 miners. Last week 440,000 tons of coal were produced, which represents more than one-fifth of normal output. Before commentators jump to the conclusion that there has been a total breakdown of communication between the NCB and its workforce they should consider what is happening in the Nottingham field where normal consultative processes have continued without interruption throughout the strike, with the NUM fully involved. A continuous managerial effort by the NCB is mounted on the picket lines to encourage miners to continue with the drift back to work, and to make life easier for those who have come back or who never ceased work.

The Nottinghamshire miners who have stayed at their work do not necessarily approve of the NCB policy on closure though in South Notts, for instance, there is already a signed agreement on a programme of pit closures endorsed last December by the very NUM officials who are now trying to persuade Nottinghamshire miners to join the strike. It would be quite wrong therefore to swallow the impression that the Coal Board and its workers are hopelessly at variance and that "the miners" is some cohesive body of men united behind Mr Scargill and his pickets.

Further evidence that that is not so can be seen from the manner in which the NUM areas have been dragooned out on strike, without observance of their usual democratic procedures. In Scotland for instance, where there was no ballot, all miners have been kept from work though only five pits voted to strike while three voted against and three more never voted at all. Yet yesterday Bilston Glen produced coal for the first time in fourteen weeks; so something is stirring. In South Wales, again without a ballot, the branches voted 19 for a strike and 11 against; yet they are all out. In Durham the vote was 8 branches for the strike and 3 against; in Northumberland 2 pits were for a strike and 3 against. In Yorkshire there was no balloting at all, since the workforce was ordered out by its area council without further ado.

How much of this do we see on our television screens, or read about in newspapers? The answer is very little. The result is that the miners are quite unfairly represented by the few thousand men who follow Mr Scargill into violent confrontations with the police. Behind them there are tens of thousands of patient and loyal miners suffering from the fact that their union instructs them to cease work but will not pay them strike money and seems to condone intimidation of those individuals who decide to go on working.

It is natural for Mr Scargill and his Executive Committee to want to represent the NUM as a single and united body of men. But the reality is of a deeply divided union whose leadership has ignored democratic procedures and whose members would be as appalled as everybody else watching the television screen to be associated with the violence of some of their brothers on the picket line. However if even senior Labour party spokesmen find it impossible to condemn the violence of the pickets without equating that with police behaviour one can hardly expect an individual member of the NUM to do any more.

Nevertheless it is the violence on television screens which has raised the political temperature. The Government would do well to recognize that. There may be a plasticity about television violence in Northern Ireland, or in the portrayal of overseas wars. There is no plasticity in the fighting at Orgreave. People do not like what they see, and they want it stopped. The question is: how?

The nation looks to the Government to keep the peace and will blame it for any chronic breakdown in the peace, but it does not follow that the Government is responsible for the breakdown. If one argued that violence was a legitimate, or even understandable, reaction to painful economic and technological change in working conditions and prospects, one would be sanctifying the riotous defence of every and any outdated technology. Violence on the picket line is not yet leading to general brutalization of society, but it could do so if the violence was seen to pay off. Mr Scargill and his co-conspirators cannot imagine that picketing violence will itself persuade either the Government or the Coal Board that uneconomic pits must be kept open after all. His campaign of violence thus has another purpose which is to raise the political temperature. In that he has succeeded.

The task for the Government now therefore is to respond quietly and firmly by containing and punishing every criminal manifestation of this kind. It is for other businesses and corporations to use the civil courts when they find it necessary to go to law to prevent secondary obstruction of their business by Mr Scargill or his trade union allies attempting to broaden the dispute.

This is a small-scale revolutionary challenge to the way in which this country orders its affairs. It calls for a firm response; in which the forgotten men of the mining industry, who are producing coal each day, and much of it, must not be ignored. They have become ignored because society is being forced to ignore the wider aspects of coalmining in Britain while it focuses solely on the most violent elements portrayed, as usual, through that well-known prism of violence on the television screen. We must not be taken in.

AFTERMATH OF AMRITSAR

Future historians will almost certainly look back upon June 6, 1984, as a turning point in the long and turbulent political life of Mrs Indira Gandhi. What remains unclear two weeks after the battle for Amritsar is whether the turn will be upwards or down. But the former now looks the more probable.

The short-term gain is almost undeniable. With elections in the offing she has already split the opposition and won the general acclaim of Hindus as Mother India, imposing a parental discipline upon those who transgress in the interests of keeping the family together. It is hard to see who might succeed her, still more difficult to envisage an early replacement.

In the long-term however that could still be her political epitaph. A great many moderate Sikhs opposed the violence preached by Sant Jarnail Bhindranwale and his acolytes, but equally deplored the desecration of the Golden Temple which led to their fatal demise. Morally it is hard to condemn Mrs Gandhi – and harder still her troops who were imposing law and order upon a group of people who had clearly flouted both. Politically however the command from Delhi must still await final judgement.

To a great extent it is still up to Mrs Gandhi and her ministers. Demonstrations against her by scattered Sikh communities from the Punjab to Paddington have been noisy and occasionally worse. But she might already reflect – so far so good. Her great hope has clearly been that she can contain the initial outburst until the worst is over, then ease towards first detente and then a rapprochement with the disenchanted Sikhs. At least, that is what her policy should be. Her handling of Sikh moderates in the past however has been less than inspired – which is why doubts over her political wisdom, as opposed to her courage, remain.

In the last few days there have been signs that the Indian prime minister is aware of this and is acting accordingly. On the one hand Indian troops have continued their operations against extremists, having themselves isolated and survived the mutinous reactions in their own ranks. On the other hand they are already talking of withdrawing to barracks within a matter of weeks, while Mrs Gandhi herself has referred to a policy of applying "the healing touch."

The gravest outcome could be a backlash by discontented Sikhs against Hindus in the Punjab, which could make the analogies with Ulster look more convincing than they do at present. Inter-communal violence could damage the prosperous Sikh communities as much as anyone and moderate leaders in the Akali Dal party must recognise this.

How far the picture might be complicated by the accusations of foreign involvement is difficult to say. The answer is probably – not much. Indians can sound paranoiac about Pakistan at the slightest opportunity – and they like everyone else are inclined to mutter "CIA" when anything goes wrong. But evidence of involvement from Islamabad is thin and that implicating the CIA would seem still more dubious.

Mrs Gandhi on British television earlier this week was equivocal on both – refusing to absolve either from blame but reluctant to accuse them. With relations between India and Pakistan on the one hand – and with the United States on the other – looking better than they were, she is understandably wary of breaking new fences, while not above using the suggestion of outside intervention to help unite Indians behind her. Mrs Gandhi is noted for her strength rather than her subtlety. But she will need both qualities now if she is to emerge from the Punjab unscathed.

NEARLY FULL MARKS FOR SIR KEITH

Virtually the entire educational establishment – heads, examiners, inspectors, essay-markers and blackboard-scratchers – will breathe a sigh of relief that Sir Keith Joseph has decided to introduce a single system for examinations at sixteen-plus. So will such representatives of that important band of customers, the employers, as the Confederation of British Industry and the Engineering Employers Federation. The universities, neutral in the contest, have for the most part stood aloof, a significant silence in this particular connexion. The only group likely to feel seriously troubled by the announcement will be among that relatively disregarded and voiceless other category of customers, the parents.

Many of them regard the CSE as an almost valueless qualification in terms of employment prospects (a recent small survey found almost a third of them dismissing it as "a waste of time"). The O-level is recognised everywhere as the hard currency, and ambitious parents do not want to see the standards that it represents "compromised or confused".

Sir Keith's plan must be judged on whether it threatens to cloud the assessment of important standards. The scale of educational attainment is so wide that any attempt to impose identical syllabuses and identical exam-papers would bound to be unfair to pupils at one end of the scale or the other. Sir Keith was at pains yesterday to allay fears that the new system would operate in any such crude fashion, or that it would be based on any misconceived idea that the cause of equality is served by obscuring the evidence which betrays unequal attainment.

If the reality of standards relevant to higher education were threatened by the change, the universities would have made more protest. If the dangers of the change can be avoided, there are great advantages in a single system. It is unfair on late developers that children are effectively divided into sheep and goats as early as 14. The concentration on an academic approach and intensive study of a limited number of subjects is as cramping to the development of O-level pupils as the non-academic bias of CSE courses is limiting to the rest. There is more to the concept of quality than the special qualities needed for higher education.

But the misgivings remain real, and the distinction between O-level and CSE in the public mind is so firmly established that it would be wrong to hide it. The O-level end of the new system will continue to be administered by the GCE boards, who will continue to be responsible for their standards on national criteria, while the authorities administering the CSE will continue to be responsible for the other end of the scale. It will be up to them in concert to give substance to the idea of a joint syllabus and real continuum of achievement, and to seek in time to demonstrate in practice that the disparity of esteem is unfounded.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Finding a way to end the crippling pits dispute

From Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse, MP for Pontefract and Castleford (Labour) and others

Sir, As Mr Roy Mason, MP, in his letter of June 19, stated, there is no doubt that there is grim determination in the Yorkshire coalfields about sticking it out. The miners feel they can cripple the board before it ruins their families.

But should we not be finding a way to solve this dispute instead of further entrenchment of positions? One could not expect a democratically elected President of the NUM (as distinct from a Government appointee) to release the reins to Mr Mason's court of inquiry, but would it not now be the right time for a gesture from the Prime Minister to approach both Ian MacGregor and Arthur Scargill to ascertain whether they would agree to a team of arbiters from both sides, or to arrange for a learned chairman aided by assessors from both sides of the industry, completely free from any outside influences?

Surely it is time arbitration became the operative word for a solution.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY LOFTHOUSE,
BILL O'BRIEN,
MERLYN REES,
PATRICK DUFFY,
DON CONCANNON,
House of Commons.
June 19.

From Mr Peter Croft

Sir, I am sure that many others beside myself found Mr Mason's letter impressive and interesting: impessive in its call for moderation and compromise and interesting for its omissions from that call.

Certainly the waste and tragedy of the strike must end. Certainly many Conservatives beside myself admire the quiet heroism of many miners and their families as much as we loathe the attempts of others to sway the issue by mob violence.

The problem with Mr Mason's view, however, is that he utterly ignores the fact that both parties will have to give ground and that at the moment there is no sign whatever that the NUM is prepared to do so. Nor does he recognise the strength of the Coal Board's case.

If he doubts it, I, a hard-pressed taxpayer contributing to the £1.3bn a year we are expected to shell out to keep the miners producing coal that no one wants, would be happy to explain it to him. So strong is it that no responsible chairman of the Coal Board could act other than Mr MacGregor has: Mr Mason's attempt to pin personal blame is merely fatuous.

If Mr Mason and his Labour Party colleagues will extract from the NUM an admission that the present state of affairs cannot continue and that there must be a limit to the losses that any pit can produce, then there seems no doubt that the board will respond. Without at least some such attempt by him, I fear that his words are so much vapour in the wind.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CROFT,
27 Kerrison Road, W5.
June 15.

From Mr Peter J. V. Archer

Sir, In reply to Mr Roy Mason (June 19) who sees one result of the coal strike as "the unemployed venting their wrath on this Government", several of the unemployed in this area (Stoke-on-Trent) have given a good deal of time and support to the cause of those miners still at work.

They are currently helping to collect money for a fighting fund in a bid to declare the strike illegal and to reinstate officials sacked by the union for staying at their posts. For over half the mining population of this area continue to work and are heartily fed up with the decisions of their executive – an executive which, it is well known, overruled a 70 per cent vote to continue mining coal.

We don't count in huge numbers, like millions here. It took the stalwart action of just four men at Hem Heath colliery to initiate a massive return to work, witness their courage to make a stand against the might of the union, along with all the intimidation that implies.

They occupied the pit in March and were the first to cross the picket line. Nor are they short of friends outside the industry, especially amongst the unemployed.

Not only the strikers are determined; the moderates here are equally so.

Yours sincerely,
PETER J. V. ARCHER,
Flat 6,
21 Bakewell Street,
Stoke-on-Trent,
Staffordshire.
June 19.

From Mr L. Crystal

Sir, Mr Roy Mason, in his letter today, calls for the removal of the dispute from Scargill and MacGregor.

The Government can remove MacGregor, but who is to remove Scargill? Only the miners themselves can do that and yet Mr Mason concedes "that they have no democratic outlet for their feelings about the dispute and how it has been handled"...

Any such outlet they might have is being strangled by Scargill and his bully-boy gangs out to intimidate anybody who dares to question their somewhat dubious "authority", let alone vote!

Mr Mason should confront Scargill on the picket lines and advise him to observe the rules of our democratic society and permit those miners who, democratically and within the rules of the NUM, have decided to go to work so to do. Alternatively, of course, Scargill can call a national ballot.

Frankly, anything else is just plain humbug.

Yours faithfully,
LEO CRYSTAL,
57 Ashbourne Road, W5.
June 19.

From Mr Greg Waggett

Sir, I would just like to say that the violence faced by the police recently at Orgreave was quite as bad as anything encountered by me over six tours in Ulster when serving as a troop commander. Some riots, especially in the early years, were particularly vicious. And we had the full panoply of counter-riot vehicles and equipment.

Although no longer serving I, perhaps not unnaturally, rather identify with the police and the "minimum force" ruling. Half a house brick in the face causes savage injuries. I can also say from experience that a similar missile on feet or knees is agonising, if less spectacular. Those in comfort who call for restraint should think about this. What is "minimum force" in such circumstances?

Comparing the police to an aggressive paramilitary force displays ignorance and ludicruous hyperbole. If the more violent elements at Orgreave had tried their luck in Gdansk or Paris they would have been in for a much more serious beating. But, as Mr Kinnock says, this is not British. Just so.

Yours faithfully,
GREG WAGGETT,
c/o Barclays Bank,
2 St Helens Square, York.
June 19.

State of the art in 'star wars'

From Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul

Sir, Your excellent leader (June 13) is attacked (June 15) by Professor Lawrence Freedman who, not for the first time, displays a lack of knowledge of developments in modern high-technology systems that has totally confused his appreciation of the changes that are taking place in concepts of military doctrine and strategy for the 1990s.

He claims that there is a lack of enthusiasm for the Strategic Defense Initiative (which he calls "star wars" in the Pentagon and among scientists in the United States. This is not my experience, talking to informed scientists, as opposed to those who want arms control at any price – the Russian price.

Ballistic missile defence (BMD) is now within the state of the art in the form of a layered defence system, using conventional kinetic energy, laser and particle-beam weapons. If Americans do not continue with their Strategic Defence Initiative, the Russians will most assuredly press ahead with theirs.

The creation of a defence system against the threat of nuclear ballistic missile attack is a sound objective. The ballistic missile is one of the few offensive weapons systems against which there is so far no effective defence. The United States SDI programme offers the prospect of assured survival in place of the utterly irrational strategy of mutual assured destruction, dreamed up by McNamara, but never accepted by the Soviet Union.

In 1972 ABM (advanced ballistic missile) treaty was achieved primarily because neither superpower had an effective ABM system and the technology to provide one was not available at that time.

The United States had already decided to consign her Safeguard system to the storeroom, while the Russians continued to deploy a relatively ineffective system called Galosh around Moscow. In the years since 1972, they have improved and expanded the system in contravention of the 1972 ABM treaty.

Defensive weapons systems which do not kill people or destroy property are to be preferred to the never-ending spiral of offensive systems which do both. Professor Freedman does not seem to realize that a future war would be totally different from the last one, using totally different weapons in four environments instead of three, and different strategy and tactics.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART MENAUL,
The Lodge,
Frensham Vale,
Lower Bourne,
Farnham,
Surrey.
June 15.

Teachers' pay claim

From Mr D. N. McAvoy

Sir, Your paper has been generally fair to and supportive of teachers during our present dispute. Your leader, "The teachers' trap" (June 13) cannot be so described.

To begin with, arbitrators do not "split the difference". They consider the case submitted by both sides, they analyse the facts and arguments, and they have regard to increases and settlements elsewhere. The recent recommendations of the various review bodies illustrate how this approach is applied.

Those review bodies have not been constrained by Government spending plans. Indeed, the review body dealing with nurses' pay stated:

> ... we cannot simply base our recommendations on the budgetary assumptions which the Government has thought it right to adopt.

The Government has responded either by meeting the major element of the awards from the central contingency fund or by seeking to defer part of the incease into the next financial year. This latter approach still means that central government budgets will have to carry the additional costs. For the Government to treat the arbitral award for teachers differently would be to publicly advertise double standards.

The National Union of Teachers believes that teachers should have salary levels commensurate with their professional responsibilities. It must be wrong to suggest that teachers should be paid less so that more books can be bought.

Such an approach is not suggested for Armed Forces, the police or for top civil servants. I am sure the pay rise of 22 per cent to the Secretary to the Cabinet was not paid for by restricting the pens and pencils in his office.

The union believes that the education service should be properly resourced. The HMI report, as your leader states, exposes the inadequacy of the present resources: inadequacy determined by central government.

It is the Government's expenditure plans for education which are at fault and it is these that should be changed to recognise the needs of that service.

Yours sincerely,
DOUG McAVOY,
Deputy General Secretary,
National Union of Teachers,
Hamilton House,
Mabledon Place, WC1.

Medical research

From the Director of the National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases

Sir, Your article, "Private money – the life blood of research" (Special Report, June 14), makes the important point that medical research in this country is increasingly dependent on funds from charities and foundations. However, I should be grateful, in my capacity as Chairman of the Association of Medical Research Charities, if you would allow me the space to comment on one or two aspects which could be misleading:

1. Action for Research into Multiple Sclerosis is not a member of the AMRC. The longer founded, and far larger, Multiple Sclerosis Society, however, is a member.
2. The majority of AMRC members are not concerned, as your article perhaps suggests, with cancer but with other conditions less in the public eye for which it is unhappily more difficult to gain recognition.
3. CRC stands for Cancer Research Campaign – and not Cancer Research Company.

Finally, please bear with me if I cavil at the inclusion of an important article on medical research charities in a section otherwise dedicated entirely to private health schemes, services and advertisements. These are not the same sort of thing at all.

Nevertheless, despite these shortcomings, may I conclude by saying how much I welcome the recognition of the vital part presently played by the members of the Association of Medical Research Charities in the support of medical research. We hope to continue to resist the erosion of the established base for research in our universities and hospitals brought about by Government retrenchment, though whether our members can go on overspending their budgets, as one in three did last year, is questionable.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW BREARLEY-SMITH,
Director,
National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases,
Vincent House,
North Parade,
Horsham,
West Sussex.
June 14.

Industrial warning

From Mr Joe Roeber

Sir, It is hard to know what Professor Pym (June 6) considers to be the evidence that brings him to his rousing conclusion.

There is not the smallest prospect that "all our energy needs could be provided through the employment of a few hundred people".

Second, far from regretting the demise of industrial society that the professor sees resulting, we should be doing our best to move into the post-industrial era – and if Mr MacGregor is helping so much the better for him.

Third, it is not possible to believe that men are better off winning coal on hands and knees than either working in the modern pits that new technology provides or above ground. As for the rest of us, it is sentimental rubbish to believe that technology *per se* has worsened the quality of our lives.

Fourth, far from acting as a military body, the police have acted with restraint in the face of what appears to be a quite conscious effort to polarise and politicise the situation. And, lastly, it is unconvincing to be told that the miners' union is striking in public-spirited attempt to offer us "yet another chance to examine what we are doing".

Professors at distinguished schools have a duty to themselves, and maybe to the rest of us, to think – if only a little – before uttering.

Yours faithfully,
JOE ROEBER,
13 Great James Street, WC1.
June 7.

Threat to the Heath

From Mrs Peggy Jay

Sir, Hampstead Heath has always been owned and managed by a Londonwide unified and democratically elected authority.

The preamble to the 1871 Hampstead Heath Act spoke of "the great advantages to the people of the *Metropolis* if the Heath were always kept unenclosed and unbuilt on." The Metropolitan Board of Works, the London County Council and the Greater London Council have for over a century fulfilled this trust.

The London Government Act of 1967 recognised the Heath as "a regional open space" and therefore not one to be transferred to local councils.

We now hear, in a written answer to a parliamentary question asked by Frank Dobson, MP, that the Heath is to be managed by a joint committee comprised of representatives of Camden and Barnet Borough Councils.

These two boroughs, already overstrained in terms of cash and councillors' time and unversed in the needs of the Heath, are wholly unsuited to undertake this task.

This decision, which must be overturned in the committee stage of the Bill, has been reached without any royal commission or other detailed study of the needs of the Heath.

Yours faithfully,
PEGGY JAY, Chairman,
The Heath & Old Hampstead Society,
12a Well Road, NW3,
June 15.

Having it both ways

From Mr Christopher Eyres

Sir, Some years ago the local newspaper in Norwich asked its readers to vote for the best post-war building in the city, and the worst. The then eminent city architect, David Eyre Percival found he had "won" both awards.

His explanation to me years later, was that for the best building he had a virtually free hand in its design and for the worst building the heavy hand of a council committee had resulted in serious compromise of his original design.

Yours etc,
CHRISTOPHER EYRES,
47 Links Park,
Mundesley, Norfolk.
June 16.

Face-savers

From the Director of The Lord's Taverners

Sir, Whilst the English team were, alas, being thrashed by the West Indians at Edgbaston, may I draw your readers' attention to the fact that the Lord's Taverners won a great and glorious victory against Prince Rainier's XI in Monaco last weekend.

Led by our president, Terry Wogan, and backed up by such luminaries as Omar Sharif, J. P. R. Williams, and Trevor Brooking, etc, the Lord's Taverners won their "Test match" in the last over from a four struck by John Price, the old Middlesex and England player.

In the opposition, largely composed of the British community on the Côte d'Azur, Graham Yallop was flown in from Australia for the occasion and scored 50.

The pitch was transported by road from England and laid by two specialists flown out for the occasion. The ground was the Monaco football stadium. The game was attended by Prince Rainier and his son, Prince Albert.

Flannelled fools in the Principality was a one-off. All credit, I say, to the Lord's Taverners (who also staged a cabaret the same evening in the Hôtel de Paris).

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY SWAINSON,
Director, The Lord's Taverners,
1 St James's Street, SW1.
June 18.

Land use and abuse

From Mr C. G. Headlam

Sir, I was impressed by the article (Clash over marauding golden eagle, June 11) by the Agriculture Correspondent of *The Times*.

We have here a prime example of the reporting of conflict between land users and conservationists when what is really at fault is the land use itself.

Whatever the facts in this particular case, it is generally accepted that a lot of hill ewes are not healthy enough to produce healthy lambs. Dead and sickly sheep and red deer produce each year a large crop of food for the natural scavengers and predators to feed their young when those young most need a good supply. Human nature blames the predators for losses of domestic stock when that stock itself is unsuitable, and positively harmful, for that land.

Sheep (like deer) are selective feeders. It has long been generally accepted that it is sheep-ranching and the accompanying need to burn off, in spring, the dead herbage uneaten the previous summer which has caused the barrenness of the Highlands compared with two centuries ago.

Every ecologist learns that within the area covered by the last ice ages man's agriculture exploits the land improved after glaciation by the natural spread of trees, producing forest soils. In the Highlands it was a mixture of one conifer species with the much more enriching birch, rowan, willow, poplar and alder, with oak, elm, etc on the deeper soils with better aspect.

Sheep-ranching, with too many deer and burning, has produced a devastating setback to the natural post-glacial function of trees improving soil. The large-scale planting of conifers, native or alien, is not much better for the soils themselves. However great the need to reduce the country's timber import bill, the costings should fully take into account the capital costs in bad land use, the effect on soils themselves and of acidification and other impoverishment of watercourses.

If the national asset of land (eight to nine million acres of upland grazeable land in 1963) is not to be allowed to deteriorate further, the only answer must be to view the uplands as a whole, not as a battlefield for conflicting interests in sheep, deer, trees, angling and wild life conservation and wrangling over sharing the cake when the cake itself is rotting.

Yours etc,
C. G. HEADLAM,
Dallachie,
Fearn,
Tain,
Ross-shire.
June 13.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
June 20: The Queen, Patron of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League, and The Duke of Edinburgh, this morning received members of the South African Legion Battlefield Pilgrimage Party.
Her Majesty, with His Royal Highness, honoured Ascot Races with her presence today.
By command of The Queen, the Lord Skelmersdale (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the departure of The Duke and Duchess of Kent for the United States of America and bade farewell to Their Royal Highnesses on behalf of Her Majesty.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 20: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Signals, visited the Junior Regiment Royal Signals (261b) at Ouston, Northumberland today.
Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Northumberland (the Viscount Ridley), the Master of Signals (Major-General J. M. W. Badcock) and the Commanding Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel K. Turner).
Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 20: The Duchess of Gloucester this morning opened Gloucester Court, Petersfield. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness visited Southampton General Hospital to open the Wessex Body Scanner Unit.
The Duchess of Gloucester travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.
Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 20: The Duke and Duchess of Kent left Heathrow Airport, London today for Washington DC, to attend the 350th Anniversary celebrations of the founding of the State of Maryland.
Their Royal Highnesses were received upon arrival at the Airport by Mr Michael Cainsgert (Special Representative of the American Ambassador), Sir Derek Dodson (Special Representative of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), Mr John Meredith (British Airways General Manager, The Americas) and Mr John Field (Deputy Director, British Airports Authority).
Sir Richard Buckley and Mrs David Napier are in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 20: Princess Alexandra, Patron of Leeds Castle Foundation, was represented by the Lord Charteris of Amisfield at the Memorial Service for Mr Peter Wilson which was held in St George's Church, Hanover Square, W1 today.

Prince William of Wales is two years old today.

A memorial service for Mr Randall Monier-Williams will be held today at noon at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. B. G. Asher and Miss B. C. Gilbert
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, elder son of Mr Gerald Asher, of San Francisco, California, and Mrs Judith Asher, of 52 Onslow Square, South Kensington, and Barrie, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs M. R. Gilbert, jr, of Williamsville, New York.

Dr J. S. Craig and Miss J. M. Wem
The engagement is announced between Stafford, son of Mrs Naomi Craig and the late Dr Thomas Craig, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Janet, daughter of Major and Mrs Ian Wem, of Farnham Common, Buckinghamshire.

Mr K. P. Gallen and Miss C. B. Merton
The engagement is announced between Kevin Patrick, only son of the late Mr Thomas Gallen and of Mrs Thomas Gallen, of Holders Hill, Hendon, and Claudia Bridget, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Merton, of Radlett House, Radlett Place, London NW8.

Mr F. S. Garford and Miss F. J. M. Graupner
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mrs Eleanor Garford and the late Mr F. J. C. Garford, and Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs Rudolf Graupner.

Major K. Hodgson and Miss K. M. McKie
The engagement is announced between Kevin Hodgson, The Royal Anglian Regiment, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. Hodgson, of Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, and Kate, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. E. McKie, of Fleet, Hampshire.

Mr R. D. Hughes and Miss J. L. Woollven
The engagement is announced between Robert David son of the late John and Saretta Hughes, and Jan Linda, eldest daughter of Charles and Patricia Woollven, of Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr T. Mounsey and Miss C. J. Follett
The engagement is announced between Terence, son of Mr and Mrs F. Mounsey, of Penrith, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Bertram Follett, of Keyhaven, Hampshire.

Mr T. P. Murray and Miss K. J. Lloyd
The engagement is announced between Terence Paul, son of the late Dr George Murray and Dr Doreen Murray, of St Georges, Grenada, and Katherine Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Sampson Lloyd, of 135 Elgin Crescent, W11.

Mr C. T. Newberry and Miss J. C. Richardson
The engagement is announced between Timothy, youngest son of Mr and Mrs L. A. Newberry, of Stoughton, Leicestershire, and Judith, youngest daughter of the late Mr R. C. Richardson, and of Mrs S. D. Richardson, of Bowdon, Cheshire.

Mr H. G. Perkins and Miss V. M. Brown
The engagement is announced between Hugh Graham, only son of Mr and Mrs Jeremy Perkins, of Cobblers Cottage, Preston, Oakham, Rutland, and Vanessa Mary, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Brown, of Woodlands, Warminghurst, Storrington, Sussex.

Mr A. W. Shenton and Miss G. J. Harris
The engagement is announced between Anthony, eldest son of Mr and Mrs William Shenton, of Dorking, Surrey, and Gail, daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek J. Harris, of Mesnil le Roi, France.

Mr C. F. E. Suchett-Kaye and Miss C. Greatorex-Bell
The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of Dr Alan I. Suchett-Kaye, FRCP, of Nice, France, and the late Dr B. D. Suchett-Kaye, and Coryn, only daughter of Major and Mrs E. E. Greatorex-Bell, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Mr M. A. H. Tantam and Miss L. O. Craig
The engagement is announced between Mark Andrew Howard, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Tantam, of Cheam, Surrey, and Louise Olivia, second daughter of Dr and Mrs J. O. M. C. Craig, also of Cheam, Surrey.

Mr N. Walker and Miss J. A. Hodgkiss
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs G. Walker, of Bridgwater, Somerset, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. H. Hodgkiss, of Canterbury, Kent.

Mr M. M. Welsh and Miss M. J. Phelps
The engagement is announced between Moray, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Welsh, of Longniddry, East Lothian, and Melissa, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Phelps, of Quincefold, Rusper, Sussex.

The marriage arranged between Mr Phillip Riley and Mrs Idonea Chance, of 121 Boulevard Saint-Michel, 1040 Brussels, will not take place.

Birthdays today

Miss Benazir Bhutto, 31; Brigadier Helen Cattanach, 64; Professor Anna Davies, 47; Mr J H Edrich, 47; Mr Wally Fawkes, 60; Major-General R F K Goldsmith, 77; Mr Gerald Kaufman, MP, 54; Professor Patricia Lindop, 54; Miss Mary McCarthy, 72; Mr Peter Marshall, 54; Sir Cyril Musgrave, 84; Sir Hugh Rossi, MP, 57; Miss Francoise Sagan, 49; Lord Sinclair, 70.

Latest wills

Sir Joseph Herbert Thompson, of Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, who had a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service and in his retirement was a rowing correspondent of *The Sunday Times*, left estate valued at £28,518 net.

Steel, Mr Matthew Ferguson, of Staplehurst........................£505,269.

Memorial service

Art world marks the end of an era

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A church is the last place where you would expect to find a gathering of the various wheelers, dealers, aesthetes and multi-millionaires that make up the advance guard of the international art market. But if they were gathered in a church, you would expect it to be a beautiful one.

It was in the eighteenth century glory of St George's, Hanover Square, that they yesterday attended the memorial service for Mr Peter Wilson, former chairman of Sotheby's and architect of the post-war art market.

A crowd of London art dealers that Mr Wilson's genius had helped to turn into millionaires mingled with the art advisers to Greek shipowners and bankers whose investments in art he untiringly encouraged.

In the centre of the packed church stood Mr Alfred A. Taubman, the American financier who was rich enough to buy the international Sotheby empire that Mr Wilson had created.

Filling and overflowing every last corner of the church was the staff of Sotheby's, old and new, those whom he had loved and those with whom he had quarrelled, and a large number who had fallen into both categories in their time.

The death of Peter Wilson marks the end of an era in the art market which he had transformed from a small, domestic affair into international big business. Its leading lights, usually cynical and calculating, had gathered yesterday to pay tribute to him with genuine emotion. They sang rumbustious hymns, "O God, our help in ages past", "He who would valiant be" and "For all the saints" with vigour.

The Earl of Westmorland, Mr Wilson's cousin and immediate successor as chairman of Sotheby's, read the lesson from Revelation, and Earl Jellicoe gave an address which brilliantly avoided sentimentality while painting a clear picture of the greatness of the man, his physical stature, his extraordinary voice, his wit.

Lord Jellicoe reminded the assembly of Mr Wilson's lightning, often surprising, decisions; his delight in risk-taking which nearly always paid off, his intense and infectious pleasure in his trade, and passion for the telephone.

Lord Jellicoe likened Peter Wilson's impact on the art market to that of Henry Ford on the mass production of cars, Rothschild on banking and Fleming on medicine.

The assembled company agreed, and after singing the *Nunc Dimittis* poured out into George Street to gossip, trade, invite each other to lunch and keep Mr Wilson's creation, the art market, alive and well.

The service

The Princess Alexandra was represented by Lord Charteris of Amisfield at a memorial service for Mr Peter Wilson held yesterday at St George's Church, Hanover Square. The Rev William Atkins officiated. Those present included:
Mr and Mrs Tom Wilson, Mr Philip and Lady Alexandra Wilson (sons and daughters-in-law), Miss Alice Wilson, Miss Imogen Wilson, Lynne Wilson, and Benedict Wilson (grandchildren), Sir Martin Wilson (brother), Brigadier and Mrs Anthony Wilson, Mr Victoria Wilson, Mr and Mrs Philip Ballard.
The Duke of Beaufort, the Marquess of Northampton, the Countess of Westmorland, Countess Jellicoe, the Earl of Scarbrough, Patricia Countess of Jellicoe, Lord John Kerr, Lady Dunsany, Baroness Elliot of Harwood, Lord Crathorne, Lord and Lady Rayne, Lord and Lady Ashcombe, Lady Butler of Saffron Walden.
Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, Lord and Lady Iliffe, Mary Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Emma Jellicoe, Lady Prudence Loudon, Lady Annunziata Asquith, the Hon Mrs Brigid Westenra, the Hon Lady de Zulueta, the Hon David St Clair-Erskine, the Hon Jacob Rothschild, Lady Cochrane, Helen Lady Dashwood, Jane Lady Abdy, Lady Peek, Sir Walter Salomon, Sir Philip Hay, Lady Glover-Hurlimann, Sir Michael and Lady Stewart, Lady (Edgar) Bonham-Carter, Sir Roy Strong (director, Victoria and Albert Museum), Sir John and Lady Russell, Sir Geoffrey Agnew, Mr David and Lady Mary Russell.
Mr Alfred Taubman (Sotheby and Company) and Mrs Taubman, with Mrs Carmen Gronau, Mr Julian Thompson (chairman, Sotheby and company) and Mrs Thompson, Mr John Marion (chairman: Sotheby, Parke, Bernet Incorporated) with other directors and staff; Mr Peter Mimpriss (representing the Chairman of Trustees, Leeds Castle Foundation), Professor Ronald Graveson, QC, Mr Thomas Leveson Gower, Mr J A Floyd (also representing Christie's), Mr George Levy, Mr Philip Pouncey, Mr John Partridge, Mr and Mrs Godfrey Pilkington, Mr Victor Edelstein, Mr Rhys Davies, QC.
Mr Jeremy Maas, Mr Dan Laurence, Dr and Mrs J P Stokes, Mr Michael Rose, Mme M de St Innocent, Mr Evelyn de Rothschild, Mrs G Norman, Mr Lloyd Williams, Mr C Weston, Mr James Byam Shaw, Mr Philip Asprey Jones, Mr Jack Gold, Mr R Vass, Mr and Mrs Max Harari, Mr Denys Sutton (editor, Apollo) and Mrs Sutton, Mr and Mrs P Pollen, Miss S Pollen, Mr Kenneth Snowman, Mr David Metcalfe, Mr Hugh Leggatt (Museums and Galleries Commission).
Dr D B Harden, Mr and Mrs Philip Harari, Mr Desmond Corcoran, Mr Walter Coote, Mr Peter A B Johnson (Oscar and Peter Johnson), Mr Michael Gillingham (John Sparks), Mr Andrew McIntosh Patrick (managing director, Fine Art Society, and chairman, Society of London Art Dealers), Mr Gerald Corcoran (president, Alex Reid and Lefevre, and Lefevre Gallery), Mr John Synge (Redfern Gallery), Miss I Taylor (Colefax and Fowler), Mr Ian McCallum (American Museum in Britain).
Mr Tony Neville (managing director, Frost and Reed), Mr Ewan Phillips, Mr Richard Kingzett (Agnew's), Mr E Behrens, Mrs Patricia Wengraf, Mr A Gates (Ackermann), Mr N Manoukian, Mr Walker Arnott (Herbert Smith), Mr Charles Leggatt (Leggatt Brothers), Mr S Ebrahimi (Pars Carpet Company), Mr Colin Mackay, Mr Jonathon Bourne, Mr Marc Blondeau, Mr Christopher Gibbs, Mr Rainer Zeitz, Mr Jean Chomseul, Mr Derek Johns, Count Henry Limburg-Stirum, Mr David Jeffcoat, Mr David Nash, Mr Bob Woolley and Mr Jesse Wolf.

Marriages

M J. M. L. Delandre and Miss N. M. A. O'Beirne
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 2, at the Church of St Anselm and St Cecilia, Kingsway, WC2, between M Jean Delandre, son of M Andre Delandre and the late Mme Delandre, of Grenoble, and Miss Nicolette O'Beirne, daughter of Mr C. B. O'Beirne, QC, and Mrs O'Beirne, of Esher. A buffet luncheon for relatives and family friends was held afterwards at 10 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

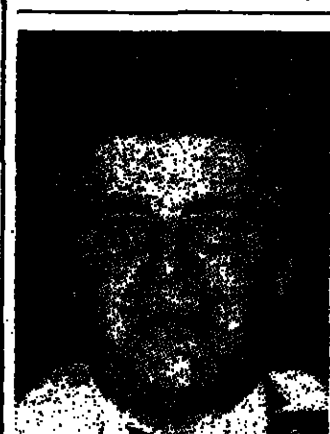
Mr W. S. A. Farrow and Miss S. M. J. Whatton
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 16, 1984, at the Church of St Thomas of Canterbury, Rylston Road, SW6, of Mr Stephen Farrow, eldest son of Mr W. R. P. Farrow and the late Mrs Farrow, and Miss Susanna Whatton, daughter of Mrs Richard Whatton. Father Adrian Hailer officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr Antony Sefi, wore a gown of ivory silk chiffon and antique lace and her veil was held in place by a diamond and tourmaline tiara. She was attended by Laura Sefi, Elinor and Rosamund Sefi, Victoria Friend and Charles Farrow. Mr Stephen Callender was best man.
A reception was held at the Royal Automobile Club and the honeymoon is being spent in the Lake District.

Mr D. I. Knight and Miss N. J. Curtis
The marriage took place on June 15 between Mr David Knight and Miss Nicola Curtis.

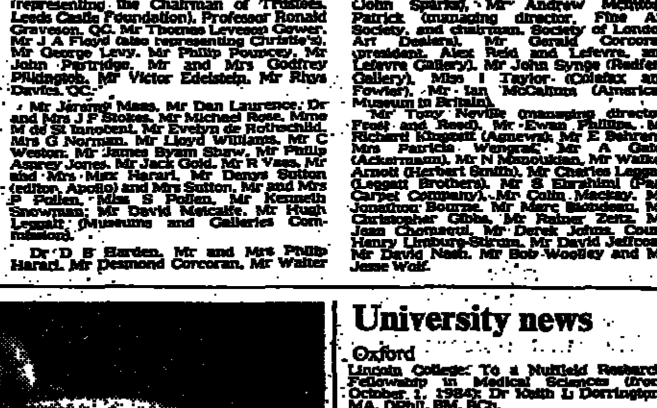
Dr M. Tolley and Miss S. Hanbury Tenison
Nuptial Mass for Dr Martin Tolley and Miss Sarah Hanbury Tenison was said by Dom Hugh Menken, OSB in the Chapel of Our Lady and St Michael, Llanarth, on Saturday, June 9, 1984.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Dr J. E. Gibbons, Deputy Director of Building and Deputy Chief Architect, Scottish Office, will succeed Mr B. P. Beckett on promotion as Director of Building and Chief Architect from July 1.
Sir Frank Lawton, to be President of the General Dental Council for a further five years.
Lord Carrington, CH, to be an Honorary Elder Brother of Trinity House.



Lord Cameron of Lochbroom, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, who was introduced into the House of Lords yesterday.



The Schneider Trophy air race is to be revived at this year's British Air Racing Championship. Mr Stanley Hall (left) who was engineer on the Supermarine S6B which last won the trophy in 1931, and Inspector Roger Hayes, a contender in this year's race, seen at the Science Museum, London, yesterday, with the trophy and aircraft.

Luncheons

Lord Mayor
The Lord Mayor entertained members of the Gardeners' Company at luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday. The guests included:
The Master of the Gardeners' Company and Mrs M J Ross, the Upper Warden, Mr P D Marriner, Mrs Adrian George, the Renter Warden and Mrs W P Maclagan, the Clerk to the Gardeners' Company, Mr F N Steiner, Miss Daphne Hill, Mr Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs Richard C L Charvet, Mrs Rodney C'A FitzGerald, Mr and Mrs A L Luke, Mr Guy Thomas and Colonel J R L Howard.

East European Trade Council
Lord Shackleton presided at a luncheon given by the East European Trade Council at the Royal Horseguards Hotel yesterday in honour of Mr T. Antalpeter and members of his delegation to mark the twelfth session of the UK/Hungarian Joint Commission. The Hungarian Ambassador was among those present.

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain
Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, was guest of honour at a luncheon given yesterday by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain at the Hotel Russell. Mrs Rosemary Righter, acting president, was in the chair.

Reception

Speaker
The Speaker, accompanied by Mrs Bernard Weatherill, was host at a reception given in Speaker's House yesterday evening in honour of the Horners' Company whose Master, Mr E. Rupert Nicholson, was present.

Recital

Tyzack and Partners Limited
Tyzack and Partners Limited sponsored a recital at 30 Pavilion Road on Tuesday evening as part of their silver jubilee celebrations. This was the London debut of the guitarist Mr Andrew Schulman. Among those present were:
Mr and Mrs Alex Bernstein, Sir James and Lady Duncan, Sir Peter and Lady Harrop, Sir Michael and Lady King and Mr and Mrs J M Thomson.

Dinners

HM Government
The Solicitor General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, MP, was host at a dinner held at Admiralty House yesterday in honour of Dr Gavan Griffith, QC, Solicitor General of Australia. The other guests were:
The High Commissioner for Australia, Sir Zelman Cowen, QC, Mr John Morris, QC, MP, Mr Justice Woolf, Mr Ray Whitney, MP, Sir George Engle, QC, Sir John Freeland, Mr Michael Wright, QC, Mr Anthony Evans, QC, Mr Robert Alexander, QC, Mr Jeremy Pope and Mr Henry Steel.

Chartered Surveyors' Company
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, was present at the ladies' summer dinner given by the Chartered Surveyors' Company at the Mansion House last night. Mr P. W. Grafton, Master, and Mrs Grafton, assisted by Mr D. R. Male, Senior Warden, and Mr R. W. P. Luff, Junior Warden, and their ladies, received the guests. The Lord Mayor, the Master, Mr T. J. L. Robertson and Lord Banks were the speakers. Among those present were:
Lady Banks, the Masters of the Coopers', Master Mariners' and City of London Solicitors Companies and their ladies; the Master of the Society of Apothecaries and Lady Tizard, the Prime Warden of the Shipwrights' Company and Mrs Neary, the Master of the Company of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators and Dr L. W. G. Tutt, the Chamberlain of London and Mrs Harty, the Garter Principal King of Arms and Lady Cole, Mr and Mrs R C G Strick, Mr and Mrs J R Crickmay, the Rev Basil Watson and Major and Mrs R O M Dobbie.

Law Society
Sir Christopher Hewetson, President of the Law Society, the vice-president and council, gave a dinner last night in the Law Society's Hall in honour of Judge Brian Gibbens, QC, Treasurer of Gray's Inn, and Masters of the Bench of Gray's Inn.

Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.
The annual dinner for vice-presidents and officers of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine was held last night at Lloyd's Bank Head Office. Sir Lindsay Alexander was host and Sir David Orr, president of the school presided.

University news

Oxford
Lincoln College: To a Nuffield Research Fellowship in Medical Sciences (from October 1, 1984): Dr Keith L Dorrington, MA, DPhil, BM, BCh.
Somerville College: To an official Fellowship and tutorship in pure mathematics: Karin Erdmann, MA Status (Dr. rer. nat. Giessen). To a stipendiary lectureship in politics, October, 1984-86: Niamh Hardiman (BA, MA Dublin). To a non-stipendiary lectureship in agricultural and forest sciences, 1984-85: Trudy A Watt, MA, DPhil. To a stipendiary lectureship in English, October, 1984-86: Catherine L Storr, MA. To a temporary lectureship in law, 1984-86: Bernadette M Lynch (LLM Pennsylvania, LLB Birm). To Fulford Junior Research Fellowships 1984-86: Maria Petrou (BSc Thessaloniki, PhD Cantab), Alexandra M Fulton (BSc, PhD Edin).
Christ Church: To senior scholarships of House: J P Dray, BA Christ Church, M Husain, New College.
Exeter College: To official fellowship in classical languages and literature from October 1, 1984: Dr G O Hutchinson, MA, DPhil.

Cambridge
College elections
Girton College: Lectureship in physical chemistry and an official fellowship: T Rayment, D Phil (Oxon), senior assistant in research in physical chemistry.
Hughes Hall: Fellowship: K J A McVeigh, MA (Oxon), Squire Law Librarian.
Jesus College: Schoolteacher Fellow Commonerships: B Heppell, BA, director of studies at Castle School, Thornbury, Bristol, for Michaelmas Term, 1984, and M R Ingle, BSc (Lon), PhD (Dundee), head of biology and sixth-form-tutor, Moreton Hall School, Oswestry, for Lent Term, 1985. Fellowship in Class 2: R D Bowers, MA (Oxon), PhD (Anglia), university lecturer in music, director of music at college.
Magdalene College: Pre-elected into professorial fellowship from October 1, 1984: D Hull, DSc (Wales), Goldsmith's Professor-elect of Metallurgy. Official fellowship from April 2, 1984: H A Chase, MA, PhD, university assistant lecturer in chemical engineering.
Newnham College: Re-elected into Wolfson Fellowship in Engineering from October 1, 1984: P J Probert, MA, Phd, on reappointment to college lectureship in engineering. Research fellowships from October 1, 1984: J L Chapman, MA, PhD, of King's College (palaeopalynology) and N Zeeman, BA, of Clare College (medieval English literature). Phyllis and Eileen Gibbs Travelling Research Fellowship, 1984: P J M Greenslade, MA. College lecturer in anatomy from October 1 1984: E B Keverne, PhD, (Lond), MA, university lecturer in anatomy. College lecturer in physiology from October 1, 1984: D E Richards, BSc, PhD, (Buenos Aires), of department of physiology. College lecturer in pharmacology from October 1, 1984 or 1985: L Smart, BSc, (Soton), PhD, (Essex). K M Stott Prize: J L Chapman, MA, PhD.
Queens' College: Honorary fellowship: Sir Stephen Brown.
Robinson College: Standard Telecommunications Laboratories Research Fellowship in Optoelectronics for two years from October 1, 1984: J G McInerney, BSc (Univ College, Cork). Chaplain for three years from October 1, 1984: the Rev D G Cornick, MA (Oxon), BD, PhD (Lond).
St Catharine's College: Official fellowship in earth sciences for three years from October 1, 1984: Dr H Elderfield.
St Edmund's House: Research fellowship from October 1, 1984: E M K Brett, MA, of Girton College.
Selwyn College: Fellow commonerships for Lent Term, 1985: J K Dieman, of Merchant Taylors' School, and M E Limb, of Archers' Court Secondary School, Dover.

Memorial service

Professor C. O. Carter
A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Professor Cedric Carter was held on Monday, June 18, at St George the Martyr, Queen Square. The Rev Donald Werner, rector, officiated, assisted by the Rev Derek Bacon, Chaplain to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.
The lessons were read by Miss Rosamund Carter, daughter, and Professor O. H. Wolff, Dean of the Institute of Child Health. Professor Norman Nevin, Queen's University, Belfast, gave the address. Among those present were:
Mrs P Carter (widow), Mrs B Davis and Mrs P Cooper (sisters), Dr Timothy Carter (son), Mrs Margaret Clarke and Dr Jane Crean (daughters) and colleagues and friends.

Fishmongers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Fishmongers' Company for the ensuing year:
Prime Warden: Viscount Leverhulme; Second Warden: Major-General the Duke of Norfolk; Third Warden: Mr A. M. J. Wemyss; Fourth Warden: Mr J. V. G. Mallet; Fifth Warden and Renter Warden: the Hon Charles Morrison, MP; Sixth Warden: Mr I. O. Chance.

'Burke's Peerage'

Burke's Peerage Publications announce the publication of their updated *Peerage* in the spring of 1985. Registration and order forms should be completed by the end of July. The pre-publication price is £60. Inquiries should be made to Mr Peter Townend, 1, Hay Hill, London W1.

Science report

Genetic revival for the extinct quagga

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Fragments of genetic material from preserved tissue of an extinct animal, related to the zebra and the horse, have been revived in laboratory experiments.

The species involved, called the quagga, died out more than one hundred years ago. Specimens of the animal's skin kept at the Museum of Natural History, at Mainz in West Germany, provided the samples for the tests at the University of California at Berkeley.

Strands of DNA carrying part of the genetic blueprint of the quagga was extracted from dried muscle tissue. The DNA strand was put into micro-organisms that are now used in genetic engineering research as a method of cloning specific genes.

The discovery that portions of the genetic material from an extinct animal could be reproduced was reported by Dr Russell Higuchi to the American Society of Biochemists. The finding may provide a new way of studying the evolutionary links between creatures which have disappeared and living ones.

In discussing the success, Dr Allan Wilson, who led the experiments, cautioned that only a small fraction of the millions of gene-sized pieces, of DNA which every animal has, would be likely to be preserved in very old specimens. The idea of reviving individual animals belonging to some ancient species is therefore very remote.

However, there is optimism of recovering genetic scraps from the muscle of frozen mammoths as well as from bones and teeth of other species which died out millions of years ago.

The last recorded quagga died in 1883. The animals, which resembled both a horse and a zebra, thrived in South America until they were killed by farmers who wanted to cultivate the land on which they grazed.

Some controversy exists about whether the animal was closer to a zebra than a horse, and the biochemists hope the cloning studies may provide answers. Dr Wilson said his group had about 25,000 different clones of DNA fragments from quagga tissue, and only two had been examined in any great detail. There are pieces of genes which come from the part of the cell known as the mitocheondria, the structures in the cell where energy is converted into a useful form.

The tissue from the preserved quagga material had not been easy to use, according to Dr Wilson. His group is working with some specimens from a frozen mammoth found in the Soviet Union, without much progress. But he hoped to obtain DNA from tissues of an extinct species of bison

Church news

Appointments
Preb P W Ball, Rector, Shepperton, diocese of London, and a Prebendary of St Paul's Cathedral, to be Canon of St Paul's Cathedral.
The Rev G F Brown, Assistant Curate of Hungerford, diocese of Oxford to be Team Vicar of Launton, in the Bicester area team ministry, same diocese.
The Rev J Carvosso, RAF Chaplain, to be Priest-in-charge of Tawstock, diocese of Exeter.
The Rev P Cauwood, Rector of Ampleforth with Oswaldkirk, diocese of York, to be Priest-in-charge of Middleton with Cropton, Priest-in-charge of Newton-upon-Rawcliffe, and Priest-in-charge of Levisham with Lockton, same diocese.
The Rev D Chapman, Vicar of Hever with Mark Beech, diocese of Rochester, to be also an Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev J E Dennett, Rector of Parkham, Alwington and Buckland Brewer, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar of St Thomas's, Blackpool, diocese of Blackburn.
The Rev A C Dibden, Team Vicar of Langley Marish team ministry, diocese of Oxford, to be Priest-in-charge of All Saints Church, in the parish of Chalfont St Peter, same diocese.
Canon D Dixon, Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, diocese of Carlisle to be a Canon Emeritus of Carlisle Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev H S Finkenstaedt, Vicar of Shudy Camps, and Rector of Castle Camps and Priest-in-charge of Wickham, diocese of Ely, to be Priest-in-charge of Great with Little Stukeley, and part-time Chaplain of Hinchingbrooke Hospital, same diocese.
Canon J Fowler, Warden of Lessow House, Crowther Hall (CMS) to be Vicar of St Dionis, Parsons Green, diocese of London.
The Rev C Gower, permission to officiate, diocese of London, to be Honorary Priest-in-charge of St Matthew's, Yiewsley, same diocese.
The Rev J R Harwood, Vicar of Christ Church, Cheltenham, diocese of Gloucester, to be also Rural Dean of Cheltenham, same diocese.
The Rev C W Herbert, Vicar of St Thomas, The Bourne, Farnham, diocese of Guildford, to be also Diocesan Director of Post-Ordination Training, same diocese.
The Rev R O Hill, Assistant Priest of St Luke, Wallsend, diocese of Newcastle, to be Vicar of St Peter, Didcot, diocese of Oxford.
The Ven W F Ewbank, retired, formerly Archdeacon of Carlisle, to be Archdeacon Emeritus and Canon Emeritus of Carlisle Cathedral.
Canon S King, a Residentiary Canon (Canon Pastor) of Coventry Cathedral, diocese of Coventry, to be a Canon Emeritus of Coventry Cathedral, and Vicar of All Saints, Tooting Graveney, diocese of Southwark.
The Rev J R Hurst to be Team Vicar, Christ the Worker, Langley, in the Langley Marish team ministry, diocese of Oxford.
Canon D D Hart, Vicar of St Saviour's, St Albans, and an Honorary Canon of St Albans, diocese of St Albans, to be also Rural Dean of St Albans.
The Rev D Mowbray, Vicar of Broxbourne with Wormley, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of All Saints with St John, Hertford, same diocese.
Canon W B Norman, Rector and Rural Dean of Kings Norton, diocese of Birmingham, to be also Warden of the Readers' Board, same diocese.
Canon D H Palmer, Anglican Chaplain in the British Embassy and All Saints, Rome, diocese of Europe, to be Priest-in-charge of Preston St Mathias, Brighton, diocese of Chichester.
The Rev R Parker, non-stipendiary Curate of Bassingbourn, diocese of Ely, to be non-stipendiary Priest-in-charge of Abbots Ripton with Wood Walton and King's Ripton, same diocese.
The Rev L J Peat, Vicar of Skelsmergh with Selside and Longsleddale, diocese of Carlisle, to be also Rural Dean of the Kendal Deanery, same diocese.
The Rev E Redhead, NSM, St Chad's, Lichfield, diocese of Lichfield, to be Priest-in-charge of Bromfield, Waverton and Westnewton, same diocese.
The Rev D A Ruddle, Vicar of East Malling, diocese of Rochester, to be also Rural Dean of Malling, same diocese.
The Rev B J Ruddock, Team Rector to the Colchester New Town team ministry, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Rector of St Peter and St Mary, March, diocese of Ely.
The Rev F E Taster, Vicar of Brentwood, St Thomas, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also Rural Dean of Brentwood, same diocese.
The Rev M P Shields, Vicar of St John, Sevenoaks, diocese of Rochester, to be also Rural Dean of Sevenoaks, same diocese.
The Rev A T Waterman, Vicar of St Alban, Dartford, diocese of Rochester, to be also Rural Dean of Dartford, same diocese.
The Rev G F Watts, Team Vicar of Littleham-cum-Exmouth team ministry, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar of Ogwell and Rector of Denbury, same diocese.
The Rev D J Williams, Priest-in-charge of Oulton, diocese of Lichfield, to be also Priest-in-charge of Christ Church, Stone, same diocese.
The Rev R J Williamson, Curate of St Elphin, Warrington, diocese of Liverpool, to be Priest-in-charge of Burneside, diocese of Carlisle.
The Rev R R Wynne-Green, Chaplain of St Thomas's group of hospitals, London, diocese of Southwark, to be Chaplain of Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, diocese of Guildford.

Retirements and resignations
Canon H R Barker, Vicar of Walpole St Andrew, and Rector of Walpole St Peter, diocese of Ely, to resign on September 30.
The Rev A G Burgess, Rector of Ilmington, with Stretton-on-Fosse, diocese of Coventry, to retire on July 21.
Canon C S Jerome, Vicar of Impington, diocese of Ely, to resign on June 30.
The Rev D Lomas, Priest-in-charge of Newton Hall, diocese of Durham, to resign.
The Rev J E Martin, Rector of Amotherby with Appleton and Barton-le-Street, diocese of York, to resign on June 30.
Canon E G Telford, Rector of Shenfield, diocese of Chelmsford, resigned as Rural Dean of Brentwood, same diocese on May 31.
The Rev R Boff, Vicar, Steyning, diocese of Chichester, resigned as Rural Dean of Storrington on March 31.
The Rev Canon D Dixon, Warden, Rydal Hall and Priest-in-charge, Rydal, diocese of Carlisle, resigned in May.

OBITUARY

PROF SIR DAVID EVANS

Vaccines against childhood diseases

Professor Sir David Evans, CBE FRS, who died at Rhos-on-Sea on June 13, at the age of 74 made major contributions, throughout his career, to the development, standardization and testing of vaccines for efficacy and safety – particularly vaccines against childhood diseases.

David Gwynne Evans was born in Manchester in September, 1909 and educated at Leigh Grammar School and the University of Manchester. He took a BSc (Chemistry and Physics) in 1933 and the MSc in Physical Chemistry in 1934. It was then that he began his lifelong interest as a Demonstrator in Bacteriology, becoming Assistant Lecturerin 1937, and taking his PhD in 1938.

In 1940, he joined the National Institute for Medical Research then at Hampstead where he remained until 1947. During this period much of his research was on toxins and antigens of *Haemophilus pertussis* (the cuase of whooping cough) and his interest in standardization began with his work on standard preparations for the assay of gas gangrene antitoxins. During this war-time period his interest in antitoxins (and their protective value) also included major studies of tetanus and later chemotherapy in gas gangrene and tetanus.

In 1948 he was awarded the DSc(Manc). He had returned to Manchester in 1947 as Reader in Chemical Bacteriology and between then and 1955 his interests in gas gangrene and whooping cough continued and were extended. In 1951 he was responsible (with W. C. Cockburn and J. Knowleden) for the Medical Research Council Report on the Prevention of Whooping Cough by Vaccination.

In 1955 he became Head of the Biological Standards Control Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hampstead; and in 1958 Director of the Department of Biological Standards at the National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill.

He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1960 for his work on the pathogenesis and prophylaxis of anaerobic wound infections and whooping cough, and on biological standards.

In 1961 he was appointed to the Chair of Bacteriology and Immunology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. It was during this period that he became interested in developing the idea of the National Institute of Biological Standards of which he was later to become the first Director.

At that time the preparation of national and international biological standards was the responsibility of the Medical Research Council which also undertook the control testing of biological products for use in man (vaccines, antibiotics, hormones). In 1968 these activities were placed in the hands of a joint Department of Health/Medical Research Council committee, chaired by Professor Evans, which brought together the Medical Research Council's Divisions of Biological Standards and of Immunological Products Control at Hampstead to form the nucleus of the new Institute.

In 1971 he resigned his Chair to become Director of the Lister Institute where he struggled against financial adversity to save its Chelsea laboratory, while having some success in strengthening its Elstree laboratories.

In 1972 he became the first Director of the Natonal Institute for Biological Standards and Control. He re-organized the two Medical Research Council Divisions into nine scientific departments and initiated the planning of the new laboratories for the Institute near South Mimms – a site which he was fortunately able to visit, shortly after construction began, only some months before his death.

He retired in 1976, the year in which, under the Biological Standards Act, 1976, control of the Institute was vested in the National Biological Standards Board.

Evans was the dominant figure in the development of an entirely new system of standardization and safety control. Thanks to his wisdom and leadership poliomyelitis vaccine, and later rubella and measles vaccines, were rapidly and safely introduced, thus revolutionizing the picture of childhood disease.

He was appointed CBE in 1969 and knighted in 1977 and was also awarded the Buchanan Medal of the Royal Society.

He was devoted to his wife Mary, whom he married in 1937, and to his son and daughter, all of whom survive him.

PROF HEINZ SCHILD

Professor Heinz Schild, FRS, who died on June 15 at the age of 78, was professor of Pharmacology at University college, London, from 1961 to 1973.

Heinz Schild was born in Fiume, now Rijeka in Yugoslavia, then part of Austria, on May 18, 1906, the son of a merchant banker. Though his early inclination was towards mathematics and physical sciences, he studied medicine, under parental urging, and qualified in Munich. He took every opportunity to bend the rather loosely formulated medical curriculum to suit his own interests, however, fitting in courses in chemistry, calculus and French 'at the expense', as he said, 'of anatomy, etc'.

Later he went to work with Straub in the Munich Pharmacological Institute. It was to be a difficult initiation, for Straub fell ill, and was in any case *persona non grata*, so Schild was left to his own devices and made a number of false starts.

He gained his MD in 1932, and was wondering where to go next when by chance he met Sir Henry Dale – Schild was a stand-in interpreter for a lecture by Dale in Wiesbaden – and asked him on the spur of the moment if he could spend a period working at the National Institute for Medical Research in Hampstead, London, where Dale was Director.

In Dale's laboratory Schild became enthused by the study of *autopharmacology*, concerning the regulatory actions of endogenous substances such as acetylcholine, adrenaline and histamine. He nearly, but not quite, discovered that noradrenaline, as well as adrenaline, is present in the adrenal gland, and then began to study the phenomenon of anaphylaxis – a dramatic and sometimes lethal allergic response that occurs when an animal is exposed to a foreign protein to which it has previously been sensitized. Much of our knowledge of the involvement of mediators such as histamine in allergic conditions comes from his work.

In 1936, after a period at Edinburgh, where he gained a PhD, Schild joined the staff of University College London. He had become, through the vagaries of European history, an Italian citizen, and in 1940 found himself interned on the Isle of Man as an enemy alien, being released by a Home Office Tribunal later that year on condition that he returned to University College, which was temporarily evacuated to Leatherhead, to work on a project of relevance to the war effort – the cause of kidney failure after severe injuries.

During his long spell at University College, Schild devised a statistically rigorous and economical design for biological assays, and more importantly, developed a new scale for measuring the effects of drug antagonists, known as the pA scale. This, though quite simple in conception, laid the foundation for a system of receptor classifiction which has had far-reaching applications, for example in the development by Black and others, of new histamine antagonists that are used in treating gastric ulcers.

He was elected to the Royal Society in 1966, awarded the Schmiedeberg Plakette of the German Pharmacological Society in 1977, and the Wellcome Gold medal of the British Pharmacological Society in 1981.

Heinz Schild was a gentle and generous man, though, as a teacher, he impressed by the content rather than the style of what he said. In fact his lectures could be very hard going, for he kept a strong German accent, and clattered through technical terms rather like a train going across points. Occasionally he would jot something on the blackboard by way of explanation, but his handwriting was a baffling array of spikes and blobs, reminiscent of a passage of Bach.

After retirement he found time to prepare new editions of his influential textbook *Applied Pharmacology* (1980).

He married in 1938 Mireille Madeleine Haquin. They had three daughters.

MR JOHN COOPER

John Cooper who has died at the age of 50, was one of the principal spokesmen for the banking industry, both in his role as a Managing Director of Singer & Friedlander Limited, the City Merchant Bank, since 1973 and Chairman of the Executive Committee of The British Bankers' Association (BBA) from 1980 to 1981.

Born in 1934, he was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, graduating in philosophy, politics and economics.

He published two books, the most recent of which came out in January, this year, entitled *The Management and Regulation of Banks*. This was the first serious work to discuss the relationship between banking institutions and regulatory authorities, spotlighting particularly the development of both monetary and prudential controls in the early 1980s and the rationale behind these developments.

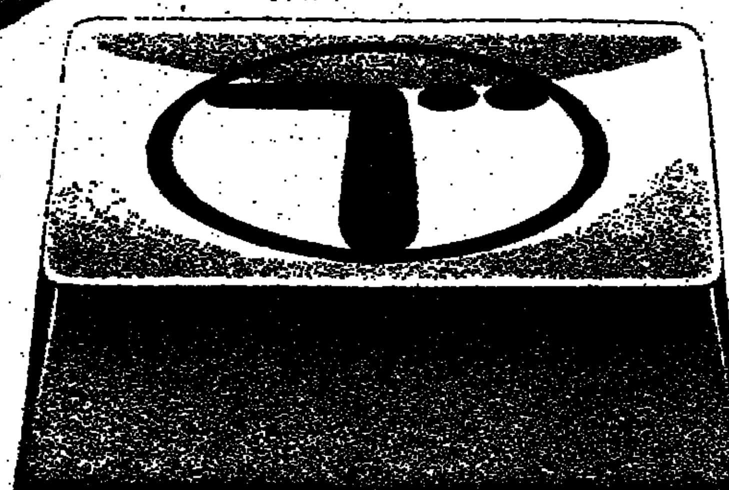
Prior to joining Singer & Friedlander he had been with J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Company Limited, another Merchant Bank, during which time he had also spent two years and a half as personal assistant to the then chairman, Mr Gordon Richardson, later Governor of the Bank of England.

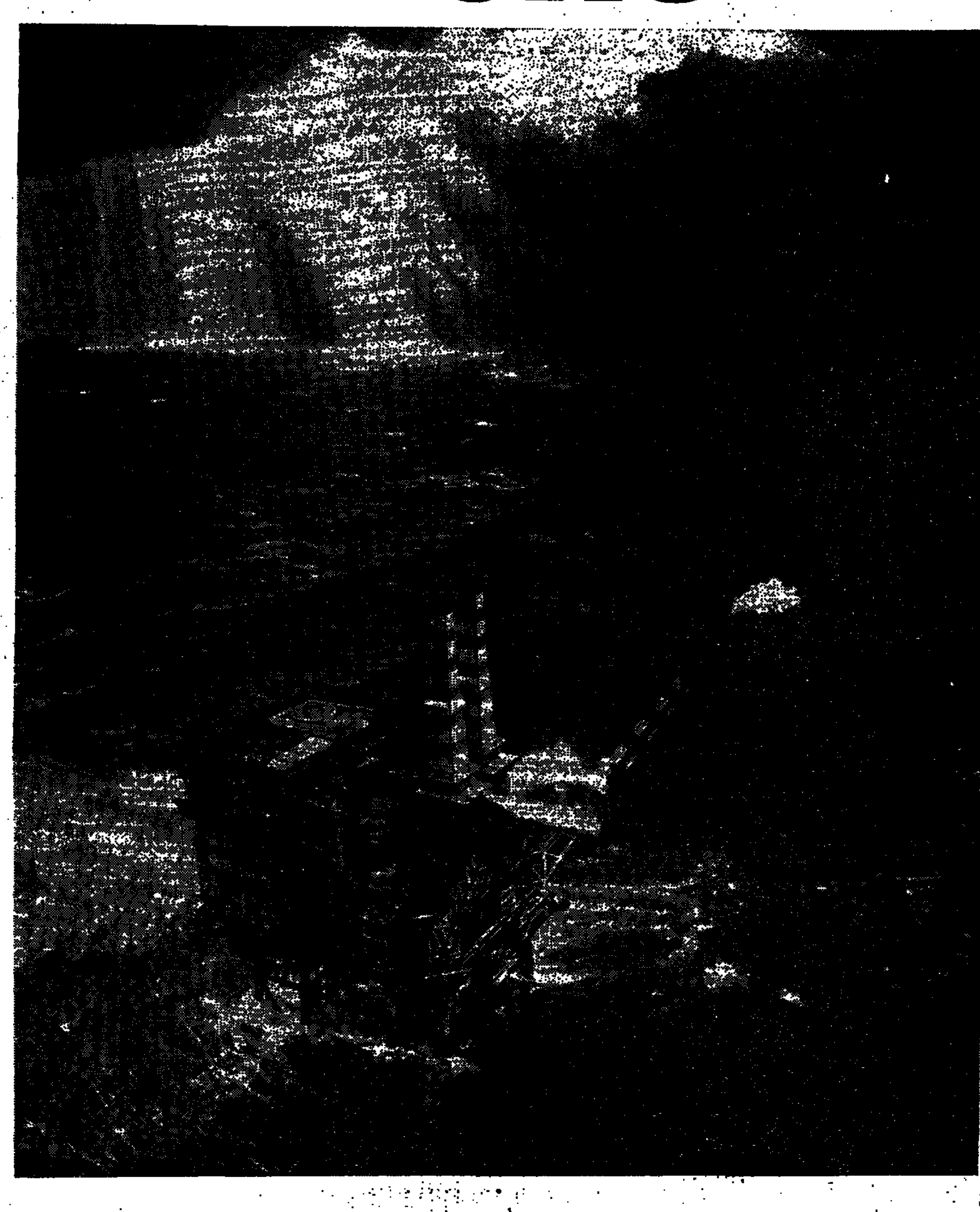
Major-General Arthur Charles Shortt, CB, OBE, who died on June 10 at the age of 85, had served in both world wars and was Director of Military Intelligence from 1949 to 1953.





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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Widespread selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 18. Dealings End, June 29. § Contango Day, July 2. Settlement Day, July 9
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

FT STOCK INDICES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	78.89 (79.30)
FIXED INTEREST	82.92 (83.0)
INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY	814.9 (832.2)
GOLD MINES	653.3 (656.0)
ORDINARY DIVIDEND YIELD	4.86% (4.76%)
EARNINGS YIELD	11.27% (19.05%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	10.66 (10.86)
P.E. RATIO (NIL)	10.19 (10.38)

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9-9¼%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 8¾ Low 6

Week Fixed: 8½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	8 13/16	2 months	8 7/16
3 months	8 13/16	3 months	8¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	8 27/32-8 25/32	1 month	9 1/16
2 months	8 29/32-8 7/8	2 months	9 1/16
3 months	8 29/32-8⅞	3 months	9 27/32
6 months	9⅛-9 1/16	6 months	9¾

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9½-8⅞	7 months	10-9¾
2 months	9½-9⅛	8 months	10-9¾
3 months	9¾-9½	9 months	10½-10¼
4 months	9⅞-9½	10 months	10½-10¼
5 months	9⅞-9½	11 months	10½-10¼
6 months	10-9¾	12 months	10½-10¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	8 29/32-8⅞	6 months	9 27/32-9 13/16
3 months	9⅛-9⅛	12 months	10 3/32-10

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	8¾	3 months	9 5/16
7 days	8¾	6 months	9¾
1 month	8⅞	1 year	10 3/16

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 8½-8¼ Close 3

1 week	8⅝-8½	6 months	9 13/16-9¾
1 month	9-8⅞	9 months	10⅛-10
3 months	9 7/16-9 5/16	12 months	10½-10⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 9 7/16 6 months 9 13/16

Finance House Base Rate 9½%

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	June 20 (day's range)	June 20 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3635-1.3780	$1.3860-1.3870	0.31-0.33c disc	0.84-0.87c disc
Montreal	$1.7760-1.7910	$1.7760-1.7770	0.40-0.46c disc	1.11-1.19c disc
Amsterdam	4.2540-4.2850fl	4.2750-4.2850fl	1¼-⅞c prem	3¼-3⅛c prem
Brussels	76.90-77.38f	77.25-77.35f	19-20c disc	43-52c disc
Copenhagen	13.8800-13.9075k	13.8800-13.8900k	3¼-4¼ore disc	8-9ore disc
Frankfurt	3.7837-3.8050m	3.7950-3.8050m	1⅛-⅞pf prem	3¼-3pf prem
Lisbon	192.90-195.65e	193.25-193.75e	0-145c disc	115-540c disc
Madrid	213.00-214.40p	213.00-213.20p	125-150p disc	350-385p disc
Milan	2330.00-2342.00lr	2333.75-2335.75lr	11-14lr disc	35-38lr disc
Oslo	10.7150-10.7600k	10.7150-10.7250k	3¼-3⅝ore disc	8¾-9⅛ore disc
Paris	11.6050-11.6630f	11.6450-11.6550f	3-3¾c disc	9¾-10¾c disc
Stockholm	11.1325-11.2000k	11.1325-11.1425k	3-3½ore disc	6¾-7½ore disc
Tokyo	319.40-320.85y	320.25-320.75y	1⅞-1⅝y prem	2⅞-3⅝y prem
Vienna	26.55-26.67sch	26.58-26.63sch	4¼-3⅝gro prem	11⅞-14¼gro prem
Zurich	3.1405-3.1625f	3.1475-3.1575f	1½-1¼c prem	4⅛-3⅞c prem
Dublin	1.2392-1.2415p	1.2398-1.2415p	27-42p disc	84-100p disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was down 0.2 at 79.4.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.1025-1.1035
Singapore	2.1130-2.1145
Malaysia	2.3130-2.3145
Australia	0.8760-0.8770
Canada	1.3000-1.3005
Sweden	8.1550-8.1650
Norway	7.8475-7.855
Denmark	10.1700-10.1800
West Germany	2.7775-2.7785
Switzerland	2.3030-2.3045
Netherlands	3.1280-3.1310
France	8.5100-8.5150
Japan	234.50-234.60
Italy	1708-1709
Belgium (Comm)	56.38-56.43
Hong Kong	7.8170-7.8190
Portugal	141.70-142.70
Spain	156.02-156.18
Austria	19.43-19.46

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.5446-1.5467
Bahrain	0.5176-0.5210
Finland	8.0163-8.0563
Greece	149.95-151.95
Hongkong	10.6741-10.6747
Iran	n/a
Kuwait	0.4060-0.4100
Malaysia	3.1584-3.1628
Mexico	255-280
New Zealand	2.1219-2.1269
Saudi Arabia	4.8160-4.8560
Singapore	2.8853-2.8885
South Africa	1.7756-1.7793

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 11¼-10¾; seven days, 11⅜-11⅛; one month, 11⅝-11⅜; three months, 11 13/16-11 11/16; six months, 12⅜-12⅛.

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric tone; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER

Jul	618-06
Aug	623-18
Sep	630-29
Oct	644-40
Nov	656-53
Dec	665-63
Jan	684-76
Feb	692-91
Mar	702-01
Jul/Sep	662-16
Oct/Dec	654-63
Jan/Mar	692-91

SUGAR

Aug	155.4-55.2
Oct	161.6-61.4
Dec	169.6-69.4
Mar	188.6-88.4
May	195.6-95.2
Aug	204.0-03.4
Oct	212.0-11.0
Vol:	2892

COCOA

July	1964-63
Sep	1920-19
Dec	1798-93
Mar	1765-63
May	1774-72
July	1790-82
Sep	1810-95
Vol:	5,697

COFFEE

July	2139-36
Sep	2153-51
Nov	2171-68
Jan	2125-20
Mar	2023-2020
May	1995-19875
Vol:	4,087

GAS OIL

Jun	234.00-33.25
July	237.25-37.00
Aug	239.75-39.50
Sep	242.00-42.25
Oct	245.75-45.50
Nov	248.50-47.25
Dec	251.50-49.25
Jan	252.50-49.50
Feb	251.00-47.00
Vol:	146

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	973.00-973.50
Three months	994.00-994.50
T/O	11,050
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	974.00-976.00
Three months	992.50-993.50
T/O	nil
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	9270-9275
Three months	9200-9201
T/O:	1,380
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	9280-9290
Three months	9230-9240
T/O:	220
LEAD	
Cash	359.00-360.00
Three months	352.50-353.00
T/O:	10,300
ZINC	
Cash	633.00-634.00
Three months	638.00-639.00
T/O:	12,850
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	620.0-621.0
Three months	634.0-635.0
T/O:	65
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	620.0-621.0
Three months	634.0-635.0
T/O:	Nil
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	909.00-910.00
Three months	928.00-929.00
T/O:	7,975
NICKEL	
Cash	3435-3440
Three months	3511-3512
T/O:	342

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Jun	369.90-373.00
Aug	374.80-374.60
Oct	381.60-382.30
Dec	389.80-390.80
Feb	397.80-398.90
Apl	406.00-407.00
Vol	316

Tone: Quiet and slightly easier.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

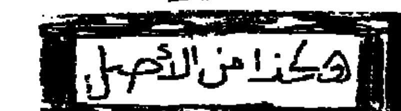
Mnth	Vol	Setlmt
YEN		
Sept'84	20	4380
Dec'84	–	–
Mar'85	–	–
Comment: Consolidating.		
STERLING		
Sept'84	28	1.3860
Dec'84	700	1.3955
Mar'85	701	1.4048
Comment: Holding.		
D-MARK		
Sept'84	69	3677
Dec'84	–	3732
Mar'85	–	–
Comment: Uncertain.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept'84	4	4446
Dec'84	–	4532
Mar'85	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept'84	5177	8743
Dec'84	471	8713
Mar'85	216	8672
June'85	22	8645
Sep'85	6	8620
Comment: Mixed.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept'84	827	9021
Dec'84	217	8965
Mar'85	97	8912
June'85	6	8885
Sep'85	–	–
Comment: Quietly improved.		

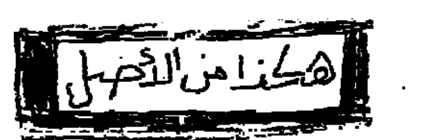
LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 20:
GB: Cattle, 96.03p per kg lw (–4.34).
GB: Lambs, 131.30p per kg est d c w (–1.09).
GB: Pigs, 78.52p per kg lw (–6.37).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. down 20.0 per cent, ave. price, 95.84p (–4.42).
Lambs nos. down 18.7 per cent, ave. price, 131.62p (–0.90).
Pig nos. down 25.5 per cent, ave. price, 78.52p (–6.37).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 38.9 per cent, ave. price, 97.12p (–3.69).
Lambs nos. down 11.7 per cent, ave. price, 125.15p (–4.55).
Pig nos. N/A

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Jly	£136.00	106.50
Nov	£110.40	109.45
Jan	£113.45	112.60
Mar	£116.40	115.30
May	£119.25	117.85





THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Choice is dearer money or a cheaper pound

The crack in the US bond market after the flash figure for the second quarter provoked wry comments in the gilts market yesterday afternoon, as long-dated gilt prices tumbled by a point or worse. Didn't the Government broker do well, to sell out his taps just before the end of June banking month? Wasn't he shrewd to cut his dealing prices and move the stock? And did he know or at least, have a shrewd inkling of the havoc in store for the market from US statistics?

Perhaps he did, and maybe he didn't. But the question raised in the column yesterday over the speed of his operations has now been largely answered. Plainly he was aware that time was short, and acted accordingly.

The estimate of gnp, showing the US economy expanding at around 5.7 per cent in the second quarter, is not, however, a laughing matter. It comes after revisions which saw growth estimates revised upwards from 7.2 per cent to yesterday's final final figure of 9.7 per cent.

It is clear that the US economy grew far more rapidly in the first quarter that the US statisticians assumed. By the same token, it is possible to project a further series of upward revisions for the second quarter, although this might be premature. Inventory build-up during the second quarter may have been fairly modest. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to suggest that recent *semi-official* rumours about subsidising US expansion rates are a long way off the mark.

The expansionary fiscal policy pursued by the Reagan Administration endorses this view, with excess demand showing up in the current account, rather than the inflation figures. Yesterday's deflator shows the US inflation rate in the second quarter actually falling to 2.8 per cent from a revised 3.9 per cent in the first three months.

The bond market reaction to the figures was immediate. Forewarned by Mr Paul Volcker's comment last week that credit demand was still very buoyant, even if the US growth rate was slowing, yields bounced back to around the 13½ per cent mark. The bond market reaction serves to indicate that holders of US government bonds are looking for a higher risk premium.

This is precautionary in the short term, since the US treasury has just unveiled yet another funding package, worth $15½ billion in 4-20 year maturities. The May funding package went very poorly. Presumably the end-June offerings will meet with a similar fate.

Of greater significance may be the rise yesterday in the Federal funds rate to 12 per cent. The Federal Reserve Board also arranged *overnight* system repurchase agreements, a move normally treated as an interest rate signal.

Thus the reaction to an expansionary fiscal policy looks to be tightening in the monetary stance. This interpretation, if correct, must be viewed with considerable alarm. By November this year, bonds could be yielding around 16 per cent on a straight projection, given that the US political will to alter the fiscal balance is currently absent.

Either UK rates will have been forced up in the meantime in line with the rise in US rates, or sterling will be sunk yet again to unthinkable lows. The UK authorities face a fairly grisly dilemma, if bond yields keep backing up as the US economy expands. And yesterday, in the morning, it all seemed so straightforward once again.

Successor in the Wriston mould

Among the world's bankers, Mr Walter Wriston is the number one, standing figuratively and usually literally head and shoulders above the rest. His achievement is to have made Citicorp the most courageous, outrageous, admired, envied and disliked of all international banks.

Citicorp is not merely a bank: in its own words it is "a global financial service enterprise", which already embraces an investment bank, an individual bank and an institutional bank, an individual bank and an institutional bank and intends to move to the power of five with an insurance business and a "worldwide (naturally) distributor of financial data base services".

And, as if to prove that Citicorp has lost none of its power to astonish, Mr Wriston has finally named as his successor as chairman and chief executive office the man thought to have least chance of the three in the running: Mr John S. Reed. He is an engineer by training and a mere stripling of 45, but plainly more in the Wriston mode than his two rivals - Mr Thomas O. Theobald, 47, the man the smasrt money was on, and Mr Hans H. Agermueller, 59.

The first reaction to Mr Reed's preferment was that the other two are unlikely to stay. Clearly Mr Reed, if only on account of his age, leaves no headroom as far into the future as the 45 to 60 year olds will care to look.

Neither Mr Wriston nor the rest of the Citicorp has obviously reached the decision lightly. In fact, they have kept speculation about the indentity of te new head man going for several years.

It is even said that Mr Wriston made the wonderful discovery that he was a year younger than he and everyone else had thought, thus extending his tenure and keeping his team straining at the leash in hungry expectation of what might lie ahead.

Citicorp under Mr Wriston has made the sort of big decisions that would give other bankers heart attacks. It has also made the sort of spectacular boners in foreign exchange dealing and in Latin American lending for example that bring smiles of smug satisfaction to conventional banking lips.

Although at one time, certainly in British banking, there would have seened nothein remarkable about it, Citicorp in the 1970s decided that a bank without adequate resources.

But at the time the thinking of most banks, including our own, was just the opposite: wholesale not retail banking had become name of the game.

Mr Reed is the man most likely to continue to lead Citicorp in the direction Mr Wriston chose to go.

He has carried out the Wriston strategy on the ground, making the kind of spectacular losses, initially, which mr Wriston, though not all his colleagues, regarded as part of the cost of his post engeneering education.

If its thrills and spills you are looking for, Citicorp will still be the place. And it is worth remembering that Citicorp ison course to making a big impact on banking in this country.

High US growth rate pushes sterling to all-time low

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The dollar rose sharply and bond and share prices on both sides of the Atlantic tumbled in response to yesterday's announcement that the US economy is growing at a 5.7 per cent annual rate in the second quarter of the year.

The flash estimate of second-quareter growth was much higher than the markets were expecting and has sparked of fears that US interest rates are set to go higher.

In the foreign exchange markets the dollar's surge pushed sterling to a new all-time low of $1.3640 before it eased off the bottom, helped by the Bank of England, to close 1.15 cents down at $1.3665.

However, there was not much selling pressure and the pound was steady against other currencies, finishing down 0.2 at 79.4 against a basket of currencies.

The threat of higher US interest rates led to widespread selling on the stock market and the FT Index fell 17.3 to 814.9, losing the gains of the previous two days. Gilts ended as much as £1¼ down at the longer end, in afterhours' trading, while on Wall Street shares also fell sharply.

After recent indications that US growth was easing, the markets were expecting an increase of up to about 4.5 per cent in second-quarter gross national product. Not only was this comfortably exceeded but the Commeerce Department has now revised upwards the rapid first-quarter growth from 8.8 per cent to 9.7 per cent, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate.

The Reagan Administration sought to allay concern in the markets by pointing to the drop in the gap deflator, which shows inflation on this measure falling from 3.9 per cent in the first quarter to 2.8 per cent in the second.

Mr Donald Regan, US Treasury Secretary, said the figures dispelled any notion that the economy was overheating. "The fact that real gap growth showed solid gains while the inflation rate continued to decline is very encouraging," he said.

However, financial markets were preoccupied with the likelihood that the Federal Reserve will now tighten its monetary stance. The key Fed Funds rate moved up to 12 per cent yesterday and althought the Federal Reserve injected temporary reserves into the system ahead of its normal intervention time, there is speculation that rising short-term interest rates could soon force a rise in bank prime rates from the present 12.5 per cent.

Donald Regan: Overheating notion dispelled

The dollar closed in London yesterday up 1.25 pfennigs against the Deutschemark at DM 2.7795. In New York trading it continued to test the DM 2.78 level.

Cartagena, Colombia. The possibility of forming a debtors' front has been ruled out in the preparatory meeting for an emergency conference on Latin America's foreign debt crisis.

The deputy finance and foreign ministers of Latin America's 11 most heavily indebted countries are drafting about 20 proposals, for discussion and ratification by their foreign and finance ministers who will meet in Cartagena from today until Saturday.

New broker applies for membership

Prudential-Bache Securities' new London-based stockbroking firm, formally applied for membership of the Stock Exchange yesterday. The new firm, 29.9 per cent owned by Prudential-Bache, is the first new stockbroking firm to be created in memory.

The firm has been formed around three Stock Exchange members led by Mr Ashley Down, former head of corporate finance at the stockbroker James Capel.

Pru-Bache is reluctant to talk of its size or ambitions while its application is being considered, but it is understood the final dealing team is being put in place. The firm is understood to be planning to offer research and corporate finance services to British corporate and institutional customers and to Prudential-Bache clients round the world.

The firm, expected to recruit between 25 and 30 staff, under present rules cannot earn more than 20 per cent of total commission from Prudential-Bache, which has an option to own the firm outright when the rules allow.

The firm is aiming for a limited corporate membership, capitalized initially at £500,000, it was said when the formation was first announced.

Average earnings rising fast

By Our Banking Correspondent

Average earnings in Britain are rising much fasterthan in the other big industrialized countries and show no sign of decelerating despite the modest rate of inflation.

Earnings in the year to April show an underlying rise of 7.75 per cent, the ninth month in a row at this level, apart from a temporary blip upwards in December, and in manufacturing industry the underlying increase is even higher at 9.5 per cent.

The rate of inflation has been running at just above 5 per cent in recent months and the latest figures from the Confederation of British Industry show no sign of a slowdown.

According to the CBI's databank, settlements in manufacturing industry are running at 6 per cent in the first five months of this year previous five months.

Manufacturing earnings in the US, Japan, Germany and Canada are running at less than half the British rate.

Although the recent big rises in productivity in British industry have helped to lessen the impact on manufacturers' costs of the rises in earnings, unit labour costs in Britain are still outstripping those of our main competitors.

Rolls and GEC in turbine link

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Rolls-Royce, the state-owned aero-engine manufacturer, and the General Electric Company, (GEC) yesterday announced a joint-venture company, to be called GEC Rolls-Royce (Power Generation) formed to maintain a substantial British presence in the international market, will have an estimated annual turnover of £100m. Its creation is bound to fuel speculation about the way the Government intends to return Rolls-Royce to the private sector.

On previous sales figures, the new company is destined to become number three in the world league of power-generation equipment suppliers.

In the last five years Rolls-Royce and GEC combined have supplied about 8 per cent of world demand for power equipment above 10MW, but this is dwarfed by the huge American presence; General Electric with 58 per cent and Westinghouse with 15 per cent.

The joint venture is based on the two companies' designs of gas generators, gas turbines, power turbines and packaged sets, which have to date won £1,000m worth of sales for power generation applications.

● It is looking increasingly unlikely that a formal bid for British Aerospace will emerge from GEC this week despite market speculation to the contrary. Mr Bernard Friend, the British Aerospace finance director, said yesterday: "We are still discussing the rationale of a merger and we haven't really got down to the question of price yet."

Meanwhile Hawker Siddeley, whose aerospace interests were nationalized in 1977 to form a key part of British Aerospace, is watching developments. Its chairman Sir Arnold Hall refused to rule his company out of the running when questioned by a shareholder.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1035.6 down 20.4 High: 1055.4 Low: 1033.4
FT Index: 814.9 down 17.3
FT Gilts: 78.89 down 0.41
FT All Share: N.A.
Bargains: 17,421
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 103.50 down 0.52
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1106.55 down 9.28
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,237.22 up 39.88
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 931.05 up 3.66

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.3665 down 1.15 cents
Index 79.4 up 0.2
DM 3.80 unchanged
FrF 11.65 down 0.0125
Yen 320.50 down 0.25

Dollar
Index 132.6 up 0.5
DM 2.7795 up 0.0125

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3660
Dollar DM 2.7885

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9, 9¼
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 8½
3 month interbank 9⁷⁄₁₆-9⁵⁄₁₆

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11⅝-11½
3 month DM 5¹¹⁄₁₆-5⁹⁄₁₆
3 month Fr F12⅝-12½

US rates
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 12
Treasury long bond 98⅝₂-98⁷⁄₃₂

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2, 1984 to June 3, 1984 inclusive: 9.516 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $371.85 pm $370.00
close $370-370.50 (£270-270.50)
New York (latest): $370.15
Krugerrand* (per coin): $381-382 (£278.25-279)
Sovereigns* (new): $82-88 (£63.50-64.25)
*Excludes VAT

Inmos staff warning on takeover

By Michael Prest

Employees of Inmos, the electronics company which the Government plans to sell, have warned that key staff are likely to leave if it is taken over by AT & T, the American telecommunications group.

The warning comes on the eve of today's Commons debate on new technology, called by the Opposition, with special reference to Inmos. But Whitehall sources said yesterday that Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, is no expected to make an announcement today on the company's future.

Despite prominence given to the £50m offer from AT&T Inmos manufacturing plants in Colorado and Wales it is understood that other possibilities, ranging from an outright sale to a cash injection, are being conspired.

The AT&T offer is less attractive than it first appeared because the £50m would be in instalments. AT&T could thus finance the purchase of Inmos from that company's own cash flow. ICL Britain's major computer maker, would take ove Inmos microchip designer as part of the deal.

A memorandum to the chairman and board of Inmos from the company's Bristol Local Advisory Council, representing the workforce, says: "Given the marketplace for VLSI (very large scale integration) technologists, there is little doubt that an AT&T/ICL type deal would lead to the departure of the majority of key UK employees."

It goes on: "Inmos's transputer (the revolutionary technology it is developing) would cease to exist and the UK investment in it (more than £100m) and in related technology would be lost."

The memorandum also claims that neither AT&T nor ICL have the experience and organization for the efficient marketing of semi-conductor components.

Steady recovery will continue – OECD

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

Britain's recovery should continue at a steady pace ovr the next 18 months, although growth is likely to slow slightly and unemployment will stay high, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development says in its latest six-monthly *Economic Review*.

It is rather more cheerful about Britain's prospects than it was six months ago, expecting stronger investment and export growth to help offset any slackening in domestic demand and keep the economy moving ahead.

And although the upturn is weaker than previous ones, OECD economists believe it could prove more durable with inflation settling around 5 per cent and the current account of the balance of paymens staying in surplus over the next year-and-a-half.

However, The OECD remains more cautious than the Government on growth prospects and slightly less sanguine about inflation. Growth last year of 3.1 per cent, nearly three times the EEC rate, is expected to ease to about 2.5 pr cent this year.

This compares with the Chancellor's prediction of 3 per cent for 1984. Next year the OECD is forecasting a further slowdown to around 2.25 per cent.

The OECD expects inflation in Britain to run at 5.25 per cent in the second half of this year. This is lower than it thought six months ago but compares with the Government's forcast of 4.5 per cent by the end of the year.

The OECD's main worry about Britain is that wage growth could accelerate with the pick-up in corporate profits and employment, risking a revival of inflation. This in turn could encourage consumers to save more, thus depressing demand.

or Got the 24-nation OECD area as a whole, the Paris-based organization says growth is likely to slow significantly in the perios ahead although it should continue at a moderate rate. It expects output to grow at a 2.5 to 3 per cent annual rate over the next 18 months, after increasing at a rate of 4 to 5 per cent.

Within the non-Comunist industrialized countries, growth rate are likely to converge as the pace eases in both the US and Japan and the sluggish improvement in Europe accelerates slightly to between 2 to 2.5 per cent.

However, unemployment is only likely to fall slightly stabilizing around 8.5 per cent, or 31 million people, with a further rise in European member countries from 18.5 million now to 19.5 million by the end of 1985. In Britain a further rise in employment is likely to have only a marginal effect in reducing the jobless total.

NEWS IN BRIEF

OTC dealer in £3m cash call

Hill Woolgar, the issuing house and dealer in over the counter stocks, is raising £3m by a placing of 2 million £1 shares at 150p a share. The company, which has been trading for three years, aims for a listing on the Unlisted Securities Market in November.

The managing director, Mr John Woolgar, said the company wanted money in advance of the USM launch so it could retain its stake in two of its OTC stocks which were having a USM listing: as working capital to facilitate the expansion of its business; and to have funds to either apply to become a member of the Stock Exchange or to enable it to buy a stake in a country stockbroker as a passport to the Stock Exchange.

● NORTHERN FOODS has reported pretax profits of £76.3m for the 18 months to March 31, 1984, against £41.2m for the 12 months to September 30, 1982. Turnover increased from £1,003m to £1,936.1m.

Tempus, page 19

● Profits at Powell Duffryn rose by 42 per cent ot £18.3m for the year ended March 31 1984. Thje planned final dividend is 11p, making a total of 16p (14.25p).

Tempus, page 19

● THE PLESSEY COMPANY'S finance director, Mr Peter Marshall, said yesterday that the company was reinforcing its drive for collaborative projects with other big electronics groups. The ventures were likely to be technology exchanges rather than joint manufacturing. They are likely to be confined to Nato countries.

£94m contract for Tarmac

By Jeremy Warner

A £94m contract to build a section of the main tunnel for a new sewage system in Cario, Egypt, has been awarded to a Tarmac-led consortium. It is the largest contract awarded in the project which is expected to cost a total of £1.2 billion.

The consortium, whose other members include Balfour Beatty, Cementation, Edmund Nuttall and the Arab Contractors of Egypt, also has high hopes of winning the contract for the next stage of the project.

Tarmac has made tunnelling its speciality in overseas contracting work. In 1981 it completed a £34m tunnel under the Suez Canal.

The new work will be spread over three years and is being backed by Export Credits Guarantee Department loans and grants from the Overseas Development Agency.

Imports squeeze British textiles

British textile manufacturers are under renewed attack from importers.

Textile imports rose 16 per cent in the first quarter, against a 6 per cent rise in exports, according to the British Textile Confederation yesterday.

Imports from other European Community countries totalled 120,000 tonnes, up 33 per cent on two years ago, bringing complaints from Mr Ian MacArthur, the BTC director.

Economic commentary by Tim Congdon

Pensions, property and the great divide

Goverment ministers would probably not much like being described as piecemeal social engineers. The phrase conjures up images of planners and bureaucrats bossing people around, and making them do unpleasant, socially desirable things. For true believers in personal freedom – and that, of course, means all members of Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet – few labels could be more objectionable.

But the Thatcher government does have a problem. In important respects, Britain is not a free society. Choice limited in many areas where, because functions are performed predominantly by or at the behest of the state, the individual has little say.

To extend choice requires change and change requires whether they like it or not, that ministers meddle, interfere and become piecemeal social engineers.

One of the most controversial areas of social policy today is pension provision.

On Tuesday Mr Norman Fowler, Social Services Secretary, published the first background paper for the inquiry on pensions which he is chairing. The paper dealt with the difficulties of paying for the state earnings-related pension scheme in future decades. It was analytical in character and avoided clear-cut recommendations.

So far the Government has taken more positive steps in the field of occupational pensions.

Last week Mr Fowler, gave the goahead for legislation to protect the deferred pension benefits of early leavers. (Early leavers are people who change jobs in mid-career then see the real value of the pension due from their first job eroded by inflation).

This move is only the initial step in what is likely to be a major upheaval in the pattern of personal saving for retirement.

The upheaval is motivated by a fear that Britain is becoming not a property-owning democracy, but a property-owing bureaucracy. The most rapidly growing element in the nation's wealth is the asset value of occupational pension schemes. They cover about 12 million workers and were estimated at the end of 1982 to be worth £83.5 billion.

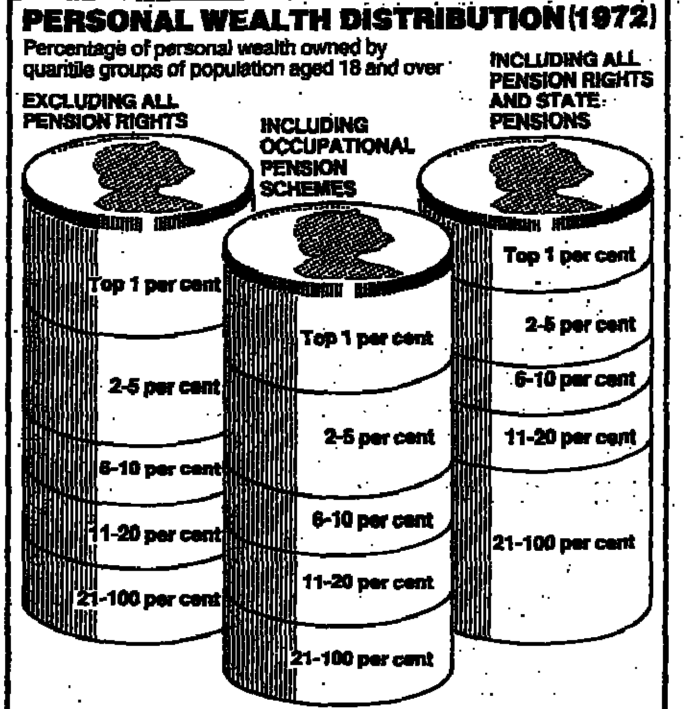
It is clear that the beneficiaries of these schemes are their members, sinee they alone are entitled to receive anything.

It is also clear that most of the members do not regard pension fund assets as their own possessions. The sense of indentification with the shares, the gilt-edged securities and the property under management is weak and tenous.

The absence of a strong tie arises partly because people gain something tangible only when they retire and partly because they are not directly involved in investment decisions. Better protection for early leavers will not be of much help here.

More vital is the portable pensions proposal that everyone should have the option to save for retirement as if they were self-employed.

The self-employed, who can obtain tax relief equivalent to 17.5 per cent of income for their retirement annuity premiums, have to decide for themselves in which fund they should invest. As a result they do identify with the assets acquired on their behalf.



	Excluding all pension rights	Including occupational pension schemes	Including all pension rights, inc. state pensions
Cumulative basis	%	%	%
Top 1 per cent	28.1	25.6	17.4
Top 5 per cent	53.9	50.1	34.9
Top 10 per cent	67.3	63.9	45.7
Top 20 per cent	82.4	80.8	59.3

Source: Diamond Commission

The importance of pension provision for social attitudes has been increasingly recognised since the mid-1970s. A key turing-point was the first report of the Diamond Commission on the distribution of income and wealth in 1975. It showed that the degree of inequality depended critically on whether pension rights were included in wealth or not.

A striking change between rich and poor

The commission estimated that in 1972, if occupational pension rights were not included, the top 1 per cent owned 28.1 per cent of the nation's wealth and the top 5 per cent 53.9 per cent.

This represented a marked change from the situation before the Second World War. In the years 1936-38, the top 1 per cent accounted for 56 per cent of all wealth and the top 5 per cent for 79 per cent.

The change from an extremely unequal society to a reasonably unequal society was much more pronounced once pension rights entered the calculations. in 1972, the inclusion of occupational pension rights reduced the share of the top 1 per cent to 25.6 per cent and of the top 5 per cent to 50.1 per cent.

Still more fundamentally, the inclusion of state pensions rights reduced the share of the top 1 per cent to 17.4 per cent and of the top 5 per cent to 34.9 per cent.

There has been a striking shift in the relative position of the rich and poor in the last 50 years. But supporters of the market economy may doubt whether this shift has been accompanied by a significant change in attitudes towards ownership.

It could be argued that aversion to the idea of private property in just as strong now as before the war.

If the increased importance of pension rights is one reason why greater equality has not had more impact on attitudes, it is hardly surprising that the Thatcher government should want to change the structure of retirement savings. Mr. Fowler's task is to encourage investment media where there is a direct, well-recognised link between the underlying assets and their owner.

But the Diamond Commission's figures show that state pensions are far more important than occupational schemes. According to work done for the commission by the Government Actuary's department, the value of accrued rights to state pensions was more than £154 billion in 1975, a multiple of the value of rights in occupational pensions.

As we have seen, Mr Fowler until now has concentrated on changing the arrangements for occupational schemes. It is obvious that the role of state pensions is economically at least as large an issue. Socially, it may be even more crucial.

Indeed, here is another respect in which Britain remains split into Disraeli's Two Nations. One nation, mostly middle-class and better-off, will benefit at retirement from occupational pensions. The majority of this group is made up of people who are also owner-occupiers. By the time they can take advantage of their pensions, the mortgage has usually been paid off.

Britain remains two nations

For this first nation a move towards pension portability would increase thair interest in the success of British industry. They would be able to see more clearly the relation between the profitability of their investments and the value of their pensions.

But it seems unlikely that they would feel greater political commitment to private property and the market economy. This is already very strong because of their considerable stake in residential property.

The citizens who belong to the second nation are quite different. Their savings – in the sense of assets over which they have absolute command – are typically negligible.

They live in council houses, rely on national insurance if earnings are interrupted by unemployment or other misfortunes, and expect to live wholly off the state pension in retirement.

Since citizens in the second nation are not usually members of occupational pension schemes, pension portability can make little difference to them. Their attitudes towards "the system" are unlikely to change.

The really difficult item on the Government's agenda is, therefore, to promote greater support for the market economy among the property-less second nation. Council house sales are one element in its programme.

But, logically, the next stage must be to strengthen identification with assets such as equities and other claims on the corporate sector. Changing the terms of the state earnings-related scheme may be prudent and necessary on financial grounds, but it is not a radical new departure in social policy.

In other Anglo-Saxon societies, notably the United States, a much higher proportion of the working population owns bonds and equities, and so appreciates the link between company profitability and their own living standards in retirement.

At present this link is disguised in Britain because state pensions are financed by taxes called "national insurance contributions".

Better terms for early leavers and pension portability are piecemeal moves in the right direction, but the Government has much more to do if its social engineering is to create a genuine property-owning democracy.

The author is economics partner at stockbrokers L. Messel & Sons.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Kleinwort Benson 'agrees stake in leading broker'

By Wayne Lintott and Michael Clark

The leading merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson were said yesterday to have reached agreement at last to take a stake and eventual control of a leading broker with strong gilts business.

The bank's leading directors were all at a meeting, but an official made the obligatory statement that they were not prepared to comment on such stories.

A deal now would prove very timely. A US Senate committe has just recommended the withdrawal of US Withholding Tax on foreign investment in US government stock.

This will create a sharp increase in demand for US bonds just a few months after Kleinwort paid £19m to become one of America's 37 exclusive primary dealers through which the US Federal Reserve Board does all its bond business.

Given that the Bank of England also has plans for a similar system of primary dealers in the not so brave new world of the Stock Exchange, there is pressure on Kleinwort to establish itself as a potential candidate as quickly as possible. Particularly so, as its competitor Samuel Montagu has linked with Greenwells already.

There are no significant jobbing firms left for the bank to court so the main contenders on the broking side emerge as Grieveson Grant, Mullens, Nivisons, Pember & Boyle and Phillips & Drew.

All have a strong gilts distribution service that could be attractive to a merchant bank that has publicly stated its commitment to becoming an international force in dealing with high class debt securities.

At 370p Kleinwort shares are well below the 430p level ruling when the American deal was struck and were unchanged yesterday.

Analysts are a little surprised that Kleinwort has taken so long to form an association. Clearly, the bank has hoisted its trading flag and it still has the Japanese and Pacific Basin markets to establish a more prominent presence.

Elsewhere, gilts and equities were in ragged retreat after the latest economic news from America, where the gap showed a 5.7 per cent rise in the second quarter. This means the American economy is growing too fast for its own good and could mean still higher interest rates. That was bad news for shares in New York and London, which had both been enjoying something of a rally.

In London, widespread selling left the FT Index at its low for the day 17.3 down at 814.9 – effectively wiping out the previous two days' gains. Sentiment was at a low ebb and not helped by the distractions of Ascot. Dealers fear the market could open lower again today.

The losses in gilts stretched to £1 in longs and up to £½ in shorts as the pound slumped to its lowest level eve against the dollar on the foriegn exchange. This was in sharp contrast to Tuesday's activity after the Government Broker's decision to cut the price of some of his remaining taps.

The losses in blue chips were widespread with **Allied-Lyons** sliding 3p to 158p, **BTR** 10p to 434p, **Beecham** 8p to 198p, **Blue Circle** 5p to 390p, **BOC Group** 11p to 235p, **Bowater** 11p to 247p, **Courtaulds** 4p to 120p, **Distillers** 8p to 301p, **GKN** 8p to 171p, **Glaxo** 5p to 845p, **Grand Metropolitan** 8p to 316p, **ICI** 10p to 560p and **Imperial Group** 3p to 167p.

There were growing signs of optimism from certain quarters yesterday about the market's long-term outlook. One dealer took the traded options market by surprise when he cleared out the remaining 200 contracts covering the FT-SE 100 December 1150's at 16p. Having been 22.5 down earlier in the day the FT-SE 100 closed 20.4 down at 1035.6.

Hawker Siddely lost ground after its annual meeting but rallied to 421p, after 411p, having refused to rule itself out of the running for control of **British Aerospace**, down 1p to 360p.

Caparo Industries was again buying more shares in **Fidelity** – two days after announcing it had increased its stake in the company to 8.4 per cent. Caparo would not say how many it had bought, but market estimates said it could now own nearly 12 per cent Fidelity rose 2p to 95p.

Shares of Fleet Holdings, owner of the **Daily Express, Sunday Express** *and* **Daily Star**, *enjoyed another late flurry of speculative activity late last night. While the rest of the market was running for cover, Fleet recovered an early 2p fall to close 5p higher at 193p. Australian entrepreneur Mr Robert Holmes a'Court owns 10 per cent of the shares, but the market still thinks Mr Robert Maxwell will make the first move.*

London and Manchester Assurance, part of the London and Manchester Group which two weeks ago bid for the Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment Trust, has rejected a higher offer from **P&O**.

LMA has 30 per cent of 1928 and can effectively block out other bidders. P&O, the white knight found in a hurry by 1928's advisers Hill Samuel, offered to pay 100 per cent of 1928's net asset value compared with LMA's offer of 95 per cent.

LMA did not want to sell its 1928 shares to P&O and incur a large capital gains tax bill. Also it did not want to bind itself to the P&O bid and shut out all other potential higher offers.

A weaker spot price for oil on the Amsterdam market knocked the stuffing out of oil shares. Dealers reported persistent selling across the board, despite the view that renewed escalation of the fighting in the Gulf would drive prices higher. Among the leaders **BP** stood out with a 13p fall to 465p, followed by **Shell** 15p to 621p, **Burmah**, 3p to 166p, **Britoil** 8p to 201p, and **Ultramar** 8p to 248p.

Among second liners, **Carless Capel** slipped 5p to 208p, **Charterhall** 2p to 68p, **Imperial Continental Gas** 5p to 293p, **Premier** 2p to 68½p and **Sovereign Oil & Gas** 15p to 234p.

Attempts by **Barratt Developments** to shake off the ill effects of Monday's World in Action" programme again met with little success. An early rally of 4p was met by nervous selling, leaving the shares unchanged on the day at 90p – just 4p short of the year's low.

Oxford Instruments, the healthcare products group, spurted 15p to 288p after reporting a doubling in profits, while good figures were also good for 3p on **Lookers** at 88p, **Robert Horne** 4p to 101p and **Bulmer & Lumb** 9p to 73p. **Northern Foods** dipped 18p to 166p after confirmation that the first quarter trading had got off to a poor start. But analysts took a brighter view after discussions with the directors.

Shares of **Aaronite**, the passive fire protection group specialising in North Sea oil rigs, rose 2p to 138p after reporting an increase in interim pretax profits from £252,000 to £347,000 for the six months to April 30. The group says the outlook for the remainder of the year is promising with construction of several oil platforms planned.

The British Rail Pension Fund has bought 230,000 shares in the **Lancashire & London Investment Trust**. This amounts to 5.75 per cent of the equity. The shares were unaltered at 107p.

Equity turnoveron June 19, was £235,444 (14,733) bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 119.7 million. Gilt bargains totalled 5,071.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **JOHNSON MATTHEY**: Year to March 31, 1984. Total dividend 10p (final 7p). Sales £1,357.1m (£1,044.8m). Pretax profit banking, dealing and broking group £9.5m (£24.3m). Operational profit of non-banking group £46.4m (£22m). An agreement has been signed with a company owned by Mr B. S. Lebow, a New York financier, for sale of inventories and other net assets, worth together $41m (£29.3m) at their book values. When sale is completed, the company will have withdrawn completely from finished jewellery manufacture in the US.

● **CHUBB AND SONS**: Year to March 31, 1984. Total dividend 5.95p (final 4p). Sales £317,620,000 (£315,439,000). Pretax profit £14,357,000 (£14,139,000).

● **N BROWN INVESTMENTS**: 53 weeks to March 3, 1984, (52 weeks). Total dividend 7.58 (final 5p). Turnover £37,225,000 (£31,331,000). Pretax profit £3,615,000 (£3,007,000).

● **FEEDBACK**: Year to March 31, 1984. Total dividend 2.75p (final 1.5p). Turnover £8,079,000 (£7,145,000). Pretax profit £1,049,000 (£1,262,000). The board is confident of the growing strength of the group and its long-term prospects.

● **AARONITE GROUP**: April 30, 1984. Interim dividend 1.4p. Turnover £3,123,000 (£2,975,000). Pretax profit £347,000 (£252,000).

● **BULMER AND LUMB (HOLDINGS)**: Year to June 20, 1984. Total dividend 4.58p (final 2.85p). Turnover £35,358,000 (£29,621,000). Pretax profit £1,644,000 (£15,000). Pretax profit and turnover increased in spite of a serious fire in December at the main yarn production unit at Bolton.

● **AMALGAMATED FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS**: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £97,000 (£76,000). Pretax profit £65,000 (£17,000 loss). No dividend (same).

● **MEMORY COMPUTER** (USM quotation): Year to March 31, 1984. Figures in Irish currency. Total dividend 2p (same). Turnover £10.29m (£7.33). Pretax profit £1.58m (£1.02m).

● **COSTAIN GROUP**: The annual meeting was told that the current year had started well and the board viewed the future with considerable confidence.

● **SCANTRONIC HOLDINGS**: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £1.64m (£1.16m). Pretax profit £422,000 (£263,000). Final dividend of 1p. Company has a USM quotation.

● **ILLINGWORTH, MORRIS**: Year to March 31, 1984. Sales £84m (£75.47m). Pretax profit £2.37m (£21,000). No dividend (same).

● **SILENTNIGHT HOLDINGS**: The annual meeting was warned that the current year's profits may be little more than half those of last year (£5.2m). Half-year profits are likely to be in the region of half of the similar period last time (£2.09m).

● **F & C ALLIANCE INVESTMENT**: Year to April 30, 1984. Total revenue £2.19m (£1.96m). Dividend 1.6p (1.56p, adjusted).

● **ALCAN-ARCO DEAL OPPOSED**: The US Department has said it opposes on anti-trust grounds the proposed sale by Atlantic Richfield of its Aluminum business to Alcan. A Justice Department spokesman said the two companies had agreed to postpone the deal, pending talks with the department about its objections.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9¼%
BCCI	9¼%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	9¼%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9¼%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9¼%
Citibank NA	9¼%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¼%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

(TEMPUS)

Northern Foods get that sinking feeling

Northern Foods' share price yesterday suffered that nightmare where it fell and kept on falling. It finally woke up at 166p, having shed 18p to languish at its lowest level since 1982.

This harsh reaction from the stock market to the group's pretax profit of £53.3m was borne out of the less-than-optimistic noises about trading in the first quarter of the current year, and uncertainties over the closures in the US subsidiary Bluebird. Even allowing for the general uncertainty in the market, the dip in price was a little excessive.

The problem in the current year relating to pressure on margins and the price of raw materials have largely been alleviated and should not hinder progress for the rest of the year. In the US, the rationalization of Bluebird's operations is complete and the £22m extraordinary provision is adequate to cover even the worst outcome of the mop-up exercise.

Bluebird proved a painful acquisition of for Northern Foods but it is now left with only two small plants which will trade profitably in future. On top of this, if the planned sale of the closed plants goes ahead it could bring a welcome £30m boost to the group's cash balances.

The disposals also free management time and resources to concentrate on a US acquisition programme, to complement the highly successful Keystone subsidiary which does 90 per cent of its business with the McDonalds hamburger chain. Last year sales to McDonalds topped £400m and this could increase substantially if two new test products are accepted for national distribution.

In Britain the star performer was Pork Farms, which is steadily increasing its business with Marks and Spencer. Any pressure on margins is more than offset by the qulity of the business, and with the benefits of an extensive capital investment programme filtering through into the results, it is set for further progress.

However, Northern Foods' long tradition of capital investment could well be drawing to an end. The removal of first-year capital allowances now makes acquisitions cheaper than organic growth.

The share has traded at a premium to the rest of the sector recently and yesterday's fall in price was an aberration rather then a re-rating. At 166p it represents good value.

Powell Duffryn

Powell Duffryn is a little like the British economy – easy enough to get some sectors firing but virtually impossible to get the whole show on the road at once. Thus last year, bulk liquid storage and fuel distribution accelerated, while the construction side romped ahead on the back of the housebuilding cycle. But shipping slumped and engineering spluttered.

Not surprisingly, the group is hoisting a few warning signs about the current year. Quiet confidence abounds in the boardroom about global growth in the mid-eighties. But the miners' strike is starting to affect shipping profits, and if the dispute drags on into the winter, the consequences could be fairly serious.

The parallel with the oil-rich British economy can be extended, insofar as Powell Duffryn is strong enough to bale itself out if divisions do hit squalls. The ill-fated stake in IBH, the West German construction company which collapsed in November 1983, accounts for extraordinary losses, taken below the line, of £9.8m.

Hence negative retentions of £2.8m. But net equity has been bolstered by a timely asset revaluation which generated a surplus of £13m. Such strength breeds its own good fortune. The original write-off of £14m scales down to £9.4m, since an IBH loan of £4.6m was non-repayable after the collapse.

Given that the underlying demand picture shows static to mildly better volume sales, shareholders' main interest lies in bid hopes. Judging by the Hanson Trust's 4.6 per cent stake, the vultures are gathering, and PD's plans to shuffle its industrial portfolio around next year reinforce the dealer image.

But valuing the group is tricky. At 363p, the target multiple of 9 (on 1984-85 estimates of £22m pretax) implies a bid premium worth half the market capitalization. Yet bulk storage and fuel distribution must be worth about £130m together, £17m more than the market worth. Shareholders should hang on for £5 a share.

Oxford Instruments

Yesterday's results from Oxford Instruments pushed the shares back up to the astronomical rating the medical electronics group's followers believe it deserves.

This boost up 15p to 288p must have come as a relief to those who tendered for the issue last October when prices were pitched very much with a bull market in mind. For the last three or four months the shares have traded at well below October's 285p striking price – and indeed have dropped to more than 20 per cent below their peak.

However, the worries about US approval for Oxford's magnets used in body scanners and the possible emergence of in-house magnet manufacture by the scanner manufacturers have greatly receded.

Yesterday's announement of profits of £6.1m comfortably exceeded the forecast £5.75m and this year could see a further advance by as much as 50 per cent.

The two star performers were undoubetdly Oxford Magnets and Oxford Mdical Systems. Of the rest, two were very disappointing – Oxford Dynamics and Oxford Automation, both of which lost money. The new management put in by the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation has, in the words of one analyst bitten the bullet and intends to close Dynamics.

The threat of GLC manufacturing its own magnets exists but Oxford believes it has too big a technological lead in a limited market for much competion to emerge.

The joint venture with the Japanese company Furukawa should begin production next month and make a small profit contribution this year. The Japanese market is expected to be as big as that of the US by 1986-87 and is therefore set to become a 'cornerstrone' of Oxford's strategy for years to come.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The 5.7 per cent jump in the second quarter "flash" US gnp, which was far above foreign exchange market analysts' estimates, sent the dollar soaring, but put sterling at an all-time low in dollar terms.

At the end of trading the pound, after tumbling to 1.3640, eased off the bottom with the help of a little Bank of England support. The close was 1.3665 a fall on the day of 1.5 cents.

Elsewhere, sterling held up quite well. It finished slightly lower against the Deutschemark at 3.7945 (3.7960) and was just a shade off in Swiss franc terms at 3.1500 (3.1510), although its trade weighted index ended the session lower at 79.4 compared with 79.6.

MONEY MARKET

Surplus conditions dominated the market in day-to-day credit. In the later stages, the period market was unsettled by the latest worrying set of US economic statistics that, it is feared, may bring increased pressure on interest rates.

Overnight money was cheap, and the change induced the belief that it will stay that way over the next few days.

The previous view had been, that money would be tight and more expensive for the last two days of the week.

The Bank of England opened with a forecast of "flat" credit conditions, and later amended its view to surplus of about £50m.

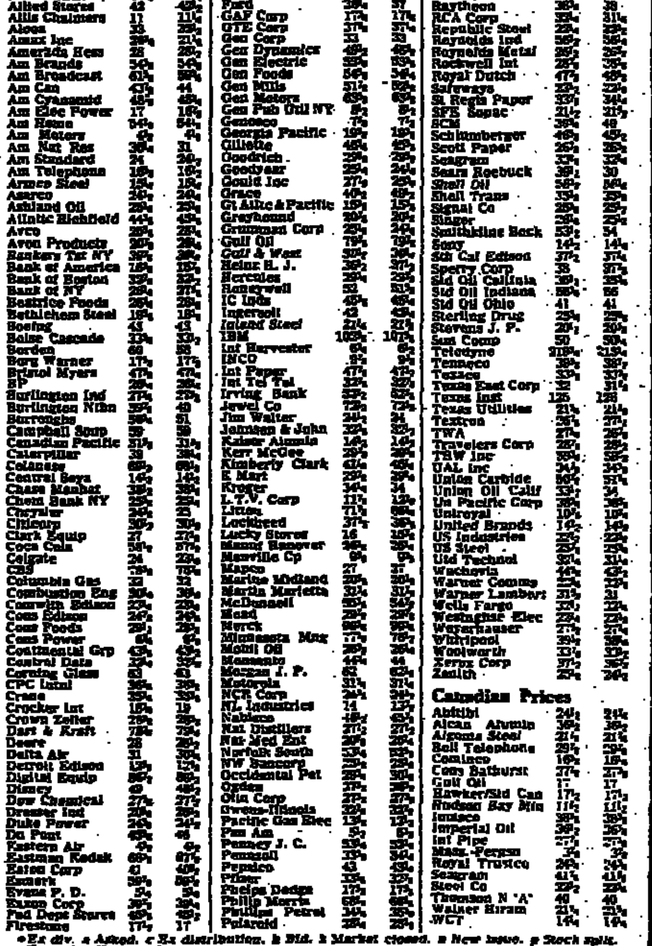
In the afternoon, the Bank mopped up excess funds by selling £55m of Treasury Bills dated June 21 at rates of discount in the range of 8 per cent to 8¼ per cent.

WALL STREET

New York – Wall Street prices were broadly lower in active trading yesterday following government reports that showed the economy growing at a stronger pace than expected.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 8.50 at 1,107.33 at 11 am. The NYSE index was down 0.53 at 87.54 and the price of an average share was down 18 cents.

Declines led advances 895-319 among the 1,619 issues



	June 19	June 18
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	42	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	11	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	44
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	17	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	31
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlntic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	40
Burroughs	[illegible]	51
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	25
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	27	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	24	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	32	32
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	43
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	19
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	28	[illegible]
Delta Air	31	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Digital Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	46
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Firestone	[illegible]	17

	June 19	June 18
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Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
GTE Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Corp	33	33
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Gt Atlntc & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Thomson N 'A'	40	40
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
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• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

GOLF

European venues bring out the best in Trevino

By Mitchell Platts

Lee Trevino brings his extrovert character back to the European tour when he tees-off in the inaugural Monte Carlo Open on the Mont Agel course today. Trevino, runner-up earlier this year in the United States Tournament Players' championship, is enjoying a revival after plunging as low as 113th in the American official money list in 1982. He has arrived after finishing ninth in the US Open last week.

The decline of Trevino could be traced to recurring back trouble and his only victory since the Tournament of Champions in 1981 has been the Canadian PGA championship, which is a non-tour event. However, he has usually performed well when visiting Europe, for apart from winning the Open championship (1971 and 1972) he has also won the Benson and Hedges International and the Lancome Trophy.

Trevino and Isao Aoki, of Japan, have been encouraged to compete, no doubt by a substantial handshake, and their presence makes up for the absence of Bernhard Langer and Sandy Lyle. Aoki, too, has enjoyed reasonable success when visiting the European scene because he won the World Matchplay championship in 1978 and took the European Open Title in September.

Meanwhile, in spite of the surprising triumphs of Jaime Gonzalez of Brazil, (tournament Players championship) and Michael Clayton of Australia (Timex Open) in the last two weeks, Howard Clark continues to lead the Order of Merit, which is sponsored this season by Sperry.

Clark (£55,530) is still holding a commanding £20,000 lead over Langer and the absence of the West German means that Sam Torrance (£30,426) is the most likely player to move closer to the Yorkshireman. Mark James and Ken Brown are also among the contenders for a first prize of £16,500.

Even so, the panoramic course of 6,290 yards perched high on the cliffs from where the principality of Monaco can be viewed, could favour the shorter hitter and it is interesting that Neil Coles has chosen to drive down for the event.

Coles has an aversion to flying, which means he rarely competes on the Continent, but he made the effort to drive to Spain for the Sanyo Open when it was held on the short Sant Cugat course and he won.

More golf, page 20



Peter Pinsent takes the strain (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Striving for moments when boredom lifts



Training for weight-lifting involves a monotonous routine of Herculean labour which yields only the most fractional improvement. SIMON BARNES meets two Britons who are prepared to endure in the hope of winning an Olympic medal in Los Angeles this summer

Weight-lifting is not the most glamourous of sports. Where's the Olympic training room? Pick your way through the rubble, follow the smell of sweat, throught the hole someone knocked in the wall, across what was once a US servicemen's canteen, and there, behind the South Ruislip Leisure Centre (due to be closed at the end of the year) are the boys in the backroom: the Pinsent brothers.

Nor is weight-lifting the most exciting of sports. In fact, it is downright boring – and it was Peter Pinsent, British champion in the 100 kilo division, and one of Britain's best hopes for a medal in Los Angeles, who said so.

Passing from his unending, indeed Herculean labours in Ruislip, in the back room where he has been training for two sweaty hours every night for years, he explained: "A lot of the time it is very boring indeed. In fact, there is only one way to alleviate the boredom, and that is by improving. In fact setting new personal bests is the only thing I *don't* find boring about weight-lifting."

Unrelenting task

Pinsent trains with his brother Steve, who is also going to Los Angeles to lift in the middleweight division, and who rates his chances "a little less than Peter's." Both bless the brotherly rivalry, the sting of competition that can keep the interest going in yet another unending training session.

"I'm in with a chance of a medal Peter Pinsent admitted, not without reluctance. "A slim chance. The Romanians are still in, and should pick up the gold. But if I can equal my best, or even improve it, I will be among two or three other fighting for the minor medals."

But the prospect of Olympic glory doesn't make the actual training any easier. The battle with monotony is unrelenting. The way to train for the sport of weight-lifting is by lifting weights: other sportsmen use weights to train for their own specialities, but weight-lifting is a sport of such elemental simplicity: getting stronger.

"You learn all the technique when you are young, and once it is there, it should be there. Technique can fade, and must be watched, but it is not a central part of your training. Training is just lifting weights."

Competition involves just two techniques: the clean and jerk, which employs two movements, and the snatch, just the one. Pinsent, a silver medal winner in his division in the last Commonwealth Games, has since become Commonwealth record holder with a clean and jerk of 202.5 kilos, which is a rough equivalent of raising two men of extreme corpulence above one's head.

Personal bests

In training there are around 20 techniques for handling weights, which is still hardly an infinite variety. The Pinsent brothers combat the limitations by keeping long lists of personal bests in their heads, aiming to set records and surpass their own performance in every possible aspect of training. Such details, the best poundage they have heaved in one, and in two full squats, are things that matter to them. "Training can get very depressing," Pinsent said. "It is easy to enjoy training when you are setting a lot of personal bests. But that dosn't happen very often."

There are some lifters who find pounds of extra strength in competition, the kind of extroverts who stalk round and round the weight before attempting it, seeking to numb it into total submission with mental rays, before wafting it, light as a feather, to the skies. "I'm better in training. It is easier to concentrate. In competition, I just try to approach the bar as calmly as possible. And then muster the ggression."

Weight-lifting is a sport that appeals to a certain kind of doggedness, a refusal to be bowed by the monotony of the training, an insistence that there really is a point to it all, that tomorrow you will be a fraction stronger, just a fraction closer to a medal. A medal: then every one, the weight-lifter as much as any one else, will understand what all those mind-numbing hours in the back of South Ruislip Leisure Centre were really all about.



CRICKET

Downpour halts Lancashire's steady progress towards final

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

TRENT BRIDGE: Lancashire, with all their wickets in hand, need 182 to beat Nottinghamshire.

Torrential rain and premature darkness brought play to an abrupt end in this semi-final of the Benson and Hedges Cup. At the time Lancashire had scored 41 for no wicket towards a target of 224.

If the covers did their stuff and the pitch is as good this morning as it was yesterday afternoon, Lancashire will fancy their chances of reaching their first one-day final since 1976. They have 42.4 overs left in which to make another 182 runs, a reasonable rate of 4.31 runs an over.

Abrahams has no cause to regret having put Nottinghamshire in. He is unlikely to have thought twice about doing so. It was surprising only that on such a soupy morning Allott and Jefferies did not move the new ball about rather more. O'Shaughnessy and Watkinson did more with it when they came on as first and second change.

I doubt too, whether the line of the Lancashire bowlers was all they would have wished. But Lancashire fielded splendidly and Simmons was at his best. On this form there is no Englishman I would sooner have than Simmons, even though he is 43, to bowl 11 economical overs in a one-day game. Not only that: in his tenth over he had the dangerous Rice caught at mid-off from a skimming drive and in his last Johnson was caught at deep mid-wicket.

Only Birch, when he picked him up sweetly for six, found anything to hit. Broad gave Nottinghamshire a solid start. He is one of half a dozen opening batsmen the selectors will think about when choosing the England side for next week's second Test match. Tall and left-handed, he is partial to the front foot. He was out yesterday in the over before lunch, caught at slip. Robinson had been caught at leg slip in the tenth over and Randall at the wicket off an outswinger in the 18th.

The rest of Nottinghamshire's innings fell into two parts. Until Simmons ran out of overs they struggled. Once he had done so, Hadlee and French scored 68 in the last 10 overs. There was a good falling catch at mid-off by Watkinson, which accounted for Birch, who was playing well enough to be an important wicket. When he and Rice were out Nottinghamshire were looking to Hadlee to give them anything like an acceptable total.

Lancashire's innings started in steamy sunshine and lasted for 50 minutes. A slow outfield, together with Abrahams's careful field placings, had restricted Hadlee to only two fours. He had had, therefore, to do a lot of running, which was presumably the reason for his not now opening the bowling.

At all the events, Saxelby and Cooper did so, no doubt to Lancashire's relief, and the two chances which did go Nottinghamshire's way were both put down. Chadwick, when five, was dropped at the wicket off Saxelby, and Fowler, when 25 at second slip off Hadlee, Broad diving to his right.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

B C Broad c Allott b O'Shaughnessy	48
R T Robinson c Hughes b Jefferies	9
D W Randall c Stanworth b Watkinson	0
*C E B Rice c Allott b Simmons	43
J D Birch c Watkinson b Jefferies	22
R J Hadlee not out	45
P Johnson c Fowler b Simmons	5
†B N French not out	25
Extras (l-b 4, w 5, n-b 7)	16
Total (6 wkts, 55 overs)	223

E E Hemmings, K Saxelby and K E Cooper did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-26, 2-52, 3-100, 4-148, 5-148, 6-155.

BOWLING: Allott 11-3-39-0; Jefferies 11-1-45-2; O'Shaughnessy 9-0-57-1; Simmons 11-5-23-2; Abrahams 2-0-11-0.

LANCASHIRE

G Fowler not out	27
M R Chadwick not out	13
Extras (w 1)	1
Total (no wkt, 12.2 overs)	41

S J O'Shaughnessy, *J Abrahams, D P Hughes, N H Fairbrother, J Simmons, S T Jefferies, M Watkinson, P J Allott and †J Stanworth to bat.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and K E Palmer

The marvel of Malvern

Schools Cricket by George Chesterton

MacLaurin, the Malvern captain, almost beat Clifton on his own on Saturday. Clifton, the home side, reached the respectable total of 187. MacLaurin then played an innings of power and assurance, never making a false stroke in his score of 152 not out, to give Malvern victory.

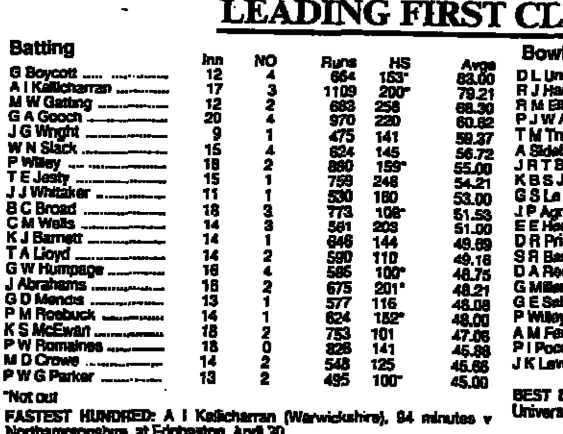
Stowe, against Radley soon ran into difficulties and could only muster a total of 100. March, with an unbeaten 84 for Radley, dominated an opening partnership of 97, and victory came with only one wicket down, soon after tea. Haileybury had an emphatic win against Dulwich. Verning and Smith put on 160 for the third wicket, and they declared at 223 for three. Dulwich, in reply, were bowled out for 178.

MINOR COUNTIES

HITCHIN: Hertfordshire 183 for 4 dec (N P G Wright 55) and 124 (G A Cope 4 for 39); Lincolnshire 167 (R J Halley 6 for 53) and 94 (A P Wright 7 for 21). Hertfordshire won by 46 runs.

Tour match

NORTHWICH: Kenya 111; Cheshire 112 for 4. Cheshire won by 6 wickets.



David Smith is caught by Bairstow off the bowling of Sidebottom

Warwickshire win through to final in tense finish

By Richard Streeton

Warwickshire won a dramatic Benson and Hedges Cup semi-final against Yorkshire by three runs at Headingley yesterday.

Warwickshire's innings was marked by consistency and positive stroke play: Dyer and Kallicharran, the one sound, the other brilliant, redeemed David Smith's early departure; Amiss and Humpage later applied the closing thrust with deadly efficiency.

Yorkshire fielded like tigers on the prowl, but the luck was not with them in the matter of half-chances being seized: 11 no-balls and three wides gave their opponents crucial extra balls.

Sidebottom had Smith caught behind, stretching forward, in the fifth over, before Dyer and Kallicharran put on 113 in 27 overs.

Dyer, a newcomer to this sort of occasion, was a revelation. He is 6ft 4in, and renowned chiefly hitherto for being alone among modern cricketers in having four initials. He played commendably straight, and though admittedly having much more of the bowling, kept pace with his distinguished partner.

Dyer was out shortly before lunch when an intended on-drive yielded a catch to Oldham's left hand as he followed through. Kallicharran, forcing off his legs and driving with his special brand of wristiness, was starting to accelerate when he was run out going for a second run. He cut Stevenson to deep third man, where Carrick fumbled briefly before recovering well.

Humpage had scored a single when he survived a hard, low chance to extra cover off Moxon, whose five overs at an extra seam bowler served Yorkshire well. Humpage and Amiss added 57 in eight overs, before Amiss was leg-before to Sidebottom.

As the light worsened, Humpage struck his unbeaten 58 from 42 balls. Bad light extended the gap between innings to half an hour, and another 20 minutes were lost for rain.

It was 6.15, therefore, before the tea interval was reached, with Yorkshire 153 for two and needing 124 from the final 25 overs. Boycott looked in good order until he played forward with an angled bat to the fifth ball Old bowled and was caught behind. Moxon and Sharp began to hit crisply as the sun returned and added 69 in 13 overs.

Moxon had just completed a chanceless fifty when two balls later he was leg-before trying to sweep Gifford. Two youths, in the irritating modern fashion had run out to congratulate Moxon and who knows whether they disturbed the batsman's concentration. Sharp drove and pulled with gusto as a third-wicket stand developed before Love was caught at wide mid-off. Yorkshire needed 108 from their final 15 overs.

WARWICKSHIRE

K D Smith c Bairstow b Sidebottom	7
R I H B Dyer c and b Oldham	54
A I Kallicharran run out	85
D L Amiss lbw b Sidebottom	44
†G W Humpage not out	58
P A Smith not out	9
Extras (b 12, w 3, n-b 4)	19
Total (4 wkts, 55 overs)	276

A M Ferreira, C M Old, G C Small, N Gifford and R G D Willis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-124, 3-172, 4-229.

BOWLING: Sidebottom 11-1-51-2; Fletcher 11-1-46-0; Oldham 11-0-38-1; Stevenson 11-0-70-0; Carrick 6-1-29-0; Moxon 5-0-21-0.

YORKSHIRE

G Boycott c Humpage b Old	21
M D Moxon lbw b Gifford	50
K Sharp b Ferreira	63
J D Love c Willis b Ferreira	16
P E Robinson c Humpage b Ferreira	4
D L Bairstow not out	30
G B Stevenson not out	28
Extras	13
Total (5 wkts, 55 overs)	245

P Carrick, A Sidebottom, S D Fletcher and S Oldham to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-41, 2-110, 3-157, 4-182, 5-192.

Umpires: D Oslear and N T Plews.

Capel has fun at Derbyshire's cost

By Peter Ball

HARROGATE: Northamptonshire beat Derbyshire by 112 runs

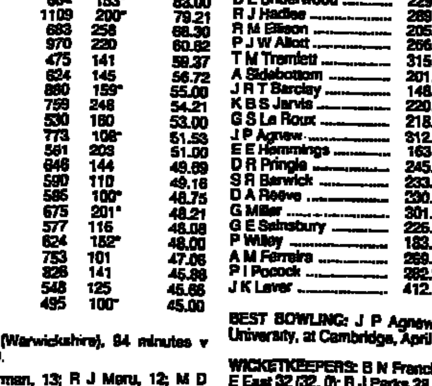
Festival cricket is meant to be fun, with plenty of big hitting and athletic fielding to excite the spectators. The first day of the Tilcon Trophy provided generous helpings of both as the holders, Northamptonshire, successfully overcome Derbyshire to reach tomorrow's final.

Fittingly Capel, who was selected as man-of-the-match by Bob Appleyard, made considerable contributions in both areas for the victors. His undefeated 87 provided the foundation of their large total of 294, and his leaping one-handed catch to dismiss Fowler off a full-blooded drive at mid-off was the most spectacular of half a dozen outstanding catches.

Yet although Derbyshire were ultimately well beaten, their weakened side also contributed generously to the entertainment. Roberts's innings provided the biggest share of fireworks and he, Moir ad Marples, Bob Taylor's promising young deputy, also held splendid catches.

Northamptonshire, however, played the major part in giving the crowd – a respectably sized one in view of the counter-attraction at Headingley – good value, setting off as if in pursuit of a new 55-over record total.

At 121 for four when Capel arrived at the wicket their enthusiasm had perhaps got rather the better of them, but Capel lost little time in tilting the balance firmly in their direction.



Capel: tilted balance

He was dropped at 26 but thereafter did not give a chance, moving to his 50 in 79 minutes with his sixth boundary. A six followed immediately, deposited onto the tent at wide mid-off, and only two tight overs from Newman at the close kept Northamtonshire below 300.

Only the intervention of Roberts suggested that the 294 could be attained. He began with 4.6.4 and continued in like fashion, his 50 containing eight fours and two sixes. However, he could not find anyone to stay with him and when he was eighth man out, aiming a huge blow at Wild, the end was already in sight.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

*G Cook c Tunnicliffe b Taylor	30
W Larkins c and b Roberts	24
D J Wild c Moir b Taylor	11
R G Williams c Marples b Fowler	48
R J Bailey c Roberts b Moir	21
D J Capel not out	87
D S Steele c Hill b Newman	37
†G Sharp c Marples b Newman	9
N A Mallender not out	9
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, w 5, n-b 8)	20
Total (7 wkts, 55 overs)	294

A Walker and B J Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-45, 2-61, 3-73, 4-121, 5-169, 6-248, 7-264.

BOWLING: Newman 7-0-32-2; Finney 2-0-18-0; Roberts 6-0-45-1; Taylor 10-0-60-2; Moir 11-0-33-1; Tunnicliffe 11-0-35-0; Fowler 8-0-48-1.

DERBYSHIRE

I S Anderson c Bailey b Griffiths	6
J E Morris c Larkins b Mallender	26
W P Fowler c Capel b Griffiths	9
R J Finney c Walker b Wild	18
B Roberts b Wild	72
P G Newman c and b Capel	15
†C Marples c Sharp b Mallender	19
D G Moir lbw b Mallender	0
*A Hill not out	2
C J Tunnicliffe b Mallender	2
J P Taylor lbw b Wild	0
Extras (b6, w2, nb5)	13
Total (38 overs)	182

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-34, 2-47, 3-48, 4-110, 5-142, 6-172, 7-172, 8-178, 9-181, 10-182.

BOWLING: Mallender 8-0-44-4; Griffiths 8-3-18-2; Walker 8-1-32-0; Steele 4-0-26-0; Wild 9-1-34-3; Capel 4-0-17-1.

Umpires: J W Holder and D R Shepherd.

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP

Blackpool: Derbyshire 173; Lancashire 158 for 6 (D W Varey 74 not out). Eastbourne: Middlesex 336 for 5 dec (R G P Ellis 129, A Harwood 81); Sussex 33 for 1. Leamington Spa: Warwickshire 133 for 0 (G J Lord 63 not out, Asif Din 62 not out) v Nottinghamshire. Marske-by-Sea: Yorkshire 239; Glamorgan 100 for 4 (C J C Rowe 53 not out).

LEADING FIRST CLASS AVERAGES

Batting

	Inn	NO	Runs	HS	Avge
G Boycott	12	4	664	153*	83.00
A I Kallicharran	17	3	1109	200*	79.21
M W Gatting	12	2	683	258	68.30
G A Gooch	20	4	970	220	60.62
J G Wright	9	1	475	141	59.37
W N Slack	15	4	624	145	56.72
P Willey	18	2	880	159*	55.00
T E Jesty	15	1	759	248	54.21
J J Whitaker	11	1	530	160	53.00
B C Broad	18	3	773	108*	51.53
C M Wells	14	3	561	203	51.00
K J Barnett	14	1	648	144	49.89
T A Lloyd	14	2	590	110	49.16
G W Humpage	16	4	585	100*	48.75
J Abrahams	16	2	675	201*	48.21
G D Mendis	13	1	577	116	48.08
P M Roebuck	14	1	624	152*	48.00
K S McEwan	18	2	753	101	47.06
P W Romaines	18	0	826	141	45.88
M D Crowe	14	2	548	125	45.66
P W G Parker	13	2	495	100*	45.00

*Not out

FASTEST HUNDRED: A I Kallicharran (Warwickshire), 94 minutes v Northamptonshire, at Edgbaston, April 30.

FIELDSMEN: A L Jones, 15; T M Alderman, 13; R J Maru, 12; M D Moxon, 12; K S McEwan, 11; M D Crowe, 11; R J Hadlee, 11.

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
D L Underwood	229.2	101	371	29	12.79
R J Hadlee	289.0	106	594	42	14.14
R M Ellison	205.3	67	390	24	16.25
P J W Allott	256.3	84	671	41	16.36
T M Tremlett	315.4	104	651	37	17.59
A Sidebottom	201.0	42	482	26	18.53
J R T Barclay	148.0	53	318	17	18.70
K B S Jarvis	220.2	59	619	33	18.75
G S Le Roux	218.4	65	564	29	19.44
J P Agnew	312.0	68	1068	51	20.94
E E Hemmings	163.1	45	465	22	21.18
D R Pringle	245.1	62	708	33	21.45
S R Barwick	233.3	71	631	29	21.75
D A Reeve	230.5	71	587	26	22.57
G Miller	301.0	108	594	26	22.84
G E Sainsbury	226.0	57	617	24	22.86
P Willey	183.0	61	419	18	23.27
A M Ferreira	259.0	64	652	28	23.28
P I Pocock	282.2	68	723	31	23.32
J K Lever	412.0	87	1188	50	23.76

BEST BOWLING: J P Agnew (Leicestershire) 8 for 47, v Cambridge University, at Cambridge, April 19.

WICKETKEEPERS: B N French 43 (38ct, 5st); M A Garnham 33 (31,2); D E East 32 (32, 0); R J Parks 28 (23,5); C J Richards 27 (24,3); I J Gould 26 (25,1).

GOLF

Leader's round loses on swing

By Lewine Mair

Though shaking her head at the fact that she had been "swinging so badly", Muriel Thomson handed in a 69 – two under par – to lead the field at the end of the first day of the £10,000 UBM Classic at Arcot Hall.

Miss Thomson holed from 20 feet for her birdie at the fourth and from off the green for her eagle at the sixth. However, what concerned her rather more at the end of a day on which Jane Forrest won £1,000 and a gallon of whisky for a hole in one, was that she twice missed the green with a wedge.

She is conscious of the fact that her alignment is all wrong, but, more thann anything, she feels in need of a rest.

The pace of the WPGA circuit has taken its toll, too, on Dale Reid, round in 73, had an ulcer diagnosed in February and is still having trouble with it. She has lost two stone in weight but, as one so hooked on the game that she cannot resist playing in every event on offer, she merely shrugs her shoulders and asks: "Who has time to see a doctor?"

Maxine Burton gave a new dimension to the term, multi-sponsorship. The former English girl champion used six different makes of club, all of them borrowed from sister competitors, in going round in 75.

FIRST ROUND (British or Irish unless stated): 69: M Thomson; 71: D Douglas, R Comstock (US); 72: J Statham, B Helvig (WG), S Allison, B Huke, S van Wyk (SA); 73: S Ferdon (US), P Purins (WG), S Muirhead (SA), M Walker, J Forrest, D Dowling, D Reid; 74: S Boorman, B Lunsford (US), B Cooper, P Conley (US), C Sharp, D Massey, K Ehrnlund (Swe), D Hastings, G Teschner.

YACHTING

Fog shroud is lifted over British placing

From Barry Pickthall
Newport, Rhode Island

As John Martin, aboard the 60ft South African monohull Mainstay Voortrekker, became the thirteenth competitor to cross *The Observer* Europe 1 singlehanded transatlantic race finish line yesterday inside Phil Weld's record set four years ago, controversy surrounded the finishing times of Peter Phillips, of Britain, and Daniel Gillard, sailing the 60ft French trimaran, Nonts.

Both competitors had crossed the Newport finish line in thick fog on Tuesday night and, with no one monitoring their positions, Gillard claimed that he had crossed half an hour ahead of Peter Phillips's Travacrest Seaway.

Phillips, who was placed fourth across the line and fifth overall, threatened to protest to the committee, who then examined Gillard's log and found the Frenchman had made a mistake in calculating his time in GMT.

The performance of the two leading monhull sailors, Warren Lurs and Martin, in beating Weld's record, is quite remarkable, particularly so with Lurs, who finished tenth overall, less than 11 hours behind the line honours winner, Phillippe Poupon.

Indeed, this Florida-based boatbuilder, whose company, Hunter Marine, constructed this radical monohull to a design drawn by Paul Lindenberg, could have finished three places higher had he not wasted three hours repairing his steering shortly before the finish.

Leading class three, 96 miles from the finsh, yesterday was Jack Petith, of the United States, aboard the trimaran, City of Troix.

● LA TRINITE (France): The leaders at the first mark in the short off-shore race in the One Ton Cup were the Australian yacht, Super Stroumpf sailed by Noel Robins, and the two French yachts, Passion 2 and Fair Lady (a Special Correspondent writes). The British yacht, Fever, was in fourth place. The flat calm cinditions promised a good deal of place changing over about two days of racing.

OVERALL (after two inshore Olympic courses): 1, Sudpeck (WG) R Magg, 45 pts; 2, Passion 2 (F) P Briande, 44.25; 3, Regardless (US) W Corcoran, 40. British: 9, Jade, L Woodell; 10, Fever, D Diehl; 17, Constance of Lymington, C Martin; 20, Sidewinder, J Oswald.

IN BRIEF

S Africans plan tour of Argentina

Johannesburg, (Reuter) – The South African Rugby Union official Danie Craven, and two senior officials are in Argentina in an attempt to arrange a tour there, the South African Press Association (SAPA) said. Other rugby officials refused to comment, but Dr Craven's wife said that her husband was in Buesnos Aires.

Dr Craven said during the recent tour of South Africa by England that he was keen to organize an overseas tour for the Springboks before next year's proposed visit here by the New Zealand All Blacks. A Springbok team last visited South Africa in 1980 when they played Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile, but they were refused permission to play in Argentina.

FOOTBALL: the transfer of Cardiff City's goalkeeper, Andy Dibble to Luton Town was completed yesterday but an argument over the fee will be settled by a League tribunal. David Pleat, Luton's manager, hopes to agree with Crystal Palace on a fee for Vince Hilaire, Luton's other signing this week and Trevor Aylott was at Crystal Palace yesterday considering a move which would mean a part-exchange deal.

SPEEDWAY: Michael Lee had a five-year ban reduced to one year after appealing to the Speedway Control Board in London yesterday. Lee, the former world champion, was fined £50 and ordered to pay £500 towards the cost of appeal.

SWIMMING: Victor Davis, of Canada, broke his world record in the men's 200 metres breastroke with a time of 2 min 14.50sec at the Olympic team trials. Davis set his previous record of 2min 14.77sec at Guayaquil, Ecuador, in 1982.

CYCLING: Eric Vanderaerden, of Belgium won the 273.5 kilometre seventh stage of the Tour Suisse race in 6hr 33min 18sec yesterday. Urs Zimmermann, of Switzerland kept the overall lead, 2min 12sec ahead of Acacil Silva, of Portugal.

POLO

Families at war as McKenzie spurs his men

By John Watson

In the first of the four quarter-finals for the Royal Windsor Cup, played on the Guards Club's ground at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, yesterday, the BBs, who are put together by Christian Heppe, of Düsseldorf, defeated Sladmore (received ½) by 7 3½. Brothers and cousins were in jealous opposition, Stuart McKenzie, the BB's New Zealand pivot man, being marked by his cousin Paul, and John Horswell, Sladmore's No3, by his brother.

The BB's easy triumph was largely because of Stuart McKenzie's domination of the game. He is not only, at eight, a shade below the handicap he is worth, but, more important still, he is a superlative captain – probably the best in Britain today – on whose axis any player feels confident. In Andrew Hine and Ed Horswell, both free-goalers, he is supported by a back and No 2 who may also be under-handicapped.

A relentless rider and ubiquitous operator, McKenzie defended the BBs's flags as effectively as he found Sladmore's goalmouth and nearly always eluded the challenges of his cousn Paul. Splendidly mounted from Heppe's good string, by the end of the battle McKenzie had scored five times.

BBs: 1 C. Heppe (1), 2 E. Horswell (3); 3 S. McKenzie (8); back: A. Hine (23).

SLADMORE: 1 C. Seavill (3); 2 P. McKenzie (5); 3 J. Horswell (8); back A. Taylor (0).

WINDSOR PARK: 1 G. Weston (2); 2 H. Henderson (2); 3 T. Devlen (7); back Prince of Wales (4).

LAURENT PERRIER: 1 W. Lucas (2); 2 J. Lucas (4); 3 S. Moreno (6); back A. Bamberg (3).

EQUESTRIANISM

Amanda proves her Olympic qualities

From Jenny MacArthur, Aachen

Any lingering doubts as to whether Overton Amanda, ridden by Michael Whitaker, is a horse of Olympic calibre were dispelled yesterday when they defeated most of Europe's top horses to win the three-round German International championships here. Whitaker's success, together with a fine performance from Steven Smith on Shining Example, has produced great optimism in the British camp.

In the final jump off Amanda finished a full four seconds ahead of the runner up, Livius, ridden by Peter Luther of West Germany, who was separated by one hundredth of a second from the third-placed Luis Cervera, of Spain on Jexico du Park.

But the competition had its disappointment. John Whitaker and St Mungo, the winners here the previous day, had an untypical stop at the third fence and Whitaker was deposited on the ground. "I don't know what happened, he just stopped," the matter-of-fact Yorkshire rider said afterwards. There was also an extraordinary display from West Germany's two Olympic short-listed riders. Paul Schockemohle, with Deister, and Norbert Koof with Fire when, in the final timed jump-off both were eliminated after appearing to lose control after the third fence and jumping the water jump which was not part of the course.

Nine horses reached the final jump-off in which Chevera, the early leader, was quickly overtaken by Luther. But their rounds paled into insignificance when Amanda set off. The little mare got up such a tremendous gallop that Whitaker only just made the final turn into the home stretch. They completd their round in the astonishingly fast time of 47.06sec. This was the ninth clear round in succession that the mare has achieved since the start of the Royal International Horse Show.

Steven Smith, who earlier in the day came third in the speed class on Fairway, followed Amanda into the ring. They put up a fine challenge but knocked down at the two final fences relegated him to seventh place. Of the three West Germans who followed, Schockemohle and Koof were eliminated and Franke Sloothaak had four faults.

David Bowen, the fourth British rider in the competition, failed to make the first jump-off when he hit the second fence on Boysie. Jennie Loriston-Clarke and Dutch Gold continued to keep up British morale on the dressage front when a calm relaxed performance in yesterday's Intermediaire I earned them second place.

RESULTS: German International Championships: 1, Overton Amanda (M Whitaker, GB) 0 in 47.06sec; 2, Livius (P Luther, WG) 0 in 51.36; 3, Jexico du Park (L Cervera, Sp) 0 in 51.37. Speed Class: 1, Lugana (K Huck, WG) 0 in 59.83sec; 2, Lucky (P Luther, WG) 0 in 62.40; 3, Fairway (S Smith) 0 in 63.11. Intermediaire I: 1, Cortandus (M Otto-Crepin, Fr) 1282; 2, Dutch Gold (J Loriston-Clarke) 1274; 3, Markus (H Rueben, W Germany) 1248.

A promise of colour

From Jenny MacArthur

A parallel fence in the form of a corridor decorated in Japanese style, and another designed round a sailing boat are two of the unusual obstacles which the Olympic show jumpers will meet at Los Angeles. The first insight into the course was given here in Aachen yesterday by the course designer, Bert de Nemethy. "It will be totally different from anything seen at Wembley, Aachen or Dublin," he commented. "My approach is to design a course not far a puissance horse but for the best trained horse and most experienced rider." That philosophy should suit Britain's best hope, John Whitaker with Ryan's Son.

Nemethy, born in Hungary, trained the American team for two decades, during which he accompanied them to six Olympic Games. He said that his course would have a great variety of colours. The corridor, for example, will be a brilliantly laquered red with an abundance of gold paint and the sailing boat will have poles over it painted in wavy blue and white lines to represent the sea.

TENNIS

Clearly no hold-ups for Turpin

By Peter Marson

There were a hatful of surprises to sustain spectators through another sweltering day in the West of England Championships, sponsored by Ford, at Bristol yesterday. Chief among them was Jeff Turpin's triumph againt John Fitzgerald, the No 4 seed, 7–5, 6–2.

This latest victory, earning a place in the quarter-finals, brought Turpin's on-court activities to an astonishing 18 sets in eight matches in five days. The 24-year-old American is a qualifier here, and at Roehampton, where he makes a last appearance today in what could be a five-set match. Turpin is already assured of £1,600 of Ford's £80,000 prize-money, and with the prospect of more from Roehampton's coffers, not to mention the kudos, Turpin's daily ride from Bristol, although exhausting, will have been rewarding.

Lloyd Bourne was another to prosper, cutting short Ricardo Acuna's progress in the third round, 7-6, 6-3. Acuna who had put out the third seed, Tom Gullikson on Tuesday, was annoyed with himself afterwards for allowing verbal exchanges between Bourne and the umpire to disturb his concentration.

Bourne played well, surviving a set point in the first set to lead 5-3 in the second, before producing a stunning volley at 30-15 which effectively destroyed Acuna.

THIRD ROUND: L Bourne (US) bt R Acuna (Chile), 7-6, 6-3; M Davis (US) bt G Ocleppo (It), 6-4, 6-7, 6-2; J Kriek (US) bt R Krishnan (India), 6-4, 6-4; Tim Gullikson (US) bt M Edmondson (Aus), 6-2, 3-6, 6-3; J Turpin (US) bt J Fitzgerald (Aus), 7-5, 6-2; N Odizor (Nigeria) bt R Van't Hof (US), 4-6, 6-4, 9-7; J Alexander (Aus) bt E Edwards (SA), 6-4, 6-4.

● The following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's paper:

SECOND ROUND: R Krishnan (Ind) bt J Sadri (US), 6-4, 6-4; Edmondson bt W Masur (Aus), 6-4, 7-6; Odizor bt M Hocevar (Br), 6-3, 6-1; Bourne bt B Drewett (Aus), 6-4, 6-4; M Mecir (Cz) bt L Shiras (US) 6-3, 1-6, 6-4; J Fitzgerald (Aus) bt T Moor (US), 2-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Noah ruled out with a torn muscle

Paris (AP) — Yannick Noah, (above), the Wimbledon seventh seed who has withdrawn from the championships, complaining of stomach pains, has a torn abdominal muscle, the French team doctor, Jean-Pierre Cousteau, said yesterday. He examined the Frenchman immediately he returned from London.

"It is a return of the injury from which he suffered during the Italian internationals in Rome", Mr Cousteau said. "It became apparent that there is no question of his playing." He has referred Noah to another French specialist for a second opinion.

Noah's withdrawal means that Jonathan Smith, the British No 5, who was due to play him, receives a bye into the second round.

Miss Croft bridges gap but fails narrowly

Annabel Croft, aged 17, the British No 7 from Farnborough, Kent, made a good attempt to upset form when she took Claudia Kohde, the world No 18, of West Germany, to two hours 18 minutes and three sets in the third round of the women's championships, sponsored by Carlsberg, in Eastbourne yesterday.

Miss Kohde, who is the twelfth seed at Wimbledon next week, was glad to get off court with a 5-7, 6-4, 7-5 win and not until the very end did she shake herself free from the atentions of the British youngster, who is ranked 62 places below her on the world list.

Miss Croft was Britain's last survivor. There was a real chance that she would spring the shock of the day when she came from 1-3 down in the third set to 5-5, saving two match points on the way, and putting her experienced opponent in all sorts of trouble. Miss Kohde finally hung on to her service for the first time in three attempts, to win the twelfth game and the match. Miss Croft had been a set and 4-1 up at one stage.

Martina Navratilova showed no signs of pasing up on anyone who stands in her way. She beat Carling Bassett 6-1, 6-2, but may be harder pressed by Australia's Wendy Turnbull in the next round.

Miss Navratilova, later questioned the wisdom of youngsters going into professional tennis when they are barley into their teens.

She said: "These girls of 13 and 14 are stars before they play their first professional match. Then they start winning a few and start feeling the pressures and, physically, they are not quite there yet. I would not want my kid out there at 14."

THIRD ROUND: T Phelps (US) bt P Casale 6-2, 3-6, 7-5; H Sukova (Cz) bt K Shaefer (US), 6-3, 6-3; C Kohde (WG) bt A Croft (GB), 5-7, 6-4, 7-5; M Navratilova (US) bt C Bassett (Can), 6-1, 6-3; B Potter (US) bt Z Garrison (US), 6-2, 6-0; K Jordan (US) bt R Uys (SA), 6-3, 4-6, 6-1; C Lloyd (US) bt L Arraya (Peru), 6-4, 6-1.

Russians gather force

Chris Bradnam's battle to prove the Wimbledon committee wrong ended in failure at the qualifying competition at Roehampton yesterday. Bradnam, the British closed champion, was upset at not receiving a wild card for the championships next week, but was beaten 6-4, 6-4, 6-2 by Christophe van Rensburg, of South Africa, in his final qualifying match.

The Soviet Union, who have not had a singles representative at Wimbledon since 1976, will have four in the women's event this year.

Three of them, Svetlana Cherneva, Larissa Savchenko and Elena Eliseenko, all came safely through

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Third Round (winners qualify again): S Cherneva (USSR) bt J Byrne (Aus), 7-5, 7-5; C Karlsson (Swe) bt C Christian (US), 6-1, 6-3; L Savchenko (USSR) bt E Ekblom (Swe), 6-3, 6-3; K Steinmetz (US) bt C Copeland (US), 6-4, 7-6; C Reynolds (US) bt S Rimes (US), 6-1, 6-3; K Kinney (US) bt S Foltz (US), 7-6, 6-4; E Eliseenko (USSR) bt E Minter (Aus), 6-3, 6-2; H Pelletier (Can) bt H Crowe (US), 6-4, 7-5.

MEN'S SINGLES: Second Round: B Kleege (US) bt D Mustard (NZ), 6-2, 4-6, 6-4; B Becker (WG) bt S Shiraishi (Japan), 6-4, 6-4; S Perkiss (Isr) bt M Masencamp (SA), 6-1, 6-4; G Forget (Fr) bt S Sakamoto (Japan), 6-3, 7-5; C Kirmayr (Br) bt R Bathman (Swe), 6-3, 3-2, 7-6; S Kruger (SA) bt J van Rensburg (SA), 5-7, 6-2, 6-3; M DePalmer (US) bt D Joubert (SA), 6-0, 6-1; C Cox (US) bt B Dyke (Aus), 7-5, 3-6, 6-4; m Kratzman (Aus) bt J Goodall (GB), 6-4, 6-2; G Donnelly (US) bt R Nixon (US), 6-2, 6-7, 6-4.

Third Round (winners qualify for main draw): B Manson (US) bt P Rennert (US), 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6, 6-3; C Wittus (US) bt R Schapers (Neth), 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4; S Stewart (US) bt C Mezzadri (Switz), 6-3, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4; R Simpson (NZ) bt S Menon (India), 4-6, 3-6, 7-6, 6-0, 6-4; T Cain (US) bt K Warwick (Aus), 7-6, 7-6, 6-0; H Pfister (US) bt W Hampson (Aus), 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, 3-6, 9-7; C Miller (Aus) bt C Dunk (US), 6-4, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3; C van Rensburg (SA) bt C Bradnam (GB), 6-4, 6-4, 6-2; P Arraicome (US) bt D Dowlen (US), 4-6, 7-6, 7-6, 6-1.

● The following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's paper:

SECOND ROUND: C Johnstone (Aus) bt G Muller (SA), 6-4, 6-3; van Rensburg bt B Walts (US), 6-2, 7-6; Bradnam bt G Pozzi (It), 6-2, 6-7, 14-12; J Turpin (US) bt D Gitlin (US), 7-5, 6-1; R Druz (US) bt T Mailes (US), 6-3, 7-6; E Edwards (SA) bt P McEnroe (US), 6-4, 6-7, 6-1.

Racing: Guineas heroines provide a memorable duel in the Coronation Stakes

Karadar can spark off big double for Swinburn by holding French at bay

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Provided that the French Derby third, Rainbow Quest, does not run in the King Edward VII Stakes, Walter Swinburn has a good chance of landing a brilliant double for the Aga Khan at Royal Ascot today on **Karadar** in the Gold Cup and **Kirmann** in the King Edward VII Stakes.

Rainbow Quest has been declared to run in the King Edward VII Stakes but the word from Beckhampton yesterday was that he will run only if there is an appreciable amount of rain beforehand in time for the going to change from firm to good or better still, soft.

Were he to get those conditions Rainbow Quest would obviously have an outstanding chance. In his absence, I would go for Kirmann to put the finishing touches to a perfect day for the Aga Khan, and his young jockey, always assuming that Karadar has already won the Gold Cup.

That coveted trophy has been Karadar's objective, all year. Ideally, Michael Stoute, his trainer, would have preferred him to have had a race already this season. Rough ground at Haydock and soft ground at Sandown are the reasons why he has not. However, Karadar was taken to Yarmouth last week for a gallop after racing had finished, and the way that he went with that good four-year-old *Dazari*, hinted that he is the one that they all have to beat this afternoon.

Last season, Karadar won the Doncaster and Jockey Club Cups, so today's trophy will not lack company on the Aga's sideboard. The hard core of Karadar's opposition would appear to be the three runners from French stables, Fubymam du Tenu, Balitou and Nwustrien. Ore and Prince of Peace. Lester Piggott's ride.

Piggott is seeking his twelfth victory in the race on Prince of Peace, who is a much improved horse this season. However, his form with Forward, at Haydock last month, still does not equal that sported by Karadar at his best.

Ore could finish only fourth in the race 12 months ago when he was attempting to become the first horse this century to win Ascot's three main races for stayers, the Gold Cup, the Queen's Vase and the Queen Alexandra Stakes.

Firm ground could be against his chance now, whereas Karadar will revel in the conditions. Neustrien and Fubymam du Tenu finished first and second in the Prix du Cadran, the *French equivalent of the Gold Cup*, so that guarantees that today's race will be a genuine test of stamina.

Fulke Johnson Houghton is optimistic that Kirmann will give his backers a good run for their money in the King Edward VII Stakes, even *if* Rainbow Quest is allowed to take his chance. The winner of the *White Rose Stakes, over 10* furlongs here at the beginning of May, Kirmann should be even more effective over today's longer distance as he is by Top Ville, the winner of the French Derby, out of a mare by Val de Loir, who won that very same classic in his heyday.

Commanche Run – Luca Cumani's best three-year-old – Executive Pride, Head for Heights, and Raami, look the ones that Kirmann has to beat.

Brent Thomson, a New Zealander by birth, but now a naturalized Australian, where he has been champion of the state of Victoria, has an excellent chance of making his first ride at Royal Ascot a winning one on Committed (Nap) in the Cork and Orrery Stakes.

Thomson had an opportunity to become acquainted with his improved sprinter, Reesh, at The Curragh, midway through May. That was Committed's first race since she ran up a sequence of five victories in a row in the second half of last season, and it pointed to her being hard to beat in today's race which she gets into extremely well, simply because she has not been penalized for winning a race of Group status.

However, that race at the Curragh, and another at Phoenix Park, where she was just beaten by Argosy, suggested she was knocking on the door of pattern race standards.

Magic Mirror (Norfolk *Stakes*) will be Vincent O'Brien's first two-year-old runner at Royal Ascot since Solinus won the Coventry Stakes in *1977*. O'Brien would not have brought the colt all the way from Tipperary, were he not confident of a happy outcome. However, even allowing for the fact that Magic Mirror was slowly away from the stalls before *he just managed* to beat Flatteuse in Ireland last time out, the latter did not advertise his chance in the Queen Mary Stakes at Ascot yesterday. In the circumstances, I am content to row along with that very speedy animal, Absent Chimes, who should be in his element over today's course and distance and on this ground, fillowing that breathtaking display of sheer speed at Epsom on Derby Day.

Finally, after seeing Miss Silca Key win the Jersey Stakes yesterday, her trainer, David Elsworth, had encouraging things to say about the Derby third, Mighty Flutter, who returns to the racecourse apparently none the worse for his Epsom exertions for the King George V Handicap in which he has only 8st 9lb to carry.



Hi-Tech Girl speeds home in the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart).

Robinson vindicated by Katies

By Michael Seely

Philip Robinson's nail-biting decision to partner Katies in preference to Pebbles in the Coronation Stakes certainly paid a handsome dividend at Royal Ascot yesterday. After joining the leaders turning for home, the winner of the Irish 1,000 Guineas mastered the heroine of the Newmarket classic inside the last furlong to beat her by one and a half lengths.

So Fine, who had finished a close third in the Curragh race, underlined the excellence of this form by occupying the same position, five lengths in arrears on this occasion.

This glittering triumph marked the end of a worrying fortnight for the 23-year-old jockey, who said: "I've had lots of sleepless nights thinking about it all. Both fillies had won their respective classics so well." When pressed for the reason for his final choice Robinson continued, "It's a long story. I suppose in the end you could say that loyalty had a lot to do with it." Robinson, of course, rode Pebbes in her 1,000 Guineas victory, but the jockey's retainer was for Captain Marcos Lemos and not for Clive Brittain so when the Greek shipping magnate sold Pebbles to Shaikh Mohammed [illegible] Robinson became free of any obligation to that stable.

"I left the decision entirely up to Philip", said Mick Ryan, Katies' trainer, "but I told him that he had to let me know by Tuesday last week. If we were going to have to get another jockey, we would have to have given him time to get to know the filly on the gallops".

The Newmarket trainer has certainly wrought remarkable improvement in Katies in the past two months. She has progressed from having won a minor race at Leicester in April and from having finished third to Kanz in the Princess Elizabeth Stakes at Epsom to gain her Irish and Ascot victories. "She appeared to have more improvement in her than Pebbles," the trainer continued, "She's such a big filly. When that type start to go the right way, the sky can be the limit. I'm not frightened of anything now. We could well take on Chief Singer, and the other colts, in the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood."

Brittain, the trainer of the runner-up endorsed this opinion. "We've no excuses. We were simply beaten by a better horse". Katies was originally bought for 11,000 guineas by Ryan and Robin McEnery, but was sold to Terry Ramsden before er Curragh triumph for £500,000. This result certainly illustrated dramatically the lottery involved in laying out such enormous sums for bloodstock. For not only had Shaikh Mohammed bought Pebbles, he had also recently purchased So Fine for another reportedly astronomical amount.

Mr Ramsden, a thirty-two-year-old international stockbroker from Enfield, also recently acquired Chapel Cottage from Robert Sangster. "I've been in racing for about four years. I've not yet decided whether I'm going to buy a stud."

That supposed difficult gambling race, the Royal Hunt Cup, resulted in a duel between the three market leaders, Hawkley, Teleprompter and Basil Boy, Lester Piggott's mount, who started favourite at 13-2.

Tyrone Williams, Henry Candy's 17-year-old apprentice, excelled himself in his handling of Hawkley, changing his whip hand through like lightning from his left had to his right after sending the four-year-old clear of Teleprompter.

Williams, the son of a former featherweight boxing champion from Cardiff has now ridden 16 winners since his first victory on Going on August 30 at Epsom last year. He has certainly been domingating the heades lately, having bounced back from a two-day suspention to land the William Hill Trophy on Ashely Rocket at York on Saturday.

Patrick Haslam has now won four races in succession with Hawkles since buying him from Kim Brassey last October. "Hawkley used to be rather irresolute. But we had him gelded in the Autumn and he's now as game as a pebble." Hawkley wsa laid out for the Hrnt Cup at the Begining of the season.

"The crux of the matter was whether we risked incurring a penalty for the big race by going for the Whitsun Cup at Sandown. Luckily it's turned out all right as he's won both races." Hawkley's last long term Autumn objective is now the Cambridgeshire.

Punters started the afternoon on a bad note when Argosy, an even money favourite to give Vincent O'Brien his first Ascot victory since 1979, finished last but three in the Jersey Stakes.

Argosy was crossed by Bold Indian leaving the stalls. The camera patrol film showed that Lester Piggott repeatedly tried to take up a challenging position on [illegible] to pieces", said the eleven times champion jockey, "and he also pulled up feelingly after the race." Each way backers of Bold Indian fared no better, as the second favourite was nearly knocked over in some scrimmaging over two furlongs from home.

In an exciting duel in the closing stages Brian Rouse persuaded Miss Silca Key to pass Mystery Ship close home to win by a head. This victory gave David Elsworth his fourth Ascot triumph; the Whitsbury trainer having also won the 1983 Royal Hunt Cup with Mighty Fly.

Ives back on top again

Tony Ives edged ahead of Lester Piggott again at the top of the [illegible] double yesterday on High Morale and Provideo, who gained his ninth win in his quest to set up a record number of wins for a two-year-old.

"I think we are within hailing distance now – four to equal the 13 wins of Nagwa and Spindrifter, and five to set a new record", his trainer Bill O'Gorman, said after Provideo had landed the odds of 9-4 laid on him by seven lengths from Landspeed in the Sinnington Stakes.

"He has the speed to take the steam out of his rivals and keep going, and I think he'll get as far as seven furlongs on a course like Catterick" said O'Gorman, who obviously wants to keep Provideo going while the ground remains [illegible]

Ives's win on the 11-10 chance High Morale was gained in runaway style, John Winter's charge coming home with five lengths to spare over Dashing Light in the Hunsley Beacon Maiden Stakes.

● Kirchner (Brian Taylor) has good each-way prospects in the £11,899 Ostermann-Pokal (6F), at Gelsenkirchen-Hors today, even though he has to give at least 9lb to his eight opponents. Kirchner ran his best race last time out, when finishing a good fourth under top-weight to Sylvan Navarro at Epsom.

Girl that Piggott jilted is a topper

By John Karter

The game of musical chairs that Lester Piggott has played so nimbly over the years with possible big-race mounts just occasionally leaves him flat on the seat of his riding breeches. Remember a certain filly called All Along in last year's Arc de Triomphe?

Yesterday at the Royal meeting, where the great man has turned the business of picking plum rides almost into an art form, he had one of those rare days when he could only sit and suffer as he watched from the rear of the field that he rejected storming home in front.

Hi-Tech Girl was the filly Piggott had been due *to* ride in the Queen Mary Stakes until he told Peter Makin, the trainer, on Friday that he *would* be hopping off her and on to Lady Donna, trained at Newmarket by Ron Boss.

And, like any lady scorned, Hi-Tech Girl showed her fury by shrugging of her unfashionable breeding and 16-1 price tag and racing home from Tumble Dale and 17 other blue-blooded young ladies.

After Piggott's defection, Makin, who has to endure relatively lean times in the past few seasons, promptly engaged Greville Starkey, another of racing's "forgotten men".

Starkey has had to endure both physical and mental pain since a crunching fall at Kempton Park earlier in the season left him with a trapped nerve and recurring problems. However, he looked as stong as ever as he drove Hi-Tech home in a stirring finish from Tumble Dale and Cameroun.

Makin told us happily – as trainers often do *after* the race – that he had considered his filly would take all the beating.

Almost equally happy was Matt McCormack, the trainer of Tumble Dale, who had saddled Star Video to finish second to Primo Dominie in Tuesday's Coventry Stakes.

McCormack saddled Horage to win two races in successive seasons at Royal Ascot and he raced Tumble Dale as that horse's equal. Surely after those triumphs it must be heart-breaking to saddle the runner-up in two races at Royal Ascot in consecutive days? "Not a bit of it, it's absolutely marvellous."

The Aga Khan and Fulke Johnson Houghton were contented men after they had watched their ever-improving Baynoun refill many an empty pocket with an impressive victory in the Queen's Vase.

You could have got a generous 7-2 with one bookmaker yesterday morning about the horse many considered the banker of the afternoon. That had shrunk to 13-8 by the time the field came under orders and those who contributed to the drastic shortening of odds could never have had a moment's anxiety.

Willie Garson always had Baynoun well placed and, once he took up the running from the Queen's colt, Castle Rising in the [illegible]

Johnson Houghton said that the St Leger would be an obvious target for Baynoun because, whereas there is a stamina doubt about many of the leading three-year-olds, there is none about his colt.

Piggott might have let the sweltering crowd down but in the final event of the day Willie Shoemaker, the pocket sized American genius, gave them something to remember on the way home when he brought the favourite, Sikorsky with a peach of a late run to win the Bessborough Stakes.

Results from Royal Ascot

Going: Good to firm

2.30 JERSEY STAKES (Group III: 3yo: £18,406: 7f)

MISS SILCA KEY b f by Welsh Saint – Tregg (E Aldridge & Son (Locksmiths) Ltd) 8-7 ... B Rouse (15-1) 1
Mystery Ship b f by Decoy Boy – Impregnable (Mrs M Simpson) 8-7 ... A McGlone (66-1) 2
Round Hill br g by Auction Ring – Hill Moss (Sir M Sobell) 9-2 ... W Carson (10-1) 3

Also Ran: evens fav Argosy, 5 Bold Indian (6th), 15 Lucky Scott, [illegible] Mr Meeka, Without Reserve, 25 Cantry, Breeze, Red Russell (5th), Royal Recourse [illegible] Storm, Try [illegible] Cornchurn. [illegible] Elsworth at Whitsbury.

TOTE: £18.30; £3.30, £24.60, £3.20. DF: £550.30. CSF: £563.64. 1m 28.17sec.

3.05 QUEEN MARY STAKES (Group III: 2yo: Fillies: £16,598: 5f)

HI-TECH GIRL b c by – Homeboy – Peace of Mind (Intercraft) 8-8 ... G Starkey (16-1) 1
Tumble Dale b f by Tumble Wind – Emmerdale (P Durkan) 8-8 ... B Raymond (20-1) 2
Cameroun br f by African Sky – Teddy (C Wright) 8-8 ... P Cook (14-1) 3

Also Ran: 5 fav muffitys, 6 Top Socialite (4th), 9 Devon Defender, Flatteuse, Lady Donna, Opera Comique (5th), Rahash, 10 Colourful, 14 Happy Hannah (6th), 20 Valrach, 25 Faraway Grey, Miss Loving, 33 Edwin's Princess, Taviegrove. 17 ran. NR: Adeinhal 1l, Axe Valley sh-hd, ½l, hd. P Makin, at Marlborough.

TOTE: £20.80; £4.30, £7.20, £4.50. DF: £536.80. CSF: £279.68. 1m 02.23sec.

3.45 ROYAL HUNT CUP HANDICAP (£18,122: 1m)

HAWKLEY br g by Monsanto – Varvel (S Dinsmore) 4-8-6 ... T Williams (10-1) 1
Teleprompter b g by Welsh Pageant – Ouija (Lord Derby) 4-9-11 ... W Carson (8-1) 2
Basil Boy b h by Jimsun – Slick Chick (B Haywood) 5-8-11 ... L Piggott (13-2 fav) 3
Sonoek b c by Averof – Blue Queen (A Haverhals) 4-8-10 ... G Starkey (10-1) 4

Also Ran: 10 Roman Beach, Gouvarno, Vintage Toll (5th), 11 County Broker, 12 Saving Mercy, 16 Aswan, On Edge, 20 Come On The Blues, 25 Corn Street, Moores Metal, Qualitair Prince (6th), Steeple Bell, 33 Ballacam, 50 Bigboot. 18 ran. 1l 3l, 1l, hd, 3l. P Haslam at Newmarket.

TOTE: Win: £10.10; £2.50, £1.80, £1.10, £3.00. DF: £25.20. CSF: £79.35. Tricast: £515.59. 1m 40.38sec.

4.20 CORONATION STAKES (Group II: 3-y-o fillies: £28,456: 1m)

KATIES br f by Nonoalco – Mortefontaine (T Ramsden) 9-4 ... P Robinson (11-2) 1
Pebbles ch f by Sharpen Up – La Dolce (Shaikh Mohammed) 9-4 ... L Piggott (11-4 fav) 2
So Fine b f by Thatching – Face Lift (Shaikh Mohammed) 9-0 ... C Roche (5-1) 3

Also Ran: 9-2 Leipzig (6th), 6 L'Orangerie, 11 Lady of the House, 12 Desirable (4th), 33 Shaneability, Sign-of-Life, Speedy Girl (5th). 10 ran. 1½l, 5l, ½l, 4l, 5l. M Ryan at Newmarket.

TOTE: Win: £6.80; £2.30, £1.30, £1.30; DF: £9.10; CSF: £19.65. 1m 40.79sec.

4.55 QUEEN'S VASE (Group III: £16,856: 2m)

BAYNOUN br c by Sassafras – Bussrella (H H Aga Khan) 8-8-0 ... W Carson (13-8 fav) 1
Van Dyke Brown b c by Gay Mecene – Latin Melody (H Demetriou) 8-8-0 ... Paul Eddery (11-2) 2
Castle Rising b c by Blakeney – Christchurch (The Queen) 4-8-3 ... S Cauthen (4-1) 3

Also Ran: 11 Voyant, 12 Welsh Sea (6th), 16 Sondrio, 20 Neorion (4th), Late Valentine, Trapeze Artist, 33 [illegible] Jamesmead. 11 ran. [illegible] 1½ R Houghton [illegible] £2.00. Place [illegible] CSF: £10.32 [illegible]

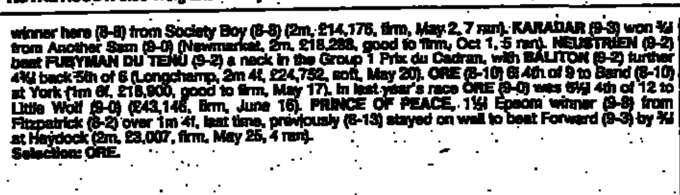
5.30 BESSBOROUGH HANDICAP [illegible]

SIKORSKY [illegible] Exception [illegible] Forward b h [illegible] Rangefinder [illegible] Beagle 4-8-5 [illegible]

Also Ran: 5 Misaar 7 [illegible] 8 Grand Unit, 10 [illegible] Brevet, 12 [illegible] Steel, 25 Do [illegible] Hawk. 15 ran [illegible]

TOTE: Win: [illegible] DF: £41.50. [illegible]

TOTE DOUBLE: £20.30. TREBLE: £884.80. Jackpot: £5,867.80. Placepot: £943.35.



Blinkered first time

HAMILTON: 2.45 Amazmia, Aprical, Rajeldi.
ROYAL ASCOT: 5.30 Wing and-A-Prayer.

ROYAL ASCOT (BBC)

[Televised: BBC1: 2.30, 3.5, 3.45. BBC2: 4.20]

GOING: good to firm

Tote double: 3.45, 4.55. Treble: 3.5, 4.20; 5.30.

Draw: no advantage.

2.30 CORK AND ORRERY STAKES (Group III: £16,168: 6f) (17 runners)

101	210-213	GABITAT (B) (CD) (Brian Gubby Ltd) B Gubby 6-9-4	R Curant	15
102	80-0000	SYLVAN BARBAROSA (B) (CD) (Mrs B Wade) P Mitchell 5-9-0	S Cauthen	2
103	001-124	VORVADOS (D) (Miss F Gallichan) M Haynes 7-8-0	L Piggott	11
105	4003-01	CELESTIAL DANCER (D) (Dr R Gunn) A Hide 5-8-10	E Hide	17
107	02020-4	DIAMOND CUTTER (D) (R Swift) R Williams 5-8-10	T Ives	3
108	103021	GREY DESIRE (D) (M Brittain) D Plant 4-8-10	B Coogan	16
109	00-0113	HUNTERS DELIGHT (D) (M Boylan) J Sherman (Ire) 5-8-10	N Crowther	14
112	400-042	PRINCE REYMO (CD) (BF) (R Emmitt) R Armstrong 4-8-10	P Robinson	9
113	111-011	FORZANDO (D) (T Warner) M Jarvis 3-8-8	B Raymond	5
116	1111-22	COMMITTED (D) (R Sangster) D Weld (IRE) 4-8-7	B Thomson	8
117	000000-	HELLO CUDDLES (M Seymour) R Holder 5-8-7	J Reid	6
118	414-101	PRINCESS TRACY (D) (K Flynn) M Cunningham (Ire) 3-8-1	B Rouse	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W Carson	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

FORM: [illegible] SELECTION: FORZANDO.

Ascot selections

By Mandarin

2.30 COMMITTED (Nap). 3.05 Absent Chimes. 3.45 Karadar. 4.20 Rainbow Quest, (if absent) Kirmann. 4.55 Andrios. 5.30 Mighty Flutter.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Forzando. 3.05 Absent Chimes. 3.45 Karadar. 4.20 Commanche Run. 4.55 Andrios. 5.30 Cama's Lake.

By Michael Seely

3.45 Karadar. 4.20 HEAD FOR HEIGHTS (Nap). 4.55 Petoski.

3.5 NORFOLK STAKES (Group III: 2-y-o: £14,278: 5f) (4)

201	222111	ABSENT CHIMES (D) (B Hathaway) D Thom 8-11	P Robinson	1
205	8	KENTUCKY QUEST (Mrs B Davis) R Hannon 8-11	W Carson	3
206	21	MAGIC MIRROR (D) (S Niarchos) M V O'Brien (Ire) 8-11	L Piggott	4
211	031	TACHYON PARK (D) (T Lyons II) S Matthews 8-11	B Jago	2

1983: Precocious 8-11 L Piggott (4-11) H Cecil 5 ran.

8-11 Magic Mirror, 13-8 Absent Chimes, 12 Tachyon Park, 25 Kentucky Quest.

FORM: ABSENT CHIMES (9-3) beat Eagles Landed (8-11) by 3l at Epsom (5f, £3596, good, June 6, 5 ran). Earlier impressive 10l winner (9-7) from Bed and Breakfast (8-11) at Ripon, 5f, £1682, good to firm, May 22, 6 ran). KENTUCKY QUEST (8-11) no show behind Dr Nasem (8-11) at Bath (5f 167yds, £2640, good, June 4, 18 ran). MAGIC MIRRORS (8-9) missed break but got up to beat Flatteuse (8-6) at Phoenix Park (5f, £9930, good, June 2, 7 ran). Earlier (9-0) beaten 1l by Durel Boy (9-0) at same course (5f, £5175, good to firm, May 12, 10 ran). TACHYON PARK (8-11) 1½l winner from Intrepid Lad (8-11) at Chepstow (5f, £1324, good to firm, May 28, 9 ran).
SELECTION: ABSENT CHIMES.

3.45 ASCOT GOLD CUP (Group I: £40,334: 2m 4f) (9)

301	42-1904	BALITOU (D Wildenstein) P Biancone (Fr) 5-9-0	W Shoemaker	5
302	04-0211	CONDELL (P Barrett) J Bolger (Ire) 5-9-0	D Gillespie	8
304	00-3232	FUBYMAM DU TENU (B) (Th J Carafi) J de Chevigny (Fr) 4-9-0	A Lequeux	9
			S Cauthen	9
305	102-010	GILDORAN (C) (R Sangster) B Hills 4-9-0	W R Swinburn	3
308	232011-	KARADAR (Aga Khan) M Stoute 6-9-0	E Legrix	1
307	03-2301	NEUSTRIEN (D) (N Pharaon) P Biancone (Fr) 5-9-0	B Raymond	7
308	/114-04	ORE (O Zawawi) W Musson 6-9-0	L Piggott	4
310	31-1111	PRINCE OF PEACE (Shaikh Mohammed) H Cecil 4-9-0	Gay Kelleway	6
312	1101-00	PRETTY PICTURE (C St George) P Kelleway 5-8-11		

1983: Little Wolf 5-9-0 W Carson (4-1) W Hern 12 ran.

5-2 Prince Of Peace, 4 Ore, 11-2 Karadar, 13-2 Neustrien, 8 Fubymam Du Tenu, 10 Condell, 12 Balitou, 16 Gildoran, 33 Pretty Picture.

FORM: [illegible]

4.20 KING EDWARD VII STAKES (Group II: 3-y-o colts and geldings: Penalty Value £29,841: 1m 4f) (11)

[illegible]

4.55 CHESHAM STAKES (2-y-o: £9,698: 6f) (10)

[illegible]

5.30 KING GEORGE V HANDICAP STAKES (3-y-o: £9,771: 1m 4f) (19)

[illegible]



Plans have been finalised for Precocious, seen winning last year's Norfolk Stakes at Royal Ascot, to stand as a stallion at Mr Peter Stanley's New England Stud, Newmarket next season at a fee of £4,000, plus £4,000, October 1, when tested in foal. (DICK HINDER writes).

The Mummy's Pet colt, bred by his owners, Lord and Lady Tavistock at their Bloomsbury Stud, certainly lived up to his name last season, winning all his five races as a two-year-old. But he chipped a bone in his knee after his Gimcrack Stakes victory, and although he came back into training in March it was decided to retire him as the hard ground had made his preparation difficult.

Lady Tavistock said last night "We had several tempting offers from Ireland, but wanted him to stand in this country. We have a full sister to Precocious, called Putupon, going into training with Henry Cecil later this year."

The Marchioness also reported that another of her famous homebreds, Pushy, at present boarding in the United States, is safely in foal to Secretariat.

Beverley results

[illegible] Waters (4th), 9-2 Byron Lane, Follow That Cab, 5 Uptown Girl (5th), 14 Paddys Belle (6th), 25 Brigg Melody. 9 ran. sh. hd, 1½l, 3l, hd, ½l. J W Jefferson at Malton. Tote: £8.10; £2.00, £4.50, £1.90. DF: £185.20. CSF £132.83.

4.5 (7f) 1. SMART MART (N Connorton, 7-2 fav); 2. Malowen (B Coogan 5-1); 3. Mr Rose (G Duffield 11-2). Also ran: 11-2 Chads Gamble [illegible]

HAMILTON PARK

GOING: Good to firm

Draw: Middle To high numbers best

2.15 DALPATRICK MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £868: 1m 1f) (4 runners)

2	00-43	FIRST BOUT (Exors Capt A Rogers) B Hanbury 9-0	P Young 2
8	03-3	ARALA (H H Aga Khan) M Stoute 8-11	A Kimberley 3
9	00-0	BROKEN CHORD (A Bingley Ltd) C A Bell 8-11	J Lowe 1
13	43	KEEL (Capt T Bulwer-Long) N Callaghan 8-11	G Duffield 4

1983: Warplane 8 11 A Nesbitt (5-4 fav) C Thornton 8 ran

10-11 Arala, 6-4 First Bout, 8 Keel, 14 Broken Chord.

2.45 STONEFIELD SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £577: 5f) (7)

1	01404	FIVE STARTERS (G Potter) J Berry 8-13	K Darley 3
2	004	AMAZMIA (B) (R Wilkinson) J S Wilkinson 8-11	C Dwyer 6
3	43024	BANTEL BONDMAN (B) (Bantel Ltd) C H Bell 8-11	N Carlisle 7
5	20	PATCHBURG (Mrs R Black) W H Willes 8-11	J Lower 1
6	00	PAUL'S DELIGHT (Kiloran Ltd) N Tinkler 8-11	L Charnock 4
7	00	APRICAL (B) (W Burns) T Craig 8-8	E Guest 5 5
9	4	RAJELDI (B) (Sir T Wilson) P Rohan 8-8	G Duffield 2

1983: Miss Bella 8 3 S Morris (4-6 fav) J Berry 4 ran

5-2 Amazmia, 3 Five Starters, 4 Rajeldi, 6 Bantel Bondman, 8 Patchburg, 12 Paul's Delight, 20 Aprical.

Hamilton selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Arala. 2.45 Five Starters. 3.20 Carpenters Boy. 3.55 First Experience. 4.30 Affair. 5.0 Harry Hastings.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Aralev. 3.55 Wood Duck. 4.30 Majestic Peace. 5.00 Sir Blessed.

3.15 HEPWORTH SUPERSLEVE HANDICAP (£1,668: 6f) (8)

1	00-0000	MORILLO (B) (F Carr) F Carr 8-8-10	J Carr 7 7
3	300-330	OYSTON ESTATES (CD) (S Durkin) J S Wilson 8-9-4	G Duffield 4
6	3322x0-	CAPTAIN TEMPEST (D) (R David) T Barron 4-9-1	S Webster 3
7	000310	H R MICRO (CD) (H Howard) M Lambert 6-8-8 (7 ex)	A Cunningham 7 2
9	0144220	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	0d4041	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	0-00002	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	481003	[illegible]	[illegible]

3 Oyston Estates [illegible] Tempest, 12 Tradesman [illegible]

3.55 BRANDON MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £802: 6f) (6)

[illegible]

4-5 Wood Duck [illegible] Pampered Son.

4.30 CARMUNNOCK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,023: 1m 1f) (5)

[illegible]

8-04 Majestic Peace [illegible]

5.0 EAST KILBRIDE HANDICAP (£1,192: 1m 3f) (5)

[illegible]

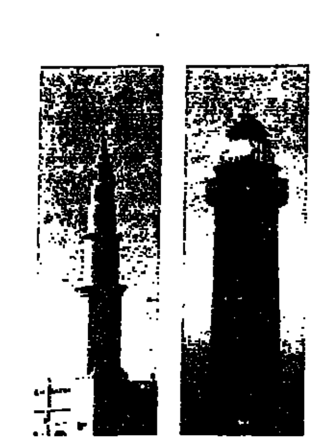
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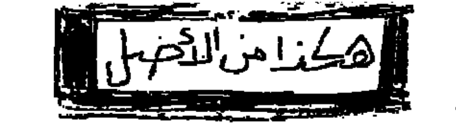




Photo finish: Jones (248) and Gray (384) share a new US 800 metres record, though Jones gained first place.

BOXING

Curry goes down with viral infection

Fort Worth, Texas (AP). – Donald Curry, the World Boxing Association's welterweight champion, has cancelled his defence against Nino Larocca, of Italy, on July 14, the *Star-Telegram* said here yesterday. The match in Monte Carlo was to have been the fourth defence of the title he won last year. With a $415,000 guarantee, the ABC telecast would have produced Currey's biggest pay day. Larocca is rated second by the WBA and the the World Boxing Council.

Curry said he had been unable to work out since June 3 because of an infection believed to be mononucleosis, the *Star-Telegram* reported. "The fight's off, definitely," David Gorman, Curry's manager, said on Tuesday after making a last-ditch attempt to persuade the champion into reconsidering his decision.

Gorman said Curry refused to reconsider despite the possible loss of a $1m package to meet Aaron Pryor, the former undefeated WBA junior welterweight champion, in September.

Bob Arum, president of Top Rank, Inc, who have the promotional rights to the Curry-Larocca contest, seemed incensed by Curry's decision. "You're about to see a career being destroyed," Arum told the *Star-Telegram*. "The kid's gonna end up without a title, without anybody interested in him. And that's it, it's a career destroyed."

Curry contended that his bout with the infection left him with too little time to train adequately for his bout with Larocca. "Look at it this way", Curry was quoted as saying. "I'm the champion. It's 25 days to the bout and we're talking about the championship, 15 rounds. My goodness, why do I have to risk my title on two or three weeks of training?

"I went through this once before with Marlon Starling and I felt embarrassed myself on national television. It could have cost me my career. I don't want to go through that again. As champion, I figured that was all over. That was horrible".

Curry said he last trained on June 3 when he had logged only 10 days of workouts and had not yet begun to spar. Two days later he visited Dr James E. Marr, medical consultant to the Texas State Boxing Commission.

FOOTBALL: QUEST FOR A EUROPEAN SEMI-FINAL PLACE

Danes pinch a place but Platini steals the night

Paris (Agencies). – For France and Denmark another sunny day yesteday was one more reason for feeling contented, after both teams had reached the semi-finals of the European championship following victories on Tuesday night.

France, 1–0 down at half-time, came back to beat Yugoslavia 3–2, thanks to three goals from Platini. Denmark, also behind at the interval, recovered to beat Belgium, also 3–2.

It was the quiet assessment of France's first-half problems by Hidalgo, their manager, that turned the 1–0 deficit into a notable victory.

Hidalgo made what at first glance was a bizarre substitution, taking off Domergue Richeteau, a forward, and replacing him with Thiery Tusseau, a defender. But this was the first move in a wider reshuffle which saw Luis Fernandez moving forward into midfield and Platini being pushed into the attack.

The wisdom of the switch was soon revealed, as Platini repeated his feat achieved in the 5–0 win over Belgium, in Nantes, last Saturday. Last night as then, he used his right foot, left foot and head to score the three goals.

Afterwards, Hidalgo was reticent to take credit for the comeback, prefering to single out "Platini's marvellous adaptation in all positions".

Platini, who was given a standing ovation after the match by the 49,000 crowd, said: "We were a little tired and not so motivated after we'd already clinched a berth in the semi-finals. When we saw ourselves trailing at half-time we decided to put more pressure on the Yugoslavs and it paid off."

French newspapers are running out of superlatives to describe the national team captain, and the straightforward "Platini, Platini" was yesterday's favourite headline.

As France moved into the semi-finals undefeated, the Yugoslavs, without a win, left quietly for home.

Sepp Piontek, the Denmark trainer, lavished praise on his players after they came back from 2–0 down against Belgium after 39 minutes to win 3–2 in Strasbourg.

"The way the players are motivated at the moment, I can't forecast anything. We don't need to fear any opponent. I don't mind who we meet in the semi-finals."

Danes count the cost

Strasbourg (AFP) – [illegible] players, all injured in [illegible] 2 win over Belgium [illegible] Tuesday night, will [illegible] treatment to get [illegible] Sunday's European [illegible] semi-final in Lyon.

Morten Olsen, [illegible] tain and sweeper, [illegible] stitch in a cut on [illegible] following a clash with [illegible] is sufferinmg from [illegible] bruising to a [illegible] Arnesen, substituted [illegible] from time, collected [illegible] leg when fouled after [illegible] Vandereycken, ironically [illegible] friend and his [illegible] Anderlecht. Vandereycken [illegible] booked for the [illegible]

Newcastle's big debt

Jack Charlton took over as manager of Newcastle United yesterday and said that he was shocked to hear that the club was £700,000 in debt. [illegible]

Yugoslav doctor dies

St Etienne (AFP) – [illegible] Milenovic, the [illegible] doctor, died in hospital [illegible] the night after suffering [illegible] attack while his team [illegible] France in a European [illegible] ship game on Tuesday [illegible]

Early in the [illegible] Milenovic, aged 56, [illegible] his bench on the [illegible]

ATHLETICS

First leap is the longest for Lewis

Los Angeles (AFP) – Carl Lewis gave another display of his explosive powers at the United States trials at the Memorial Coliseum stadium on Tuesday. The triple world champion, who had already won the 100 metres final, started with the fourth fastest 200 metres of all time then followed up with a long jump of 8.71 metres (28ft 7in) at his first attempt.

There were national records also for Earl Jones in the men's 800 metres and for Chandra Cheeseborough in the women's 400 metres.

Lewis's time of 19.84sec in the quarter-finals of the 200 metres was the second best time ever at sea level and the best in the world this year.

Several hours later Lewis leapt 8.71 metres at his first attempt in the long jump final to equal the mark he reached on May 13 in nearby Westwood.

That was only seven and a half inches behind the 16-year-old world record of Bob Beamon.

Jones's winning time of 1 min 43.74sec in in the 800 metres sounded a warning to Britain's middle-distance runners. Not only did that beat Rick Wohlhunter's 10-year-old American record, but it was also the best time in the world this year. And the 19-year-old said afterwoods "I think I can go 1:42.9."

Four runners ducked under 1:44, with second-placed Johnny Gray sharing the record time and the experienced James Robinson being run out of an Olympic place.

Miss Cheeseborough's 400 metres time of 49.28sec means that she has qualified for the Los Angles 100, 200 and 400 metres but, in the absence of the east Europeans, her best chance of a medal should come over the longer distance.

MEN: Qualifiers for the Los Angeles Olympics: 800m: 1, E Jones 1:43.74 (New US record); 2, J Gray 1:43.74 (New US record); J Marshall 1:43.92. 110m Hurdles: 1, G Foster 13.21; 2, T Campbell 13.34; 3, R Kingdom 13.35. 10,000m: 1, P Cummings 27:59.08; 2, C Virgin 28:02.27; P Porter 28:03.85. LONG JUMP: 1, C Lewis 8.71m; 2, L Myricks 8.25m; 3, M McCrae 8.15m.

WOMEN: 400m: 1, C Cheeseborough 49.28 (new US national record); 2, V Brisco-Hooks 49.79; 3, L Leatherwood 50.19; 4, S Howard 50.40 (Howard qualifies for relay). 800m: 1, K Gallagher 1:58.50; 2, R Wysocki 1:59.34; 3, R Campbell 1:59.77. Javelin: 1, K Smith 61.18m; 2, L Sutfin 58.06m; 3, C Sulfold 55.84m.



Ovett facing the [illegible]

Ovett's fate in lap of selectors

[illegible]

RUGBY UNION

France select Gratton

Auckland (Reuter) – France have included their uncapped flanker, Jacques Gratton, in their team for Saturday's second international match against New Zealand here. Gratton replaces the No 8, Jean-Charles Orso, in the only change from the side who lost the first international 10-9.

Jacques Fouroux, the French coach, said the move would allow Jean-Luc Joinel to take up his specialized position at the back of the pack. "This [illegible] combination is slightly [illegible] from the one which [illegible] first Test because the [illegible] quite correct," Fouroux [illegible] really a defensive change [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson [illegible] Pokere, W Taylor, B Smith; W [illegible] M Mexted, J Hobbs, A Haden [illegible] Shaw, J Ashworth, A Dalton, [illegible]

FRANCE: S Blanco; P Lagisquet [illegible] P Sella, P Esteve; J-P [illegible] Berbizier; J-L Joinel, J Gratton [illegible] Condom, L Rodriguez, J-P G[illegible] P Dospital.

RUGBY LEAGUE

[illegible]

FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS: Group one (in Saint-Etienne): France 3 (Platini 3), Yugoslavia 2 (Sestic, Stojkovic) attendance 50,000; (in Strasbourg): Denmark 3 (Arnesen, Pen, Brylle, Elkjaer-Larsen), Belgium 2 (Ceulemans, Vercauteren), attendance 45,000.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA TOURNAMENT: Group A (in Peking): Peking 1, India 0; China A 2, Algeria 1. Group B (in Shanghai): Congo 1, Yugoslavia 0; US 1, Shanghai 1. Group C (in Tianjin): China B 3, Tunisia 0; Poland 1, Tianjin 1. Group D (in Canton): Canada 1, Canton 0; West Germany 3, Nigeria 0.

POLISH CUP: Final: Lech Poznan 3, Wisla Krakow 0.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BRISBANE: Toowoomba 18, Great Britain 16.

SWIMMING

TORONTO: Canadian Olympic trials: Men's 200m breaststroke: 1, V Davis, 2min 14.58sec (world record).

GOLF

US TOUR: Leading money winners (US unless stated): 1, T Watson, $354,959; 2, F Couples, 298,035; 3, A Bean, 281,310; 4, G Morgan, 268,247; 5, B Crenshaw, 246,750; 6, T Kite, 240,571; 7, G Koch, 237,001; 8, C Stadler, 229,058; 9, D Edwards, 225,511; 10, B Lietzke, 217,627. British positions: 21, N Faldo, 153,315; 71, P Oosterhuis, 48,903.

ATHLETICS

BELFAST: Dale Farm Games: Men: 100 metres: 1, E Obeng (Ghana), 10.56sec; 2, G Keating (Aust), 10.69; 3, S Baird (Ballymena) 10.77. 200 metres: 1, D Clarke (Aus) 20.98; 2, S Baird (Ballymena), 21.30; 3, D O'Connor (Dublin) 21.41. 400 metres: 1, M Paul (Trinidad) 46.71, 2, G Delaney (Dublin) 47.43; 3, M Roughan (Ballymena) 48.17. 800 metres: 1, S Ovett (Phoenix) 1min 48.15sec; 2, I Billy (Wirral) 1: 48.38; 3, I Marron (Loughborough) 1: 47.74. 400 metres Hurdles: 1, P Beattie (Queens University) 50.48; 2, M Briggs (C of Stoke) 50.56; 3, S Devine (Edinburgh Southern) 51.20. Hammer: 1, M Girvan (Wolverhampton) 74.74m; 2, M Mileham (Haringey) 73.48; 3, P Dickenson (Enfield) 71.08. High jump: A Kruger (Liverpool Pembroke) 2.19m; 2, F Henderson (Annadale) 2.15; 3, R Robinson (Ballymena) 2.05. Pole vault: 1, J Gutteridge (Windsor) 5.35m; 2, B Hooper (Woking) 5.10; 3, C Boreham (Annadale) 4.40. Women: 100 metres: 1, B Kinch (Hounslow) 11.50sec; 2, S Lannaman (Wolverhampton) 11.58; 3, S Whittaker (Glasgow) 11.63. 200 metres: 1, J Bagtiste (Wolverhampton) 23.40; 2, S Jacobs (Reading) 23.42; 3, D Wells (Aust) 23.68. 3000 metres: 1, Z Budd (Aldershot) 8min 51.88sec; 2, S Morley (Brighton) 9:8.32; 3, M Kelly (Rathnew) 9:30.63. Javelin: 1, T Sanderson (Wolverhampton) 68.98; 2, T Solberg (Nor) 63.02; 3, S Gibson (Notts) 57.78. High jump: 1, V Brown (Aust) 1.90; 2, U Fay (Belfast) 1.83; 3, C Scott (Belfast) 1.75.

CYCLING

TOUR DE L'AUDE: First stage (171 km): Leucate to Gruissan: 1, L van Vliet (Bel) 4 hr 26 min 4 sec; 2, K Andersen (Den) 2 sec behind; 3, P Poisson (Fr) 4 sec behind. Overall: 1, Andersen 4 hr 26 min 59 sec; 2, Poisson 2 sec behind; 3, D Gaigne (Fr) 4 sec behind.

TOUR OF SWITZERLAND: [illegible] 273.5km (171 miles): 1, E V[illegible] 8hr 33min 18sec; 2, G G[illegible] time; 3, E de Seula (Bel), [illegible] (Ire), 9.14 behind. Leading [illegible] 1, U Zimmermann (Switz), [illegible] A da Silva (Port), 2min 12[illegible] Zadrobilek (Austria), 2.27 behind.

YACHTING

KIEL, West Germany: [illegible] Positions after three races [illegible] Raudaschl/Ferstl 10.0 pts; 2, [illegible] 13.7; 3, Gorala/Perabori [illegible] Haines/Davis 15.7; 2, Ustern[illegible] Boudouris/Dekdgiannis 24.7. [illegible] 1, Abascal/Nouguer 13.7; 2, S[illegible] 18.0; 3, Caton/Caton 22.7. [illegible] Doresa/Molina 18.0; 2, Stav[illegible] 29.4; 3, Branac/Champy 35.7 [illegible] Hjorinaes 10.0; 2, Blanco 20.7 [illegible] 28.7. Tornado: 1, Elvstron/[illegible] Claus/Bruner 14.0; 3, Spengler [illegible]

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Detroit [illegible] York Yankees 6; Baltimore O[illegible] Red Sox 7; Milwaukee Bre[illegible] Blue Jays 5; Cleveland India[illegible] Twins 4; Texas Rangers 4, Ca[illegible] Kansas City Royals 6, Oakl[illegible] Seattle Mariners 3, Chicago W[illegible] NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philade[illegible] New York Mets 4; Chicago Cu[illegible] Pirates 3; Montreal Expos 6, S[illegible] 3; Cincinnati Reds 10, Los Ang[illegible] Atlanta Braves 11, San Fran[illegible] San Diego Padres 2, Houston A[illegible]

SOUTHERN ENGLAND ASSOC[illegible] First division

	W	L
Croydon Bluejays	5	0
Cobham Yankees	3	2
Crawleys Giants I	3	2
Sutton Braves	3	2
US Navy I	2	2
London Warriors	1	4
Reg Pk Eagles	0	5

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Benson & Hedges Cup
Semi-final
TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Lancashire (11.0)
Tour match
DUBLIN: Ireland v West Indians (11.0)
Tilcon Trophy
HARROGATE: Leicestershire v Sussex (11.0-7.30)
Second XI Championship: Bournemouth: Hampshire v Kent; Blackpool: Lancashire v Derbyshire; Horton: Northamptonshire v Essex; Eastbourne: Sussex v Middlesex; Leamington Spa: Warwickshire v Nottinghamshire; Ombersley: Worcestershire v Somerset; Marske-by-Sea: Yorkshire v Glamorgan.
TOUR MATCH: Oxford: Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Wiltshire v Kenya.

OTHER SPORT

RAF marathon-sprint and station championships on River Nene, Peterborough).
CROQUET: Men's and women's championships at (Cheltenham); Ryde tournament.
GOLF: UBM women's Classic (at Arcot Hall, Newcastle).
TENNIS: West of England Championships (at Bristol LT and SC); Eastbourne women's tournament; South Northumberland tournament (at Newcastle).

FISHING

[illegible] has been well below expectations. "Disastrous" and "a non-event" are some of the comments. One leading salmon angler, Arthur Oglesby, who runs fishing courses at Grantown-on-Spey, said in his weekly column in *Shooting Times* recently that he had been on Strathspey for three weeks and in that time had seen only one salmon caught.

"Inevitably the odd fish up and down the river has succumbed to the constant barrage of flies and baits but stocks of fish are virtually nil and I have seen only two salmon leaping during my stay. Much the same news is coming up here from the Tay."

Oglesby urges that all commercial fishing should be banned at least for the next five years. He attacks Scottish landowners who control and own most of the netting rights and also have a large representation on the various water authorities and district fishery boards. He says they must be "brought to heel". He regards it as "sheer audacity" for estuary netsmen to think they have any moral title to catch salmon and goes on:

"Socialist Iceland recognized the priorities and virtually banned all commercial fishing some time ago. It is not for nothing that today Iceland can offer the finest salmon angling in the world."

He warns that in Scotland the run of spring salmon is now "virtually at death's door".

Oglesby is by no means alone in presenting a gloomy picture. Not only Scotland is affected. Scientists working for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization have estimated that the world catch [illegible] have been lobbying in vain in Whitehall and Westminster for the past three to four years urging Government action and the adoption of a national salmon policy. A White Paper promised for last year never materialized.

Government fishery staff, however, are reported to be working on a system of sales control which would limit unrestricted killing of salmon by estuary netsmen. Once a netsman had used up a quota of tags, which he would have to attach to every salmon caught, he would have to stop fishing as it would be illegal to send untagged salmon to market.

A North Atlantic Salmon Convention, representing more than a dozen nations, with headquarters in Edinburgh, have power to propose regional management schemes for salmon but, as they were set up only last year, their first reports have still to be made.

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01 493 2191

Public Appointments

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION

Following a revaluation and regrading of the post of

SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION

it has been decided to invite applications for the post at the new grade.

The Commission plays a central role in the effective development of museums and galleries throughout the UK, providing advice and action over a wide field. Its adverse tasks include promoting co-operation between national and provincial institutions, stimulating and directing public benefactors and administering capital grants and other funds to English Museums and associated bodies.

The Secretary, supported by his senior officers is responsible to the Commission for the entire range of the Commission's activities.

Candidates should preferably be graduates with a general interest in the Arts and must have the ability to communicate, at all levels, on the various fields covered by the Commission's work. Experience of administration is essential and familiarity with museums would be advantageous.

Salary (pending 1984 pay settlement), including Inner London Weighting, will be within the range £20,493–£24,409 depending on qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme. The appointment will be for a five year term, but may be renewable thereafter.

Internal applicants will also be considered.

For further details and an application form write to the Museums and Galleries Commission, 2 Carlton Gardens, London, SW1Y 5AA, or telephone 930 0995. Completed applications to be returned direct to the Commission's Chairman-designate, Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, by 16 July.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS



LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Academic Registrar

The University wishes to appoint a successor to the present Academic Registrar, who will be taking early retirement in September 1985. It is intended to make the appointment in a designate capacity from 1 January 1985, with the appointee initially carrying out the duties of another vacant post as well as being permitted a period of induction.

The Academic Registrar is responsible for a wide range of academic administrative services and also acts, on delegation from the Registrar, as Secretary to the Senate of the University. Substantial experience of university administration is required. The commencing salary will be within the Grade IV range (current minimum £17,275 per annum but under review from 1 April 1984) and will be fixed in accordance with the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Registrar. Closing date 31 July 1984.

Loughborough *Leicestershire*

General Appointments

New Company
New Technology
New Challenge in the

Paper Industry

Suecia Antiqua is a small, innovative company associated with the worldwide Tetra Pak Group.

We have recently developed and are about to launch a unique new method of producing the finest quality writing and printing paper which has made an immediate impact on world markets.

To give us greater accessibility to international markets, we are to base our operation in the UK and are shortly opening new premises to the West of London.

The key appointment upon which much of the success of this venture will depend is that of

Technical Manager

This very challenging job involves playing the major role in setting up the company, getting production under way and establishing procedures to service our new machines which will operate under licence initially in the USA and ultimately worldwide.

You will also be fully responsible for the purchasing of paper and new equipment and for further developing our unique production methods. Full training in every aspect of our new machines will be given.

Our ideal candidate will be a Mechanical Engineer who has been heavily involved with development projects in the paper, packaging, paper converting or direct mail printing industries. It is essential that this technical expertise is supported by innovative flair, commercial acumen and a true entrepreneurial spirit. You must also be prepared for extensive overseas travel.

If you have all these attributes—and total confidence in your ability to handle this challenge—we will negotiate a salary and benefits "package" which will fully reflect the importance of the job.

Peter Ekelund, Managing Director of Suecia Antiqua will be in the UK on June 27th. If you wish to discuss this opportunity, please telephone him on that day on 01-546 2188 or if you would prefer to discuss the vacancy in person, please telephone Mr. R. Wood on the same number to make an appointment.

Alternatively, send a detailed CV to Suecia Antiqua, c/o Mr. R. Wood, Personnel Manager, Tetra Pak Limited, 31/35 High Street, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey KT1 1LF.

SUECIA ANTIQUA

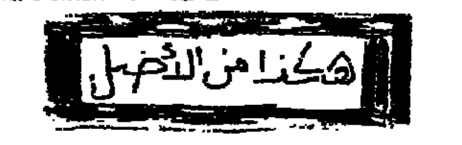
General Manager Travel Agency

Knowledgable General Manager with leadership skills and at least 10-15 years experience in international travel agency/G.S.A. operations. Qualified candidates will be fully experienced in all aspects of travel and cargo arrangements and be knowlegable of financial and accounting requirements.

Competitive salary (and possible bonus) automobile and paid vacation as well as usual benefits provided.

Qualified candidates with smart appearance, C.V./resumé and salary history to

Box 0617 R The Times



General Appointments

Bookkeeper

Required to act for clients of a professional firm upon a freelance basis. Experience to trial balance stage at least is essential.

The financial reward to the successful applicant will depend upon his/her own energy and drive. Please reply to:

Box 0612R The Times and give full particulars.

Senior Assistant

Required by Partner in a firm of Chartered Accountants in the SW1 area to manage audits and to deal with all aspects of work in general practice. Salary negotiable. Write with CV to:

Box 2727 H, The Times

Royal Free Hospital
School of Medicine
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT

required for interesting appointment concerned with financial aspects of staffing and superannuation matters: dealing with research grant monies and supervision of small accounts office.

Applicants should hold or be studying for a professional qualification and experience of Universities Superannuation Scheme an advantage. Salary on scale 1A £6,310-£11,615 (under review) plus £1,186 London Allowance.

Further particulars are available from the School Office, R.F.H.S.M., Rowland Hill Street, London, NW3 2PF (01-794 0500, ext 4262) to which application by full curriculum vitae including the names and addresses of two referees should be submitted by 20 July 1984 quoting reference AA/1.

ARE YOU A PEOPLE PERSON? If you've an outgoing personality, an enquiring mind and genuine interest in people, you may find Personnel Recruitment offers a stimulating and rewarding career. Please contact David Fisher to discuss an opening to join our well known team. 22+, non smoker please. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St, EC4. 353 7696.

JOBS IN THE ALPS. Emp agency. 260 vacancies for boys and girls 18+ in the famous Swiss/French Alpine resorts. Very long hours, hard work and high standards. Good pay and conditions. Most jobs need French or German. All jobs last full season Dec–April. Interviews Sept. Write with S.A.E., PO BOX 388 London SW1X 8XL.

FRENCH/SPANISH speaking trainee shipping assistant/sec. £7,000+, ability to deal with people and take responsibility for own work are the essential requirements for this interesting varied post with Int shipping federation, possibly suit recent languages graduate with good typing and English first language. Paragon Language Consultancy 580 7056.

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT for construction company in Croydon. Will consider person in final year. Salary £12,500 neg. Company car. Some overseas travel. Hours 9-4.45. Phone Mr Harper, 642 9050.

SHOWROOM ASSISTANT M/F. Fine art publishers, Chelsea. 18-25, smart appearance, no artistic background necessary. Rikki 352 3551.

TRAINEE MANAGERS required. £7,000 basic (negotiable). Probable first year earnings £12,000. Ring 01-828 0840.

FINISHED FINALS? Chris Mann Partnership is looking for a graduate telesales trainee to work on specialist prestige publications. Phone Chris Mann on 01-278 9651.

ADVERTISING SALES PEOPLE required for a society magazine in Central London. 409 1990.

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

CONVOCATION

The Annual Meeting of Convocation will be held on Thursday, 5 July, 1984, in the Castle Hall, Durham, immediately after a Congregation for conferring degrees which is to begin at 12.00 noon. Any member of Convocation wishing to attend should notify the undersigned as soon as possible.

I. E. GRAHAM
Registrar and Secretary.

AGENDUM

Annual Report by Vice-Chancellor and Warden

University Office,
Old Shire Hall,
Old Elvet,
Durham, DH1 3HP.
1 June, 1984.

LEGAL NOTICES

RE: GLEVUM FLOORING DISTRIBUTORS LTD and The Companies Act 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at The Barbican City Hotel, Central Street, London, EC1 on Friday the 29th day of June 1984 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 14th day of June 1984.
Derek J Gander
Director

RE. ROUND ABOUT BOOKS LTD and The COMPANIES ACT 1948.
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT 1948 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at The Barbican City Hotel, Central Street, London, EC1 on Wednesday the 27th day of June 1984 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 14th day of June 1984.
Richard C. Slee
Director

ALITE FOUNDRY LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a meeting of the creditors of the above named company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 30 Eastbourne Terrace (second floor), London W2 6LF on Friday the 29th day of June 1984 at 12.00 o'clock midday, for the purpose provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 13th day of June 1984
A. M. Ware
Director

RE. ROUND ABOUT BOOK SUPPLIES LTD and The Companies Act 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at The Barbican City Hotel, Central Street, London, EC1 on Wednesday the 27th day of June 1984 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 14th day of June 1984.
Richard C Slee
Director

RE: D J GANDER (FLOORING) LTD and The Companies Act 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at The Barbican City Hotel, Central Street, London, EC1 on Friday the 29th day of June 1984 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 14th day of June 1984
Derek J Gander
Director

No. 25 (Rule 58 (6)) IN THE MATTER OF HOUNSLOW ELECTRIC (HEATING & VENTILATING) COMPANY LIMITED
BY ORDER OF THE HIGH COURT dated the 13th day of April 1984 Mr Maurice Charles Whitnall of Fairfax House, Fulwood Place, London WC1 6DW has been appointed Liquidator of the above named Company with (or without) a Committee of Inspection
Dated this 11th day of June 1984.

Deputy Director of Property Management

c.£30,000 + Car + Benefits

British Telecom has over 9,000 properties. It is appointing Mr Richard Luff, FRICS, FRSA, to be its first Director of Property Management, whose main tasks will be to advise the Board on and to implement policy towards the disposal or development of surplus assets; and to guide operating Divisions in managing property and property-related services as part of their wider responsibilities. The Director will be assisted by a small, corporate Property Management Department whose functions will include property development and management, finance and rating and valuation.

We now wish to appoint a Deputy Director whose main responsibilities will relate to property development and management with particular regard to evolving policies for value for money. The Deputy Director's salary will be negotiated but will be not less than £30,000.

Attractive conditions of employment include a contributory pension scheme.

Applications, by means of a Curriculum Vitae, are invited from practising members of the General Practice and Planning and Development Divisions of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and others with relevant qualifications, and should be forwarded to: Mr Gary George, Management Recruitment Unit, Room 26/48, Euston Tower, 286 Euston Road, London NW1 3DG, by 9th July 1984.

Applicants requiring further information about the post should telephone Mr E. Costelloe, on 01-600 5515.

British
TELECOM

Marketing Manager

Package £17,000 + 2 litre car

Our client, part of a large international organisation, markets a brand leader in a rapidly growing market sector. The UK has been designated as a key development area and plans include acquisition as well as new product development.

This new appointment reflects the ambitious plans for the Division. The Marketing Manager will run the existing brands, and will be involved in a major new product launch. Experience of handling a well-supported grocery brand is required. Preferred age is around 27-33, and candidates should be graduates or equivalent.

The position offers a real opportunity for career development for a young energetic marketer. He or she will be joining a very successful young management team and will need to show a high level of enthusiasm and commitment.

Benefits include all petrol, BUPA, relocation expenses if necessary.

Please telephone for an application form or send your c.v. to:

Peter Moore, Associate Director
Executive Facilities (Marketing) Ltd.

Clive House, 21A Conduit Place, London W2 1HS
or Telephone 01-258 3621
(24 hour answerphone)

Andry Montgomery

International Exhibition Organisers, Managers and Consultants

This leading firm of independent exhibition organisers are looking for a PR/Marketing-orientated professional to run their press and visitor promotion department.

The successful candidate will be aged 28-35 and will have had at least 4 years' experience in the marketing, advertising or PR fields. You will be able to take charge of and inject new ideas into a small, but highly efficient and experienced department, responsible for press relations and visitor promotion for the UK exhibition programme.

The company has been a leader in the exhibition industry since 1895, and is now involved in over 90 trade fairs worldwide, including many of Britain's largest and best known shows. Thus there are first-class opportunities for career development and promotion.

Salary negotiable, depending on relevant experience. Usual benefits, including excellent non-contributory pension scheme.

Write with C.V. to: M D Berger
Andry Montgomery Ltd
11 Manchester Square
London W1M 5AB



DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS

expro **Oilfield equipment – Reading based**

This highly successful British Company whose reputation for specialised exploration, production and consultancy services is firmly established with all the international Oil Companies requires qualified and experienced development engineers to take a key role in the Companies activities.

The engineers will be responsible for the design, development and commissioning of new oilfield equipment for EXPRO wellsite operations worldwide. This work will include feasibility studies, supervision of equipment design and manufacture and liaison with our operational and management teams.

The ideal candidates will have experience in mechanical engineering but have gained considerable expertise in instrumentation and computer software. They will be keen to assume immediate responsibility, enjoy working independently or with others as the situation demands.

Ideal candidates can anticipate an attractive salary, free life insurance, medical scheme and pension.

Please send CV to:-

Bryan Taylor
Exploration and Production Services (North Sea) Ltd
4 Cremyll Road, Reading
Berkshire RG1 8NQ

The National Trust

requires a

General Assistant to work in its Photographic Library in London

As part of a small friendly team, he/she will be expected to deal with a wide variety of people both in person and on the telephone. Applicants must be methodical and have a genuine interest both in photography and in the work of the Trust.

The successful candidate will be in his/her early 20s, and possess fast, accurate copy-typing speeds.

Salary range £4,762 to £6,148 pa.

Please apply enclosing CV to:

The Personnel Assistant
36 Queen Anne's Gate
London, SW1H 9AS



KUWAIT OIL TANKER CO. S.A.K.

Kuwait Oil Tanker Company, S.A.K., a subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation operates a total of 23 modern crude, product, L.P.G. and L.N.G. tankers, a local gas distribution network, a ships agency and a drycargo freight forwarding division, with the head office situated in the city of Kuwait.

A vacancy now exists in the strategic corporate planning group for the position of:

SENIOR ANALYST

who, in close co-operation with other departments, can propose and initiate new projects and activities within the company policy of future expansion and diversification, as well as improving the efficiency of the present operation of the company.

The successful candidate should preferably be 30-40 years of age, possess a university degree, and practical experience in shipbroking and/or ship management, particularly in the oil tanker markets.

A proven record of written presentations, extensive knowledge of the various shipping markets and an analytical, creative mind is required. Free modern housing, car, school allowances, annual leave passage are provided together with excellent salary and other benefits.

Application forms may be obtained by writing to or telephoning Mr George Bessada during office hours at:

Kuwait Oil Tanker Co. S.A.K.
London Office
80 New Bond Street
London, W.1.
Tel.: 01-491 4000

For further information, please contact Mr. B. Ronneberg on telephone 2445371 Kuwait.

Chartered Accountant

15K + profit share to 30K if you are . . .

An extrovert, practical, commercial, professionally competent and decisive, 35-55, London or Birmingham based and are seeking a position in a legal/financial consultancy. *Apply:*

KYNASTONS
35 Piccadilly, W1
01-265 0722

DIRECTOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

(£7,500)

Seeking a director for a Medical Research Project: Human Rights and the Elderly. International Field Work. Health policy review, formulation, drafting, submission, political lobbying and implementation of recommendations. Proof of knowledge and work experience with: human rights, medical ethics, public health, administration, geriatrics, statistics, microprocessors, and languages (English, French, and one Scandinavian). Closing date: July 15, 1984 – Start Oct. 1, 1984. Submit CV, cover letter and two reference letters to:

International Institute for Human Rights in Health,
37 Clifton Gdns., Maida Vale, London, W9 1AR, England.

HEAD OF GUIDED WEAPONS SYSTEMS

Hunting Engineering Limited has gained its worldwide reputation by the successful application of advanced engineering techniques and systems management across an amazing diversity of projects.

As part of their structured expansion and development programme they seek to recruit a top-flight professional to head up a newly formed department comprising Guidance and Control Systems, Flight Dynamics and Advanced Technology Research.

Your brief will be comprehensive, including a major role in new business activities and specialist support; as well as research studies in the fields of guidance, control, flight dynamics (including aerodynamics and ballistics), seekers, sensors, micro-processors, actuation systems and theoretical techniques.

You will have proven management capability, ideally gained in a research and future business environment. Your experience will be backed by an in-depth understanding of the technologies involved.

The salary and benefits package will reflect the importance of this post in the company's programme. Relocation assistance will of course be available where appropriate.

Telephone Peter Humphreys on Bristol 427621, or write enclosing curriculum vitae to: Search Elite, 18 Portland Square, Bristol, BS2 8SJ.





Shipton Communications

SPECIALITY SALES

Earnings: £21,000 Plus Car and Credit Card

The continuing success of **Shipton Communications** Systems has created a requirement for additional Sales **Professionals** (with and without Telecom's experience) to join their highly successful salesforce throughout the U.K.

KEY TELEPHONE SYSTEMS: c £17,000 plus.
The requirements are for Sales Executives (22-30) with a successful sales background within office equipment or associated fields who are attracted to high earnings and early management opportunities. **Areas: London & Home Counties, Birmingham, Manchester, Coventry, Nottingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, etc.**

TELECOM'S/STAFF LOCATION SYSTEMS: c £21,000 plus.
Sales Professionals, with a broad knowledge of telecommunications are required for this expanding division, soon to include a portfolio on digital exchanges. **Areas throughout the U.K.**

Comprehensive marketing and service support is provided together with product familiarisation/training and major company benefits.

For further details or to arrange a local interview contact our appointed recruitment consultants on 01-734 8466, immediately.

Gerrard Bridglal Associates

International Business Centre, 90 Regent Street, London W1R 5PA.

01-734 8466

SENIOR COMPUTER SALES EXECUTIVE

Based London/Milton Keynes — **Executive Package**

You will need full IBM product range knowledge. You may, in fact, have dealt in the second user IBM Broker Market and may have experience of computer leasing.

You might like to assist in buying second user kit as well. The company is building up its product diversification and you will play an essential role in this for appropriate rewards and progress.

If you know you can do this job send a full C.V. please to: John West

West Danes & Co. (Conslts)

9/9A New Bond Street, London W1Y 9PE
Telephone: 01-491 7216

NATIONAL SEA TRAINING TRUST

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT

(Principal), National Sea Training College

Applications are invited for appointment to the above position at the National Sea Training College, Gravesend, Kent, a Direct Grant institution supported by the shipping industry and the Department of Education and Science.

The college provides residential pre-sea training and induction for 16-18 year olds selected by shipping companies for entry to the Merchant Navy as junior ratings and has facilities for other maritime courses for adults. The Captain Superintendent is responsible to the Governors of the Trust for all aspects of tuition, examination and day-to-day management of the college.

Applicants should have a maritime background and either recent experience at sea in a senior position or close involvement with ships' personnel and ship operations in a responsible shore appointment. It is unlikely that sufficient experience will have been obtained below the age of 35. Previous training experience is desirable but the ability to exercise positive leadership and management, coupled with a good knowledge of the industry's requirements and an interest in the development and welfare of young people, is essential.

Salary approximates to Burnham FE Principal (Grade 4). It is a requirement that the Captain Superintendent lives on the college campus and a house is provided.

An application form and further details may be obtained from:

The Secretary,
National Sea Training Trust,
30/32 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8ET.

Closing date for applications is 15th July 1984.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

(with Board status)

The M. P. Harris Group is a major force in the south east region for building materials supply and distribution, and support services to the construction industry. An early appointment is now sought for the new post of Chief Executive for one of the principal subsidiaries situated to the north of Hastings.

The subsidiary is soundly financed, profitable and is enjoying an excellent share of current trading upturn. The new appointment will be made to consolidate the existing management structure and to ensure continued market share with long term development plans. Only applicants with proven experience in selling, and managing for profitability and who wish to advance their own careers, can be considered. A knowledge of the building materials industry would be advantageous, but the requisite management skills will prevail in making the selection.

The rewards package will include a progressive salary, car and profit-based bonus in addition to the benefits commensurate with the importance attached to the appointment.

Applications in confidence should in the first instance be sent to:
The Secretary, M. P. Harris Group,
6 Beeching Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex TN39 3LQ.

M. P. Harris Group

WORLDWIDE CANCER CHARITY SEEKS FUNDRAISER

We are looking for an exceptional person with experience and ability to direct the development funding of a unique new international cancer charity. Applicants must have relevant track record and skills. Experience in marketing preferred. Salary £10,000-£12,000pa.

Apply with CV to:

The Director
World Federation for Cancer Care
28 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1

SALE OF A LIFETIME HELP!

I need at least 30 new sales people; male or female. Work and live in the beautiful Canary Islands. Must have some sales experience. We will train the right candidates. We sell resort time sharing on the island of Tenerife. We are a well established company - this is an opportunity of a lifetime. A successful sales person could earn a substantial amount.

Interviews are being held at the Holiday Inn, Marble Arch between 9am - 6pm Friday Saturday, Sunday & Monday 22nd - 25th June. Call Holiday Inn Marble Arch Tel: 723 1277 and ask for Mr Bradley-Mar.

General Appointments

Electronic Engineers
Marketing Professionals
North East Hants/Berkshire

Data Communications Equipment



Racal Milgo Ltd — the major supplier of data communications equipment to Europe, the Middle East and Africa — is a £ multi-million business which owes much of its outstanding success and reputation to its range of innovative products, aggressive marketing, superb support and dynamic business management. Many new products are already at an advanced stage of development and the newly formed Modular Products Division currently seeks to support these and its already formidable product base with the following key appointments.

PRODUCT ENGINEERS

Additional Product Engineers are now required to provide technical support to our Development, Marketing and Sales outlets; advise on product specifications, give training courses, evaluate products and to take on full technical responsibility and design authority for one or more of our product ranges.

Candidates, educated to degree level in electronics, electrical engineering, computer science, physics or equivalent; will ideally have 3 to 4 years experience in a telecommunications or relevant field.

PRODUCT MARKETING EXECUTIVE

As a member of a highly professional marketing team you will be responsible for the business performance of one or more of our data communications products. This will include specifying new products and enhancements, managing product launches, product performance management, priorities and analysing marketing intelligence trends.

Candidates, educated to degree levelor equivalent in business studies, economics or a relevant technical discipline will ideally have gained 4 or more years experience in the engineering or commercial departments of companies engaged in telecommunications or computing. Non-graduates with extensive practical experience will also be considered.

In addition to attractive salaries, the Company offers over 5 weeks annual holiday, membership of a pension and free life assurance scheme and the opportunity for personal development within a thoroughly challenging environment.

Please write giving full details of career to date to:

Mr M P Timmis, Personnel Officer,
Racal Milgo Ltd, Landata House,
Station Road, Hook, Hants.

RACAL

World leaders in electronics

Software & Hardware Engineers
CALIFORNIA to £52,000pa

We are acting on behalf of several major U.S. Corporations who are interested in meeting U.K. and European Engineers with relevant degrees plus several years experience in one or more of the following areas:-

UNIX internals
Communications
LS1/VLS1 Chip Design
Knowledge Engineering
MVS or VM internals
C.A.E.
Test Generators
Simulators

Salaries will be in a range from £25,-£52,000depending on experience. Full relocation and immigration assistance will be provided. Comprehensive C.V.'s should be sent to the address below quoting reference no. LC/126.

Willoway International Ltd.
[illegible] Church Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2QA
Tel: [illegible] Telex [illegible] LARCH G

HAS YOUR CAREER REACHED A BOTTLE NECK?

Know the feeling?

All bottled up with enthusiasm and eager to go places but in a job that's bottled you up in one place with little hope of advancement.

So we don't want you to be put off when we say that at Kalamazoo we've got a lotta bottle . . . because it's our own success we're referring to! As a result that means new opportunities in sales on a nationwide basis. Which is where you come in.

We're offering you the potential to make yourself a rewarding and challenging career as part of our talented Sales Force — selling specialist business systems to British industry. Our product range covers everything from stationery to computers — it's a successful growth industry, so there's plenty of room for your career to grow.

Whether you're an experienced sales pro or a newcomer to the field our training programmes will give you a strong background for a high powered career.

If you're aged over 23, with 5 'O' levels or equivalent and have the enthusiasm and determination to win, you will be rewarded with an excellent salary package (realistic first year earnings £10,000, top earners exceed £20,000) and you will receive a company car plus a wide range of big company benefits.

All this and nothing to hold you back!

So get out of that bottle — before someone puts the cork in!

Phone us now on Freefone 4564 (9am — 4pm weekdays) or write with full CV to Bryan Jones at Kalamazoo plc, Northfield, Birmingham, B31 2RW.

Kalamazoo
business systems

Director of Sales and Marketing

Motor Industry £40,000 p.a.+

*THE COMPANY –	A major car importer with an established position in the U.K. market.
*THE ROLE –	To spearhead a major expansion programme in the retailing and fleet user sectors.
*THE APPLICANTS –	Must already be occupying a position of relevant status within the motor industry and be aged under 45.
*THE REWARDS –	Success in this role will bring career and financial returns which will be hard to match in any other company operating in the U.K. motor industry today.

Applications in writing only and marked "Private and Confidential" should be forwarded to Neil Asten, Managing Director at the address below. Applicants should make specific reference to companies which they have no interest in pursuing as potential employers. No applicants' details will be disclosed to the client company until their permission has been given.

Asten Advertising Limited, 86 High Street, Carshalton, Surrey SM5 3AE.



Star Executives Limited has been retained to advise on the following positions.

Our clients are THE BURTON GROUP — one of the country's most exciting and successful fashion organisations. As part of a planned expansion programme they now wish to make the following London-based career appointments within one of their women's wear divisions:



BUYING AND MERCHANDISING DIRECTOR

This position must be regarded as one of the most important of its type in the retail fashion industry. Responsibility will be to the Group Merchandise and Buying Director. The main objectives will include financial forecasting and planning, sourcing, liaison with the selling division and the control and direction of one of the most professional buying and merchandising teams in the UK.

Candidates, male or female, will ideally be aged 28/40, and should be able to point to an outstanding record of success within the fashion industry. Previous experience will have been gained at Director level and a knowledge of UK and overseas sources of supply is essential. In addition to a thorough understanding of modern merchandising techniques, there must be past evidence of practical large scale buying. (SE/3821)

PLANNING CONTROLLER

The prime function will be to control the production of all financial reports within the Head Office Merchandising Division. Duties will also include the co-ordination of overall administration, stock planning, clearance activity and liaison between buying/merchandising and retail distribution.

Candidates, male or female, will probably be aged 28/40 and must possess experience at senior level of merchandising and financial administration with a modern retail group. A thorough training in and detailed knowledge of modern and sophisticated computer systems will have been acquired in a centrally-bought environment. (SE/3800)

Promotional prospects are excellent within the expanding Burton Group.

The overall remuneration, in both cases, will include a substantial five figure salary, company car, generous performance-related bonus opportunity and other large company benefits.

Please contact, in absolute confidence quoting reference number, Craig Vidler, Joint Managing Director, Star Executives Limited, 184/188 Oxford Street, London, W1N 8AJ. (Entrance and Reception 28/30 Market Place.) 01-580 0843

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT SEL

Our client is an International Company with brand recognition of its products, operating from the Northern Home Counties. Reporting directly to Board level in the U.K. the successful candidate should be an experienced manager with multi discipline experience to enable the assumption of responsibility for both

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The post demands:

- An operational knowledge of accounting procedures
- A practical understanding of computer related "on-line" systems
- An interpersonal profile to enable negotiation at diverse levels from purchasing to H.M. Customs . . . etc . . .
- Man-management skill at developing and communicating with a close knit team
- A standard of education and distribution management experience to match the job

. . . and offers in return a fully comprehensive benefits package including an executive car.

A personal and career resume will be acknowledged by early interviews with the company.

Ref CS/119 Resource Maximisation International, Stancrest House, 16, Hill Avenue, Amersham, Bucks, HP6 5BP Tel. (02403)28851

resource maximisation



THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS
is looking for a person to lead its

Department of Public Relations and Members' Affairs

The Institution wishes to develop and expand its already active public relations function and to broaden its channels of communication, both with the public and its 71,000 members.

A new post is therefore being created at senior level, as head of the Department of Public Relations and Members Affairs. The Department has two main tasks: to promote public awareness of the range of skills offered by chartered surveyors, and to foster better communications between the Institution and its members.

Candidates will be expected to have had at least 10 years successful experience in public relations, journalism, broadcasting or an allied field, combined with strong administrative ability and qualities of leadership. A degree or professional qualification in a related field would be an added advantage.

The starting salary will be in the range
£15,000 to £18,000 pa
according to age and experience

Candidates, who should preferably be between the ages of 35 and 45, are invited to write, enclosing a CV and giving a daytime telephone number to:

The Personnel Officer
The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
12 Great George Street, London SW1P 3AD

Closing date for applications: 13 July 1984

MANAGING DIRECTOR
Location - Melbourne, Australia

As a result of totally unforeseen circumstances the position of Managing Director of Malcolm Moore Industries Limited has become vacant.

Malcolm Moore Industries Limited is one of Australia's largest national distributors of earthmoving and hydraulic equipment with branches in all States of Australia and it is a division of the Portland House Group. The Company earns substantial profits and is strong financially, operating without debt financing. The Managing Director will co-ordinate head office with seven Branch General Managers and be responsible to the Chairman of the Portland House Group for the management and direction of this important subsidiary.

Selection criteria will include a top level track record in general management, preferably biased towards merchandising and marketing, and the ability to lead a strong team.

The ideal applicant will possess drive and be a good decision maker who is ambitious to develop this successful company into the future.

The successful applicant will receive an attractive salary package of the highest order plus incentive based on company performance.

A representative of the Group will be in London until the 26th June for preliminary discussions. Applicants may if they wish enquire by telephone before writing, giving full particulars to:-

S. Bratchie
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47 Lancaster Gate, London W2 3NA
Telephone: 01-258 3936

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Box 0140L The Times

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Write giving details to:- Rosslters of Bath Ltd. 38-41 Broad Street, Bath, Avon.

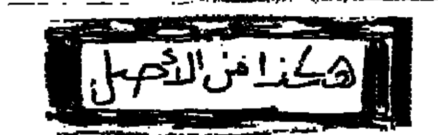
CATERING & CONFERENCE SERVICES MANAGER

Required by the Royal Society of Medicine in London to be responsible to The Executive Director for the Management of all catering and conference activities in its busy 1 Wimpole Street premises.

The successful applicant will be a mature person in the age bracket 38 to 55 possessing catering managerial experience. Very competitive salary will be offered.

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ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE
1 Wimpole Street, London, W1M 8AE
Telephone 01 580 2070



UP AND DOWN THE COUNTRY OUR STORY'S THE SAME.

Right across Britain, from Portsmouth on the south coast to Greenock on the Clyde, IBM is expanding.

Last year we recruited almost 1,000 men and women in Britain. This year we seek over 1,000 people to join us in different jobs at most of our 40 British locations. On top of all this we are providing work experience for 200 young people in the Youth Training Scheme, and around 500 industrial trainees are joining us for placements lasting six or twelve months.

Behind this expansion by IBM lies our most important asset of all – the 16,000 men and women who have joined us already. All play their part in our continuing success story.

Now it's your turn. The more we grow, the more support and expertise we require. In particular we want to offer an exciting, rewarding and secure future to ambitious men and women in the following areas:

Expansion
In Sales, Systems Engineering, and Customer Engineering



Through our marketing teams in most major cities in the UK, we market and maintain an extensive range of computers, business systems and office products to large and small organisations in every sector of the economy. Our products are among the most advanced in the world but we believe that the most important investment we can make is in high-calibre and enterprising people. Young people who've already started their career but who now want to move faster.

Sales Professionals — Ref. CSP/2

Our professional sales training will give you what is necessary to succeed in this dynamic field.

You'll learn about our products, but we'll also show you how they can help customers to meet their specific and sometimes complex information processing needs.

You should have graduated three to six years ago and ideally have a knowledge of information processing, selling or management. But success in other fields could prove equally valuable – as long as you have the drive and capacity for communication at all levels, and with it, the self-assurance to negotiate contracts which could be worth anything from a few hundred to several million pounds.

Systems Engineers — Ref. CSE/2

You'll be a key member of the marketing team, providing technical advice and guidance to the company's sales representatives and to the staff of our customers on all aspects of using computer systems. This frequently involves working under extreme pressure and dealing with a number of different projects simultaneously.

Naturally it's a very responsible job.

At different moments of your career you will be required to act as programmer, analyst, sales representative, operator, management consultant, project manager, teacher and diplomat.

So, it is particularly important that you are able to get on well and communicate effectively with both technical and non-technical people at all levels.

We are now looking for experienced computing professionals, ideally graduates with 2 or 3 years' experience in large IBM systems including CICS, MVS, VM, DB/DC.

For an application form, please write to or phone: Kate Dawson, IBM United Kingdom Limited, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL. Tel: 01-995 1441 Ext. 4489.

Customer Engineers — Ref. CCE/2

You will be involved in the installation, maintenance and servicing of our advanced office equipment, which includes electric typewriters and data-base entry display terminals.

You should have a good degree of self confidence and effective communication skills with a real determination to tackle professional challenges decisively.

We'll train you fully on courses tailor-made to your aptitude. Right now, all you need in the way of qualifications are 2 'A' levels in maths and science or an ONC in Electronics or Electro-Mechanical Engineering – although if you have an HNC or similar we'll also be pleased to hear from you.

Write or phone, for an application form, to: Janet Coleman, IBM United Kingdom Limited, P.O. Box 32, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1GJ. Tel: 0256 56144 Ext. 4264.

Expansion
At Greenock



As one of the largest electronics factories in Scotland, employing advanced automated materials handling and production techniques, we can offer an environment of growth and development for professional engineers.

In particular, we're looking for men and women with a degree or HNC level qualification and between 2-4 years' relevant experience.

Procurement Engineers – Manufacturing — Ref. C9103/2

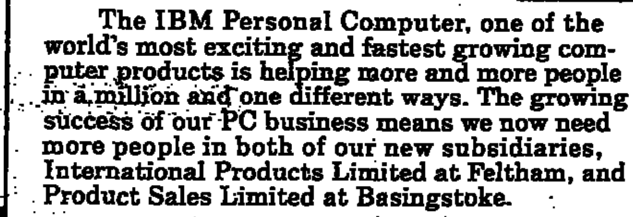
You will be responsible for liaison with vendors on technical matters, as well as ensuring that IBM anti-defect policy is achieved. Engineers/Buyers experienced in any of the following disciplines will be considered:

* Assembly methods * Metalwork methods
* Electronic components and sub-assemblies
* Plastic moulding techniques * CRT's and monitor assemblies

Senior Buyer — Ref. C9103/3

Your prime responsibility will be for the negotiation of major contracts for electrical/mechanical assemblies, components and capital equipment.

For these positions write or phone: Walter Crawford, IBM United Kingdom Limited, P.O. Box 30, Spango Valley, Greenock PA16 0AH. Tel: 0475 24500 Ext. 4760.



Expansion
In Personal Computers – Feltham and Basingstoke

The IBM Personal Computer, one of the world's most exciting and fastest growing computer products is helping more and more people in a million and one different ways. The growing success of our PC business means we now need more people in both of our new subsidiaries, International Products Limited at Feltham, and Product Sales Limited at Basingstoke.

Technical Support Systems Engineers — Ref. CTS/2

To provide a central level of support to our marketing channels. Working as part of a team, which is the UK centre of competence for all PC products, you will become involved in a wide and diverse range of activities, including the development and delivery of courses on PC hardware and software, answering both internal and external hotline queries, and in providing technical support to our PC marketing.

You should have first class communication skills and up-to-the-minute knowledge of micro and software engineering techniques.

Dealer Account Managers — Ref. CDA/2

Your prime object will be to identify and evaluate potential dealers, to ensure that they are equipped to promote the complete range of PC products with confidence, whilst maintaining the high level of service and customer satisfaction that IBM strives to achieve. This will involve you in providing the dealers with comprehensive business and marketing support.

Your knowledge of this technology, its applications and the industry trends should match your business acumen – a talent developed during an already successful career in sales, marketing, or business management.

Software Acquisition Specialists — Ref. CSA/2

You'll join a team evaluating opportunities for IBM to acquire, publish and market systems and applications software packages for the PC. Your work will cover both technical and business aspects of product development.

Ideally a graduate, you should have experience of microcomputers and their software and might well have become involved in software selection and marketing.

Please write or phone for an application form, to: Kate Dawson, IBM United Kingdom Limited, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL. Tel: 01-995 1441 Ext. 4489.

Expansion
At Portsmouth



The Information Systems Group at our North Harbour headquarters, near Portsmouth, is a service function which supports a wide range of applications systems and end-user services within IBM United Kingdom.

We are currently engaged in the development of host, distributed and office systems using the latest technology and are looking for a number of Computer Professionals.

Application Programming and Systems Analysis — Ref. CAP/2

You should have a minimum of 2 years' experience of a high-level language, COBOL or PL/1 and will ideally have used such techniques as Structured Programming and IPT in a large development environment.

Distributed Systems and Services — Ref. CDS/2

You should have a minimum of 2 years' experience developing applications and end-user services in either a central site or distributed environment. A thorough knowledge of some of the following is essential – RPG II, RPG III, Exec. languages, ISPF, VM/CMS, Graphics, APL.

IBM Information Services Limited, also at North Harbour, is IBM's largest international systems centre, providing a world-wide computer network service, an integrated data-base to support manufacturing and marketing, and international applications systems for use in many IBM locations around the world.

Systems Programmers and Analysts — Ref. CPA/2

You'll be directly involved in the development and enhancement of applications software – real time and interactive – communications networks, data-base management systems and development tools.

To join, you should have had at least two years' programming experience using PL/1 or Assembler, since graduating. You should also have a good working knowledge of a DBMS, network development, and operating systems such as MVS or VM.

Write or phone for an application form to Jackie Fairbairn, IBM United Kingdom Limited, P.O. Box 41, North Harbour, Portsmouth, Hants PO6 3AU. Tel: 0705 321212 Ext. 8283.

Expansion
In Administration



The people we are looking for will provide administrative support to marketing, services and staff functions, looking after customer accounts. Opportunities currently exist in most major locations in the UK.

Account Administrators — Ref. CAA/2

These appointments will involve monitoring and analysing results, controlling complex inventory and delivery situations, maintaining the integrity of customers' accounts and helping to ensure customer satisfaction. We will provide you with a programme of work-intensive training to help you succeed.

You will need to be committed, energetic and willing to be mobile in order to take full advantage of all the opportunities available to you within the company. An ability to operate within tight schedules is essential, and you should be able to communicate effectively within this fast-moving and challenging environment.

You should have a minimum of two 'A' level passes together with either a BEC Higher or equivalent qualification in Business Studies, or several years' relevant commercial experience, possibly in the banking or insurance fields.

Write or phone for an application form to: Jackie Fairbairn, IBM United Kingdom Limited, P.O. Box 41, North Harbour, Portsmouth, Hampshire PO6 3AU. Tel: 0705 321212 Ext. 8283.

Expansion
At Hursley



Software Engineers for CICS — Ref. CP/2

CICS/VS software products form the cornerstone of IBM's transaction processing technology, and are used throughout the world in many thousands of data-base/data communication installations.

Openings exist in a variety of planning, design, development, build, test, evaluation and other support roles, encompassing a wide range of skills and experience.

You should be able to offer a degree or equivalent, and at least three years' relevant experience. Familiarity with CICS/VS or IMS/VS as a systems or applications programmer, or with a large IBM DB/DC installation would be a distinct advantage, as would knowledge of MVS, VM, DOS/VSE, PL/1, System 370 Assembler, VSAM or VTAM.

Alternatively, candidates with specialist skills in areas such as software quality assurance, test technology and statistical techniques, reliability engineering, and performance prediction will be considered.

Systems Programmers — Ref. IS/2

Our Computing Services Department requires a Systems Programmer to be responsible for supporting the production of CICS and IMS systems, and a second to be responsible for the overall performance of the MVS systems.

You should have a degree or equivalent qualification with a minimum of 3 years' experience working with IBM systems and software, and be capable of solving complex systems problems.

Write to or phone Rena Southcott, IBM United Kingdom Laboratories Limited, FREEPOST, Hursley Park, Winchester, Hampshire SO21 2BR. Tel: 0962 54433 Ext. 6416.

Expansion
In Robotics and Telecommunications

Automation/Robotics Engineers — Ref. CAR/2

You will spend an initial 12/18 months installing IBM robotics automation systems in our factories or laboratory prior to joining the IBM Advanced Manufacturing Systems Group. This Group is responsible for selling and installing IBM robotics automation products to our customers and prospects in the UK.

You should have a degree or HNC in an engineering science and an interest in developing your career into marketing as a Sales, Application or Automation Engineer. Or if you are joining from industry we are looking for engineers in a wide range of seniority with real and relevant hands-on experience in CAD/CAM – both hardware and software.

Application and Systems Development Programmers – Portsmouth — Ref. CAS/2

Telecommunications is part of the newly formed Business Development Division in IBM UK. Telecommunications Systems Development has responsibility for developing networks and network applications. The area works closely with customers but maintains strong links with the development laboratories. Software is developed using a staged process from requirement specification through design, implementation, test and support.

The projects are complex and cover a broad cross section of programming development activities in both the application and systems programming environments. Functions being developed include transaction processors, communications interfaces, network management and data-base facilities.

For an application form, please write to or phone: Kate Dawson, IBM United Kingdom Limited, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL. Tel: 01-995 1441 Ext. 4489.

Expansion
In Finance and Property Services

Financial Analysts – Portsmouth, Havant, London — Ref. CFA/2

To join a team of highly skilled finance professionals based at North Harbour, (Portsmouth), Havant and at some London locations. You should be qualified accountants, having qualified in the last 5 years, with a proven track record in industry, working in areas such as management accounting and financial planning. We are also looking for part-qualified accountants.

Financial Planners – Portsmouth, Havant, London — Ref. CFP/2

Responsible for various financial planning activities under guidance of Senior Planners. You will most probably be graduates and post-qualified accountants, with at least two years' experience in a financial planning environment.

Building Maintenance Surveyors – London — Ref. CBM/2

Working within the Property Services Department, you will be involved in the organisation and supervision of works associated with the maintenance of a large multi-storey office complex, including co-ordination of contractors, defects surveys and reports, preparation of specifications and control of PPM systems.

A sound knowledge of building construction is required together with one of the following qualifications:

* HNC Building Construction.
* Associate Membership of the Chartered Institute of Building.
* Membership of the Institute of Clerk of Works.

You should be able to show a proven ability to manage maintenance and minor building works within a complex office environment, together with an ability to communicate at all levels.

Write or phone for an application form to: Jackie Fairbairn, IBM United Kingdom Limited, P.O. Box 41, North Harbour, Portsmouth, Hampshire PO6 3AU. Tel: 0705 321212 Ext. 8283.

Expansion
For Graduates — Ref. CG/2



We also have significant numbers of opportunities that are particularly suited to new graduates and postgraduates seeking their first permanent employment. Among them are:

* Systems Engineers (branches in major cities)
* Software Development Programmers (Portsmouth and Hursley)
* Robotics Automation Engineers (Greenock, Havant, and Hursley)
* Development Engineers (Hursley)
* Programmer/Analysts (Portsmouth)
* Computer Centre Operations (Warwick)

If these vacancies interest you and if you are a new or recent graduate, write for further details and our graduate application form to: Brian Hyde, IBM United Kingdom Limited, P.O. Box 41, North Harbour, Portsmouth, Hampshire PO6 3AU.

As you'd expect from such a successful, expanding organisation, our salaries and benefits are excellent. Just part of the package includes free life assurance, a contributory pension scheme and BUPA membership. Where appropriate, generous relocation assistance will be provided.

To apply, simply contact the area of your choice, quoting the appropriate reference on the envelope. Should you not see the precise opportunity here, but you feel you have the right skills to contribute to, and indeed, share in our success, then write with full career details to: Kate Dawson, Recruitment Officer, IBM United Kingdom Limited, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL.





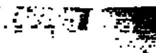


* 16,000 jobs in over 40 UK locations
* Two manufacturing plants
* Development laboratory near Winchester
* An equal opportunity employer
* £745 million exports in 1983
* £146 million invested in UK in 1983

IBM

General Appointments





HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

The courage to take risks

Patricia Tisdall on new requirements in management

Fashions change in management as much as in anything else. Having lain dormant for more than a decade, entrepeneurial flair is the attribute which appears to be most in vogue in management recruitment just at present. However, the modern requirement expressed in a variety of ways seeks to temper the whizz-kid exuberance of the 1960s with the austerity of the 1980s.

"A combination of maturity with the courage to take risks" is how Mr Len Weaver, chairman and chief executive of Polymark, describes what

Encouragement for the more mature

he sought from recruits when he set out to reorganize the laundry, agricultural and horticultural activities of the group. Another company advertising for a computer services manager asks for "demonstrable business acumen" while a third seeks a manufacturing manager, with "a strong commercial awareness".

There was little scope for commercial innovation from managers druring the recession. A climate of retrenchment, closures and redundancy is not one in which risk-taking, however well-calculated, is welcomed. But even before the economic troughs of 1981 and 1982, rank and file managers had little encouragement to develop entrepeneurial flair. It is easy to forget that a near revolt was caused by low morale and general dissatisfaction among managers in the mid 1970s.

Probably the biggest change which has occurred in the last couple of years is, as one manager expressed it, "more room to take decisions". An extreme example of how this has been achieved is the realignment by Perkins Engines, a Massey-Ferguson subsidiary, which has caused responsibility for managing shop-floor workers to be devolved away from a centralized industrial relations department back to line managers. The reorganization requires ordinary line managers to learn how to deal with grievances which were formerly channeled through industrial relations specialists.

Along with the trend towards giving more scope to existing managers has come a new caution in recruiting. Mr Graham Lindsay, a partner in the Korn Ferry head hunting consultancy, comments that his clients are taking much more care and are more conscious that they are "making a real investment in people" than was the case in the 1970s. He says that applicants need to demonstrate not only that they have the necessary academic and technical qualifications but also experience in particular market sectors.

However, a by-product of the new caution which managers contemplating a mid-life career change should find encouraging is an increasing interest in the more mature age-brackets. "Many companies nowadays are more than happy to take on people aged 50 and over, whereas five years ago, anyone aged over 45 was almost deemed to be dead", says Mr Lindsay.

How can the ambitious manager improve his or her chances of promotion in the present business climate? Mr Lindsay's advice is first to consolidate any existiing external qualifications. This could mean finishing a degree or diploma course, completing the membership requirements of a relevant professional institute, or collecting any awards or certificates which might be due.

The next step is to acquire any external skills which might help to

Let your present employer know

"give and edge" over comparable applicants even if it means taking an Open University course or trekking off to night school.

"It opened up a whole new range of possibilities when I found that the person I thought was just another retail store manager had completed a computer course at night school" was how recruitment expert recalls her reaction to such an initiative.

The final task is to broadcast to an existing employer the fact that the qualifications have been acquired, since personal recommendation and references have become an increasingly important part of the present recruitment climate. Very few employers maintain an up-to-date skills register and personnel records are often sadly out of date. Positive if discreet action should be taken to ensure that all relevant colleagues are aware of the results of any exercises in self-improvement.

MARKETPLACE

Philip Schofield reviews the job vacancy scene

This year recruiters are likely to spend £200m on advertising vacancies in the press, according to Charles Barker Recruitment, one of Europe's leading employment advertising agencies. This will be an increase of almost 30 per cent on last year and 64 per cent up on 1981.

The Barker forecast may be an underestimate. In the first five months of 1984 the volume of recruitment advertising carried in a sample of 13 national newspapers was over 29 per cent up on the same period of last year. The rate of growth appears to be slowly accelerating – the rise in May being almost 34 per cent.

Furthermore, the increase in recruitment advertising in many professional and technical journals appears to be rising at an even faster rate. For example, the three leading journals collectively showed an increase of over 76 per cent on the first five months of last year.

The demand for management, professional and technical skills is especially buoyant. Thus the "quality" national newspapers are showing average gains of some 36 per cent (almost 43 per cent in *The Times*) while the "popular" newspapers are averaging gains of under 20 per cent.

There are significant variations compared with last year in the demand for particular skills. The HAY-MSL Index for the first quarter of the year, based on monitoring seven newspapers, showed a 34 per cent increase in demand for personnel, 24 per cent in computing, 17 per cent in sales and marketing, 14 per cent in general management. However, accountancy vacancies were up by only 14 per cent, and research development and design vacancies were down by 2 per cent.

Some disciplines are in very short supply. A new report by the Institute of Manpower studies on "Graduate Supply and Availability to 1986" draws attention to the shortage of specialists in information technology.

The IMS notes that the numbers of those graduating in electrical/electronic engineering will fall by over 11 per cent between 1984 and 1986 and that the number of computer scientists will similarly fall by some 10 per cent.

Changes of pattern

Career patterns are likely to change profoundly if the predictions made at last months biennial conference of The Recruitment Society are accurate. Dr Colin Leicester, of the Centre for Employment Policy Studies at Hanley Management Training College described some of the findings of a project in which 35 leading business organizations collectively employing 2 million people were asked how they were changing their personnel policy.

They expect to become more fragmented, require managers who are more entrepreneurial and to link organization performance with individual rewards.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender may be sent to:

THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ

or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 2311 or 01-837 3333. Funeral Directors' Direct Lines: 01-278 9166 or 01-278 9167.

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon (837 3333 only). For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £5 a line. 01-837 1234 ext 7714

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

Most other classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm 2 days prior to publication (i.e. 5.00 pm Monday for Wednesday). Should you wish to send an advertisement in writing please include your daytime 'phone number.

JESUS SAID: As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father: so he that eateth me, even he shall live by me. St. John 6: 57.

BIRTHS

ABRAHMSOHN. – On Tuesday 12th June, 1984, to Lisa (nee Massey) and Trevor – a daughter (Lauren Grace).

COLDMAN on 18th June, at Farnborough Hospital Kent, to Nicola (nee Teuten) and John – a son Charles William Edward.

GELLATLY. – On June 9th, to Melanie (nee Bishop) and Angus – a son (Theo)

READ. On 18th of June at R.H.C.H., Winchester, to Nicolette (née Willett) and Martin – a daughter (Juliet), a sister for Isabel and Louise.

ROUTLEDGE – On June 19th at the Buchanan Hospital, St Leonards-on-sea, to Sian (nee Howard) and Jonathan, a son.

BIRTHDAYS

THE ELEPHANT never forgets. Happy Birthday. Love M.

ADOPTION

JUDITH PETER and William are delighted to announce that Tessa has finally joined the Dixon family.

DEATHS

BEVAN on June 18th at home The Coachouse, Sunnyside, Weston Road, Bath, Thomas Reginald (Tony), dear father of Pam and much loved grandfather of Mark, Christopher and Benedict. Funeral at Haycombe Crematorium, Bath on Monday 25th June at 2.20 pm. Family flowers only please. Enquiries to E. Hooper and Son, Bath 22040.

CLARK – On Tuesday 19th June 1984, Dr Martin, at his home in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. The funeral service will be on June 23rd in Pennsylvania.

DAVIDSON. – On June 19th in his 71st year, Anthony Dryden, peacefully at home after a long illness bravely and patiently borne. So loved by Janet, his children Michael and Miranda and his 3 grandchildren, Louise, Candida and Jonathan, also his daughter and son in law. No funeral at his request. His body bequeathed for the benefit of the Alexander Fleming Anatomical Research.

FOSS, PETER FIDELIS – Sqn Ldr RAF (retd), lately Chief Inspector of Explosives, RAF on June 10, 1984, aged 74. No funeral. Fond of his siblings and their children.

FOSTER. – On 18th June suddenly at Bangor. Professor Sir Idris Foster of Caeronnen Carneddi Bethesda. Fond uncle of Gareth and Sian and friend to many. Funeral Requiem at Christ Church, Glanogwen, Bethesda, ...

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MICHAEL BAULK. I am a graduate, 22, with individualism, initiative and ambition. I know I can contribute to the development of O & M. Can I come and see you? Giles Thomas, Cambridge 311316.

ANTHONY BLUNT (1907-1983). Writers preparing biography on Anthony Blunt (1907-1983) for US publisher would welcome personal reminiscences. Box 0588 L.

TREEHOUSE FOR SALE. If you want somewhere different, trust The Times. Our property pages every Wednesday have all the details.

HAVE A WONDERFUL WEEKEND away in the UK. See The Times on Saturday for hotels, guest houses and self catering cottages.

TED TINLING'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. '60 Years in Tennis' available from Hatchards, Piccadilly. A must for all tennis fans.

ONE MILLION WOMEN. Please send to the Appeals Office, Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 9 Belgrave Mews South, London SW1X 8BW, your £5 Anniversary Gift in tribute to Marie Curie, the remarkable woman scientist who died 50 years ago but whose researches today still benefit mankind in the field of cancer therapy.

MR P J SMITH, Mr J B Hall, and Mr B O McKinlay who were estate planters in Malaysia, please contact this telephone number (0274) 726657 (Rm 824) an old friend from Malaysia wishes to meet you.

WRITER, civilised, non-smoking, requires moderately priced furnished accommodation from early July, up to six months. Experienced property management. 01-352 2361.

BP–NATIONAL. I have RH, £20,000 ticket. Tel: 01-684 1096. For match.

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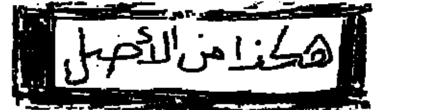
ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

THE ROYAL OPERA

CONCERTS

THEATRES



Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; medical advice and cookery hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Quilting. In this third programme of her series on the craft of quilting Penny McMorris talks to Judi Warren who teaches quilting, about how to achieve a high standard of construction. 9.25 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Ben Thomas (r). 10.55 Ceefax.

1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 1.27 Regional News (London and SE only. Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.30 Fingerbobs.

1.45 Royal Ascot and Tennis. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of the Cork and Orrery Stakes (2.30); the Norfolk Stakes (3.05); and the Gold Cup (3.45). The commentators are Peter O'Sullevan, Jimmy Lindley and John Hanmer. Barry Davies introduces the action in the LTA Eastbourne Championships, the traditional Wimbledon warm-up for the ladies. The commentators there are Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Ann Jones and Virginia Wade. 4.18 Regional News (not London).

4.20 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey. 4.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. Part 12 of the 26-episode series based on the adventure books of Mark Twain (r). 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 We Are The Champions. A new series of inter-school sports competitions begins at Alleyne's School, Staffordshire, with teams representing Woodlands School, Derby, Adams School, Wem and Walton Priory and Christchurch Middle School, Stone.

5.40 Sixty Minutes begins with national and international news read by Moira Stuart at 5.40: then weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55; and ending with news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 Cartoon: Bugs Bunny in Rabbit's Feat.

6.45 Tomorrow's World. The presentation of the Prince of Wales Award for Industrial Innovation and Production at Highgrove.

7.15 Top of the Pops presented by Simon Bates and Gary Davies.

8.00 Porridge. An old lag confides in Fletcher that he thinks he doesn't have long to live and wants Fletcher to inherit the loot from a robbery (r).

8.30 Boyce Goes West. (Choice).

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Solo. Comedy series starring Felicity Kendall as a newly singled woman, tonight trying to resist the blandishments of a younger man (r) (Ceefax titles page 170).

9.55 Question Time. On Sir Robin Day's panel are three MPs – John Smith, Norman Tebbitt and Michael Meadowcroft plus Lady Antonia Fraser.

10.55 The Sandringham Trials. The spectacular three-day event for the 1983 Norwich Union Horse Driving Trials.

11.23 News headlines.

11.25 Tom Jones Now! The singer's guest is Stephanie Mills.

11.45 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.33; Floella Benjamin's star turn at 6.40 and 8.15; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13 Popeye cartoon at 7.23 guest of the day. Tommy Docherty, at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; Paul Gambaccini's film review at 8.34; a discussion on children's comforters at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: A family camping holiday. 9.42 A sea shore between the tides. 9.59 Arithmetic: sharing and shape. 10.11 Consideration for others. 10.28 Problems of a one-parent family. 10.50 Living in Kirkby. 11.08 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 11.22 A school outing. 11.40 Living in the suburbs of Vienna.

11.55 Wattoo-Wattoo. Cartoon series 12.00 Benny. Last in the series aboutthe adventures of a dog 12.10 Get up and Go! with Berly Reid (r) 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 A Plus Revisited. Kay Avila is in the chair for a discussion between ten women on the subject of working mothers (r).

2.00 Take the High Road. Last of the series. 2.30 Strangers. Detective Chief Insp. Bulman and his team are on the trail of a hit-man (r). 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Benny. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Dangermouse (r). 4.20 Ragdolly Anna with Pat Coombs (r). 4.30 First Post. Sue Robbie with another selection of children's comments about their television shows 4.45 What's Happening. Topical general knowledge quiz. 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.

6.30 Database. Tony Bastable with another in his series for home computer users.

7.00 Whose Baby? Jan Leeming, Nanette Newman and Leslie Thomas try to establish who are the famous parents of a succession of youngsters.

7.30 The Streets of San Francisco. Policeman Mike Stone's life is endangered when he becomes involved in a murderous vendetta (r).

8.30 Minder: The Bounty Hunter. Arthur and Terry go forth boldly to recover the life savings that have been conned from a young widow (r).

9.30 TV Eye: Herion – The Local Connection. How available is heroin outside the big cities? A TV Eye researcher went to live in a large housing estate in a small town (to be named in the programme) and made it known he was an addict. Within days he was being offered large amounts of the drug.

10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 Hill Street Blues. Police officers Bates and Coffey assist a man whose brother was killed in a taxi while Belker has problems with a man in a wheelchair.

11.30 Crying Out Loud. The first in a new series in which young people under the age of 25 are given air time to voice their opinions. Tonight's subject is The Media.

12.00 Portrait of a Legend. James Darren presents a tribute to Stevie Wonder.

12.25 Night Thoughts from Joan Shenton.

CHOICE

● For some unexplained reason, Max Boyce, the Welsh singer and tale-spinner who has every professional reason to want to continue living (and, so far as I know, every personal one, too) seems hell-bent on courting disaster of the life-terminating variety. Channel 4 has already shown us Mr Boyce training with the Dallas Cowboys, an American football team of nightmarish aspect. Having survived that experience, apparently still in one piece, Mr Boyce decided to tackle another kind of American-based danger – ranch animals. BOYCE GOES WEST (BBC 1, 8.30pm), a series of four perspiration-provoking films, is the result. After a brief skirmish with an ankle-biting dog, Mr Boyce has his first riding lesson, and he is soon riding tall and firm in the saddle that he has put on backwards ("Why don't they turn the horse around?" the innovative Welshman asks his cowboy tutor). Then, in an act that strikes me as being little short of folly, an uncharacteristically subdued Mr Boyce lowers himself on to a bucking bronco. The outcome is precisely what you would expect it to be. But, compared to next week's film, in which the reckless Welshman wrestles with a steer and rides a bull, bare-back, tonight's agony is unalloyed pleasure.

● IT'S A GOOD CRACK (BBC 2, 7.15pm), this week's Open Space documentary, substitutes three bs (ballads, booze and banter) for the two bs (bullets and bombs) that are the more traditional features of films about life in present-day Belfast. We know what is bad about the city. This film is devoted entirely to telling us what is good about it. If Gene Fitzpatrick is anything to go by, Belfast has some first-rate comedians ("there are enough unemployed in this city to catch the snow before it hits the ground, let alone clear the snow away afterwards"); yachting good enough "to tempt Ted Heath to become Secretary of State for Northern Ireland"; citizens with smiles on their faces; and a refreshingly light-hearted approach to the city's sectarian strife ("Here", says the man as he hands a British soldier his rates bill, "you spend more time in my house than I do").

● Radio highlight: FILM STAR (Radio 4, 12.27pm). Alexander Walker's profile of Mae West. Mr Walker's qualifications are impeccable. Not only is he one of our best writers on movie matters, but he also once had a bicep felt by Miss West while sitting on a sofa worn into furrows by the buttocks of her many male admirers.

Peter Davalle

Mae West: profiled in Film Star (Radio 4, 12.27pm)

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Food Production: Today's Beef. 6.30 History of Mathematics. 6.35 The Evolution of Plant Breeding Systems. 7.20 Social Integration: Children's TV. 7.45 Rock Polymials. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Ceefax.

9.25 Daytime on Two: The final episode of the children's serial, Capricorn Game. 10.09 Ceefax. 10.34 The effect of nuclear weapons. 11.02 Ceefax. 11.30 The spider family.

11.05 Ceefax. 2.00 You and Me. For the very young. 2.15 Children perform the Karaja dance. 2.40 How a computer helps the Welsh Water Authority to control the River Dee.

3.00 Tennis and Royal Ascot. Coverage of the quarterfinals of the LTA Eastbourne championships, introduced from Devonshire Park by Barry Davies. The commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Ann Jones and Virginia Wade. It is Ladies Day at Ascot where coverage of the racing continues from BBC 1 with the King Edward Stakes at 4.20.

5.10 Handicapped in the Community. An Open University programme that examines the Outward Housing Scheme in Waltham Forest (r).

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 International Tennis. Highlights from the afternoon's play in the LTA Eastbourne Championships.

6.30 Monkey. Japanese-made series about a group of characters on a pilgrimage who have to face all manner of dangers (r).

7.15 Open Space: It's Good Crack! With the help of the people of Belfast, the programme discovers where the city's inhabitants go to have a good time amid all the sectarian strife. (See Choice)

8.00 Just Another Day. The last in John Pitman's series on British Institutions captures a typical day in the seaside resort of Walton-on-the-Naze during the summer season.

8.30 Nature. Tony Soper talks to The Duke of Edinburgh about his views on wildlife and conservation; on this, the longest day, there is an item on how animals know when to sleep in the Land of the Midnight Sun; plus an item on animals that predict earthquakes.

9.00 Film: The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean (1972) starring Paul Newman. The story of the feared 'hanging judge' who ruled the roost in a West Texas town at the turn of the century. Directed by John Huston.

11.00 Newsnight.

11.45 Royal Ascot. Highlights of the racing on Ladies' Day.

12.00 Open University: Computing: Hotel Bookings 12.25 Introduction to Psychology. Ends at 12.55.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Countdown. The third quarter final of the rapid-fire anagrams and mental arithmetic test, pits the number three seed, Peter Skiba, a book representative from Blackpool, against St John Daly, a Leeds University medical student and sixth seed. Richard Whiteley is the questionmaster assisted by Gyles Brandreth.

5.30 Start Here. Science programme for children, set in the rooms of an ultra-modern house, presided over by Konrad the Robot. This week Konrad overseas experiments about machinery including the building of levers and pulleys capable of being used to lift heavy objects with the help of one finger; making a cardboard gearbox (r).

6.00 What a Picture! The fifth programme of the series designed to teach viewers to get the best from their camera and Professor John Hedgecoe investigates viewpoint, composition and the quality of light needed to make landscape photography attractive (r).

6.30 Gardeners' Calendar introduced by Hannah Gordon. John Main, the curator of the Royal Horticultural Society's garden at Wisley, works on a new lawn: floral superintendent, Sid Love, sows a herb wheel; rock garden superintendent, John Warwick, plants water flowers; and floral trials supervisor, Reg Perryman, works on cucumbers, marrows and some unusual vegetables.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment. With her view on a matter of topical improtance is journalist Michal Levin.

8.00 Pushing the Limits. The fifth programme in the series about sporting pastimes that stretch human capacities to the limits highlights two Swiss mountain guides from the Grindelwald Valley, Hermann Steuri and Hannes Stahli, and two arduous rescues with which they were associated.

8.30 American Caesar. Part five of the story of the United States's General MacArthur covers the period surrounding history's largest naval battle – at Leyte.

9.00 Soap. Jessica and Chester Tate visit a marriage counsellor in an effort to save their ailing union while Burt Campbell catches a fatal disease during wife Mary's pregnancy.

9.30 Film: Flight to Berlin (1983) starring Tusse Silberg and Paul Freeman. Mystery story, full of red herrings, about a young woman's dash from London to West Berlin in order to escape from her husband and the consequences of the mysterious death of an old lady. Directed by Christopher Petit.

11.15 Lifers. Evil and madness are the topics as three convicted murderers talk about their crimes.

11.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25*, 8.25* Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather; Travel; Rollercoaster. Richard Baker presents what is billed as entertaining and provocative conversation, including 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 News. 10.30 Morning Story: 'Lemmy the Liar' by Wally K Daly. 10.45 An Act of Worship.
12.00 News; Checkpoint with Roger Cook.
12.27 Film Star. Alexander Walker recalls the careers of the cinemas biggest brightest stars This week: Mae West. There are excerpts from the soundtrack of some of her biggest hits (see Choice).
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Includes an item on Australian and New Zealand sheep-shearers at work on a farm in Hampshire. Also, the seventh instalment of Little Sister.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Westmorland, by Robert Ferguson. With Peter Faulkner and Janet Rawson. The story of the breakdown in the relationship between a dreamer and the girl who, as a child, was thrilled by his dreams and his desires for escapism.†
4.00 News; Enquire Within. With Neil Landor.
4.10 Bookshelf. Radio 4's book programme, presented by Hunter Davies who, today, is deep in the heart of Texas (r).
4.40 Story Time: 'The Year of the Lion' by Gerald Hanley. The reader is Nigel Anthony (1).
5.00 PM: News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1984. (14) Scotland (r).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Any Answers? with David Jacobs.
7.40 Enterprise '84. As a climax to a 12-week search to find a winner in the Radio Times/Radio 4 competition for Small Businesses, Marjorie Lofthouse hosts a special presentation ceremony in Broadcasting House, London.
8.25 1884. Stanley Williams opens the file on life in Leicester 100 years ago, as it was reflected in the local newspapers.
8.45 Pride of Place: Belfast. A personal view by playwright and school teacher Robin Glendinning.
9.30 Angus McDermid in the BBC Sound Archives.
9.45 Kaleidscope. Arts magazine. Tonight's edition includes comment on the film Angelo My Love; the Frederick Lonsdale play Aren't We All? at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket; and a special feature called Biography versus Letters.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Far Away and Long Ago' by W. H. Hudson (9) Brirding in the Amrshes. The reader is Ian Holm.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast. ENGLAND. VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 9.05-12.00 For Schools: 9.05 A Service for Schools. 9.25 Secondary English 11-14. 9.55 Movement and Drama 1. 10.15 News for Teachers. 10.35 In Your Own Time. 10.55 Something to Think About. 11.05 In the News. 11.30 Wavelength. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Living Language. 2.20 Advanced Studies: Geography. 2.40 Dance Workshop. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Modern Biography. 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 Maths Foundation Tutorial. 11.50 Behind the Lines. 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: Multi-Cultural Resources from South Asia (7 & 8).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Dvorak's Scherzo capriccoso; Handel's Incidental Music for the Alchymist; Liszt's Grand galop chromatique (Bolet, piano); Rubbra's Improvisations on virginal pieces, by Giles Farnaby. 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Schubert's overture in D, D 556; Lekeu's Violin Sonata in G (Dumay/Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields); and Handel's (orch Elgar) overture in D minor. 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Milhaud. La creation du monde; Scaramouche (Ivaldi and Lee, two pianos); and the Symphony No 2, 1944.†
10.00 Vivaldi's Music for the Saxon Court: Sinfonia in G, RV 149; Concerto in G minor, RV 577; Sonata in D, RV 10; and the Concerto in G minor, RV 576.†
10.40 Brahms and Bartok: Brahms's Violin Sonata in A, Op 100; and Bartok's Rhapsody No 1 for cello and piano. Pauk (violin), Kirshbaum (cello) and Frankl (piano).†
11.15 Scottish National Orchestra: Haydn's Symphony No 87; and, at 11.45, Mahler's Symphony No 5. Interval reading at 11.40; 11.00 News.
1.05 Manchester Summer Recital: Northern Sinfonia, with Dong Suk Kang (violin). Boyce's Overture No 10 in F; Mozart's Violin Concerto in G, K 216; and Britten's Sinfonietta, Op 1.†
2.00 Dvorak: BBC Singers perform the Mass in D, Op 86 (with Jennifer Adams, soprano; Judith Bingham, contralto; David Roy, tenor; and Jeremy White, bass.†
2.45 Music for Oboe and Piano: Saint-Saëns's Sonata in D; Walter Piston's Suite; and Reizenstein's Sonatina. Played by Brynjar Hoff, oboe, and Paul Hamburger, piano.†
3.20 Youth Orchestras of the World: Seoul Youth Chamber Orchestra play Mozart's Divertimento in D major, K 136; Shoko Natsuda's Ballade II, for violin and orchestra; Carl Stamitz's Flute Concerto in D; and Bach's Concerto in D minor, BMV 1054. Also Britten's Simple Symphony†. Interval reading at 4.00. 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Natalie Wheen's selections.†
6.30 Banstand: Agnes Street Band play Vinters James Cook, Circumnavigator; Bliss's Belmont Variations; and Kelly's March: Washington DC.†
7.00 My Sister and the Spider: Geoffrey Collins reads the short story by Jalal-e-al-e-Ahmad.
7.30 London Mozart Players: Concert, part one. With Sheila Armstrong (soprano) and Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich (piano). Arriage's Symphony in D; Haydn's cantata Scena di Berenice; and Mozart's concert areia Ch'io mi scordi di te.†
8.20 Pleasure, Voyages and the Mad Doctor of Canton: Norman Rodway reads more pages from the memoirs of William Hickey (final instalment). Hickey reaches China and experiences its Eccentric INhabitants.
8.40 London Mozart Players: Concert, part two. Beethoven's Piano Concerto No 1.†
9.25 Cello and Piano: recital by Stephen Isserlis (cello) and Peter Evans. Janacek's Pohadka; Liszt's Romance oubliée; Elegy No 1; and Brahms's Sonata in E minor.†
10.20 Music in Our Time; Per Norgard's Symphony No 4; and Stockhausen's Trans. Played by BBC Symphony Orchestr.† VHF: Open University. 6.15am Organic Chemistry; 6.35-6.55 Industrial Relations; 11.20pm Modern Art: Socialist Realism; 11.40-12.00 The Genesis of British Beat (2).

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00, 8.00am, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (mf/mw). 4.00 Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan† incl 8.31 Racing. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Ken Bruce† incl 1.05; 2.02 Sport 2.05 Gloria Hunniford incl Racing from Ascot: 2.30 Cork and Orrery Stakes, 3.05 Norfolk Stakes, 3.45 Gold Cup, 3.02; 4.04 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton† incl 4.20 Racing from Ascot: King Edward VII Stakes, 5.05; 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.05 John Dunn† 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 Wally Whyton† with Country Concert and Country Club. 9.55 Sport. 10.00 Roy Castle in Castle's Corner. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight "live" from the Chichester Festival Theatre (stereo from midnight). 1.00pm Patrick Lunt presents Nightride. 3.00-4.00 Marching and Waltzing.

Radio 1

6.00am Bruno Brookes. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Janice Long, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel. †VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Swinging Sixties. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music For A While. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Beecham's Delius. 10.15 Monitor. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Cricket. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Cricket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Zoo Walk. 2.30 Omnibus. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales. 1.27pm-1.30 News of Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20 New of Wales Headlines. 5.56 Wales Today. 11.45 News and weather. Scotland. 12.30pm-1.00 The Beechgrove Garden. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.54 News and weather. Northern Ireland. 1.27pm-1.30 Northern Ireland news. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland news. 5.55 Scene around six. 11.45 News and weather. England. 5.55pm Regional new magazines. 11.50 close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Cymru A'r Mor. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 3.05 Coping. 3.30 Whose Town is It Anyway? 4.00 Passage to Britain. 4.25 Countdown. 4.55 Bys a Bawd. 5.05 Y Gwylit. 5.35 Wheels, wings and water. 6.00 Teulu-Ff 7on. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Teulu-Ffôn. 8.00 Africa. 9.00 Coleg. 9.30 Credaf. 10.00 Film: The Cow. 11.55 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Name That Tune. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 News, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20-1.30pm Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 It's a Vet's Life. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Name That Tune. 7.30 Fall Guy. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 Falcon Crest. 11.25 News, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 About Britain. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Name That Tune. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 11.00 Cities: Chicago. 12.30am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.25pm European Folk Tales. 12.40-1.00 Contact. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Father Murphy. 3.00-3.30 Take The High Road. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Name That Tune. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.35 Central Lobby. 11.00 Database. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.35am Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Name That Tune. 7.30 Hardcastle and McCormick. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 11.00 Database. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Walace*. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Wales This Week.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-3.30 Makers. 5.15 Beverly Hillbilies*. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 Crossroads. 6.50 Barnstormers. 7.00 Name That Tune. 7.30 Hawaii Five-O. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.34 Bosom Buddies. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens for All. 7.00 Name That Tune. 7.30 Hawaii Five-O. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.35 Bosom Buddies. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 An Canker Seth. 12.10am Postscript, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Country Calendar. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Lincolnshire Show. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Name That Tune. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Database. 11.30 Session.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Take The High Road. 6.00 Coast To Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Name That Tune. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 An Englishman's Home. 11.15 Database. 11.45 Profiles in Rock. 12.15am Company, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Animals in Action. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Benson. 7.30 Quincy. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 The Wash. 11.00 Database. 11.30 Gangster Chronicles. 12.30 From This Day Forward. Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 New and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Name That Tune. 7.30 Hardcastle and McCormick. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.32 Database. 11.00 Sweeney. 12.00 River Tees Festival. closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Sons & Daughters. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.10 Bodyline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Education For Tomorrow. 7.00 Now You See It. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.35 Preview. 11.05 Late Call. 11.10 Thriller. 12.10am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Name That Tune. 7.30 Magnum. 8.30-9.30 Airline. 10.30 Music from Castle Fraser. 11.00 Portrait of a Legend. 11.30 Sounds Gaelic. 12.00 At Ease. 12.30am News, Close down.

Unions to join talks on NEDC

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mr Len Murray, the general secretary of the TUC, and a group of senior union leaders will take part in a formal round of talks at the Confederation of British Industry in London next Monday to discuss the future of the threatened National Economic Development Council.

The meeting, set up after recent informal discussions, follows the TUC's withdrawal from the NEDC in March as a protest against the trade union ban at the Govenment Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham.

The NEDC is not due to meet again until late September.

Sir James Cleminson, the CBI's president, said yesterday the TUC has indicated it was "clearly intersted" in talking about NEDC and the unions' position. "We believe it is in their interests as much as ours that they rejoin the council" he said.

Sir Terence Beckett, the director general of the CBI, reiterated the CBI's agreement with the TUC that the NEDC could become more effectice.

He believed the CBI and TUC should be making a greater impact on the national discussion oin where the new jobs would be created in the post-recession period. But Sir Terence put the chances of the TUC returning to the NEDC as "no higher than 50 per cent".

MPs' uneasiness at possible EEC budget deal

Continued from page 1

not make more substantial concessions on potentially more important budgetary matters."

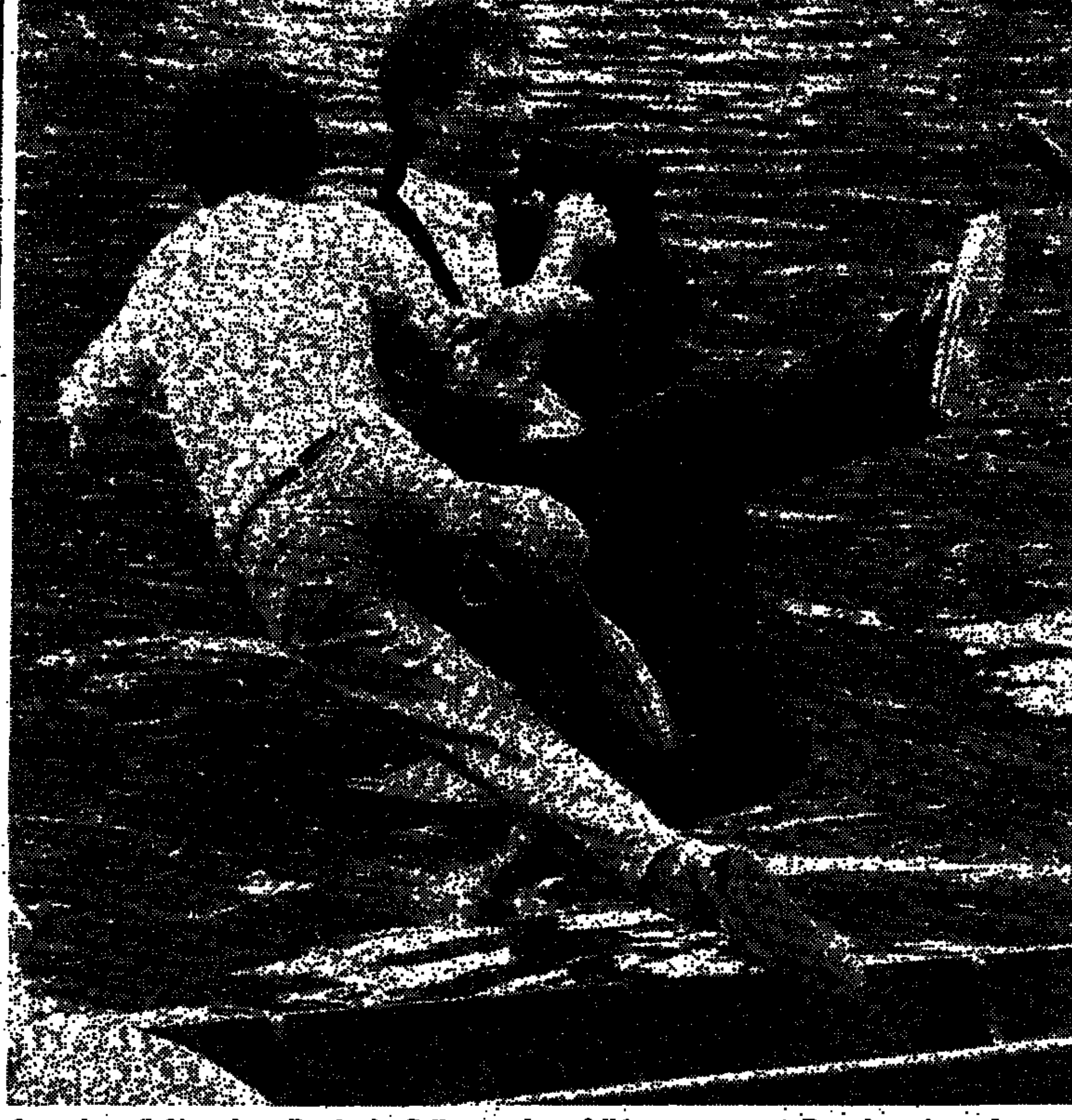
Recalling that Sir Geoffrey had said "the United Kingdom is willing to be, and remain, a significant net contributor" to the community, the committee said it would help a settlement if other community countries, to whom the concept of a *juste retour* was anathema, recognized the Government's flexible approach.

The committee judged that the differences to be resolved by the heads of government at next week's summit at Fontainebleau were not insurmountable. But they expressed doubts about the use of summits as a "routine court of appeal".

Parliament, page 4

Oxford revives dongola racing for Nile centenary





River frolicks: A New College man sports fancy-dress (left); and two Pembroke College students fall in.



Paddle power: Undergraduates put some effort into steering the Trinity College dongola

Dongola racing – for punts propelled with paddles instead of poles – returned to the Isis yesterday for the first time since 1922, when it was banned by a reactionary vice-chancellor.

The competition, over a 300-yard course from the college boathouse to Folly Bridge, marked the 100th anniverasry of Lord Wolseley's Nile expedition to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum, described by this newspaper at the time as "the longest boat race in history". Wolseley offered a £100 prize to the first battalion to complete the 370-mile river journey to Dongola, and dongola racing in imitation of the exploit made its debut at a Maidenhead regatta in 1886.

As untrained Oxford college crews of four men and two women each discovered yesterday, dongola racing, though essentially frivolous, is a test of watermanship, party because the punts set up a wide bow wave, an d, of course, because the raft lack both rudders and keels.

Letter from Beirut

Hard homecoming in ship of tragedy

The Alisur Blanco did not ride the night-time swell. She was controlled by it, tipping to port and starboard like a top that has run out of spin, wallowing in the dark troughs of waves then twisting the stars round her masts as the waters shrugged her off.

She was built 20 years ago, a lazy, white-painted passenger yacht for the trippers from Naples to Sicily and her hot lounges had the Lebanese lying on the decks for air through the long night, pitching from Larnaca to West Beirut with a dry bar in case Islam controlled the sea-lanes as well as the minds of those on board. A hard coming we had of it.

Five men sang a patriotic song about how they loved Beirut. Others cowered round a transistor radio where the "Voice of Lebanon" crackled across the Mediterranean with tales of shelling and another fraudulent ceasefire. Every few minutes, a spray of sparks would drift out of the funnel on to the passengers lying on the wooden deck-benches. Open your eyes in the middle of the night and you could watch the moon swooping crazily across the sky, touching the riding lights.

A ship of tragedy or a ship of fools, the Alisur Blanco was not much of a substitute for the airliners which flew into Beirut before the airport closed four months ago. The unshaven Greek Cypriot master handed out some grubby blankets and I crouched under mine till dawn when I woke to find the material rimed like wet fur with a kind of sea-frost, the damp clinging to my trousers and shirt. A woman in white with a child over her shoulder like a sack, was vomiting onto the deck.

The peninsula of Ras-Beirut crept only slowly out of the morning haze, the sea choppy with a lone black bird staring at us all resentfully from the rigging.

Up at Jounieh, the Christians sail in on ships that have casinos and telephones but Muslim Beirut does not even boast a harbour. The seas were so high off the pensinsula that the Alisur Blanco was left to pitch for half an hour before three little boats came alongside near the promenade.

You had to jump across the yawing decks to the boatman who clawed at the passengers to prevent them toppling into the waves. "Twenty-five Lebanese pounds – I want 25 Lebanese pounds", the man screamed at me through the spray. His face was tired and angry and he would not cast off until he had collected his money, his boat all the while ramming and bucking against the flank of the Alisur Blanco.

The woman in white was sick again, all across the passengers' bags and cases.

The boat banged into a concrete ledge below the promenade where a man in Lebanese police uniform grabbed the bow-rope. We jumped ashore on all fours, the waves slopping over the ledge, and climbed the broken steps to the road above.

There was the little Ein Mreisse mosque bathed in sunlight on the other side of the promenade and the pine trees of the American University and that bright, light sky that can make even Beirut quite beautiful in the mornings. A couple of gunmen watched us all with disinterest.

But the world we came home to did not last for long. Within 24 hours, the place was exploding with shellfire again, the boats were cancelled and the bodies so many in the cemeteries that the Beirutis had to queue to bury their dead.

There was something dreadfully ironic about it all, for most of the journalists have left now, like the foreign armies who once controlled Lebanon's dirty capital and the rich who get visas for free. The passage to Beirut is only for fools.

Robert Fisk

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Prince of Wales, Chancellor of the University of Wales, opens the Library extension at St David's University College, Lampeter, 10.05; and later attends the centenary of the grant of the modern charter to Lampeter Council, Town Hall, 12.15.

Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, visits Cumbria Groups at Mirehouse, Keswick, 10.55; and later visits the North Manchester Group at Bury, Lancs, 2.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Wood engraving: City Museum, Broad Street, Hereford; Tues to Fri 10 to 6, Thurs 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4; (ends June 30).

Exhibition and sale of flower painting in watercolours by Sheila M. Anderson; Border County Life Museum, Thirlestane Castle, Lauder; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat and Sun 2 to 5; (ends July 1).

Welsh Chapels: National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5; (ends August 28).

The Last of the Bedouin: Gawthorpe Hall, Padiham, Burnley; Wed, Sat and Sun 2 to 6; open Tues 2 to 6 during July and August; (ends August 29).

Channel Tunnel: a lesson in hope; Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Elton Gallery, Ironbridge, Telford; Mon to Sun 10 to 6; (ends Oct 7).

Last chance to see

Pots by Owen Thorpe: Oriel 31, 31 High Street, Welshpool, Powys; 11 to 5.

Paintings by Marion McIntosh and ceramics by Kathleen McLellan: Open Eye Gallery, 75 Cumberland Street, Edinburgh; 10 to 6.

Down to Earth: a touring exhibition on soil; Museum and Art Gallery, 96 New Walk, Leicester; 10 to 5.30.

Music

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra; Winchester Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by the Young Presbyterian Singers of Carlisle, Pennysilvania; Canterbury Cathedral, 12.

Sacred and secular music from England and Norway: Law Courts, Winchester, 7.30.

Classical guitar recital by Angel Romero; St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Organ recital by David Saint; St Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham, 1.05.

Informal Concert, Coventry Cathedral, 12.

Concert at Liverpool Parish Church, Pier Head, 1.05.

Talks, lectures

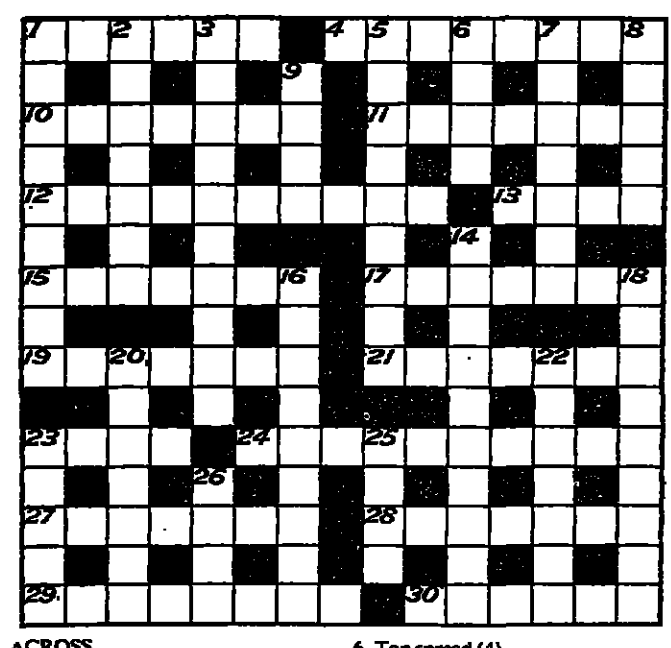
The Opening of the mouth, magic and ritual; by K Hazell Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 11.

General

Aldershot Army Display, Rushmoor Arena, Fleet Rd, Aldershot, 9.30 to 7; Arena displays 2.30 to 4.30.

Three Spires Festival: Truro Cathedral, High Cross, Truro, 8pm (ends June 30).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,462



ACROSS
1 The actor needing no prompting (6).
4 An end to double parking the wise man accepts (8).
10 To search a bag is in order (7).
11 Withdraw both note and pamphlet (7).
12 She'd displace an American eccentric, a well-known scientist (10).
13 A trainee after gold, it's said (4).
15 The country in which one hundred have a quarter of the territory (7).
17 The person attempting to get outside decoration smarter (7).
19 Not stopping to put thoughts into words (7).
21 The name of the cleaner taken in free (7).
23 The chest for instance (4).
24 Travel, being an artisan (10).
27 Tots in a specially designed place (7).
28 Bore returning with soldiers to a North African area (7).
29 2 down for example absorbing the old-fashioned girl (8).
30 Is seen hanging around a low joint (6).

DOWN
1 Fish stuffing used at sea – a made-up food (9).
2 One in the eye for Bertie Wooster! (7).
3 Dug up by the roots, and did create a mess (10).
5 Hill the counsellor, a most irritating fellow (9).
6 Top spread (4).
7 A couple of beasts in need of sorting out (7).
8 Late turn many speak well of (5).
9 Where to find some really husky Europeans (4).
14 "Be not too tame neither, but let your own —— be your tutor." (*Hamlet*) (10).
16 Titled people subjected to the underworld make allowances (9).
18 Twisted and turned when quite unnecessary (9).
20 Step over a plant – that's the way (7).
22 High-ranking officer causing a new lad to edge back inside (7).
23 Shy egg-head group (5).
25 Cotton on to this for a dance! (4).
26 He'll give an account of himself (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,461

PIPIT HYPERBOLE
A E A O R A B N
GLADSTONE MAJOR
E R T P V B E O
ASLEEP BIBLICAL
N F O E T
THROUGHOUT RING
R A L A S O U
YANK BRILLIANCE
C U I Y N S
APOSTATE EGRESS
T R O A T S R W
TROOP BASTINADO
I U I L I N S R
CASTANETS GREEK

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Free travel

Tourists can sail free to the Greek island of Kastellorizo this summer. Tickets are available on the island of Rhodes during June, July and August.

Race issues

A one day conference on *tackling race issues in voluntary and statutory agencies*, in northern regions is being held by the Inner Cities Unit of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations on July 19. Further information from Maria Lacey, 26 Bedford Square, WC1, tel: 01-636 4066.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on new technology.

Lords (3): Health and Social Security Bill, committee, third day.

Anniversaries

Jean-Paul Sartre was born in Paris, 1905.

Deaths: Edward III, reigned 1327-77, London, 1377; Inigo Jones, London, 1652; Edouard Vuillard, painter, La Baule, France, 1940. The German Grand Fleet was scuttled at Scapa Flow, 1919.

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A Moving Target, by William Golding (Faber, £2.95)
Churchill, The Rise to Failure 1874-1915, by Ted Morgan (Triad Granada, £4.95)
Letters of William Wordsworth, a selection edited by Alan G. Hill (Oxford, £3.95)
Moscow, a traveller's companion, selected and introduced by Laurence Kelly (Constable, £5.95)
The Friendly Young Ladies, by Mary Renault (Virago, £3.50)
The Hot Gates, by William Golding (Faber, £2.95)
The Last Lion, Winston Spencer Churchill, 1874-1932, Visions of Glory, by William Manchester (Sphere, £5.95)
The Saltmarsh Murders, by Gladys Mitchell (Hogarth, £3.95)
W. H. Hudson, a biography, by Ruth Tomalin (Oxford, £3.95)
The Life of John Milton, by A. N. Wilson (Oxford, £3.50)

PH

Sunday trains

Sunday trains are to run again on the line between Marlow and Maidenhead from this Sunday, June 24, until the end of August. The trains will run every hour from 9.35am to 7.35pm.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Basildon	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Bath	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Belfast	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Bradford	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Brighton	low	–
Carlisle	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Darlington	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Dudley	high	3 pm to 6 pm
Edinburgh	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Exeter	high	noon to 6 pm*
Glasgow	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Hull	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Isle of Wight	low	3 am to 6 am*
Leeds	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Lincoln	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
London	high	noon to 3 pm*
Maidstone	high	noon to 3 pm*
Norwich	high	noon to 3 pm*
Preston	low	noon to 3 pm
Reading	–	–
Rotherham	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Runcorn	medium	3 pm to 6 pm*
Salford	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Southampton	low	–
Swansea	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Tewkesbury	high	3 pm to 6 pm*
Warwick	–	–

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.61	1.54
Austria Sch	27.85	26.25
Belgium Fr	80.81	76.77
Canada $	1.84	1.77
Denmark Kr	14.39	13.69
Finland Mkk	8.36	7.91
France Fr	11.98	11.48
Germany DM	3.92	3.73
Greece Dr	157.00	148.00
Hongkong $	11.15	10.55
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2405.00	2305.00
Japan Yen	335.00	319.00
Netherlands Gld	4.43	4.21
Norway Kr	11.17	10.62
Portugal Esc	199.00	191.00
South Africa Rd	2.17	2.03
Spain Pta	217.00	206.00
Sweden Kr	11.56	11.06
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.10
USA $	1.42	1.37
Yugoslavia Dnr	187.00	177.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.
Retail Price Index: 351.0.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 17.3 at 814.9.

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Roads

London and South-east: M4: For three miles E of Reading, junction 10, London-bound carriageway closed for repairs until July. All traffic sharing the westbound carriageway.

Midlands: M5: Contraflow between junction 3 (Birmingham West and central Kidderminster) and junction 4 Birmingham S.W. and Bromsgrove). M1: Contraflow between junction 24 (Loughborough) and junction 5 (Nottingham). A46: Roadworks at Farndon cross roads S of Newark.

The North: A1: Contraflow between Testos roundabout and the tunnel, Tyneside.

Wales and West: A38: Lane closures at Plympton Hill under bridge, Marsh Mills, Lee Mill and Halden Hill between Plymouth and Exeter. M4: Contraflow between junction 16 (Swindon) and 17 (Chippenham). A338: Delays on northbound carriageway on Spur Rd (Bournemouth).

Scotland: A77: Single lane traffic on Ayr bypass at bridge over River Ayr. M8: Outside lane closed on both carriageways between 9.30 am and 4.30 pm, near junction 13 (Fruit Market), Glasgow.

Information supplied by the AA

The Papers

The Daily Mirror, commenting on tougher sentences for drunken or reckless driving, says: "Most people will think two years is still too light." The paper also says that the courts should impose 'the toughest-possible sentences on drug pushers'. It adds' "They and drunken drivers are plagues in our modern society. They should be treated as ruthlessly as we would treat rabies".

The Daily Star says that the public will welcome the announcement by Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, of a 'drastic shake-up in gun training for metropolitan officers'. The paper adds: "But when the firearms are issued, and used, they get worried. All the more reason to make sure that when officers are entrusted with weapons as they sadly must be from time to time, they are in the hands of men showing the highest qualities of training and discipline."

The Daily Express says: "The livelihood of the steel workers is being put at risk by the miners' ultimatum to halt steel output. This is Mr Scargill's idea of 'collective action.' Let's all commit suicide together." It adds: "Mr Sirs and his union have shown a sound sense of realism before. They should tell Mr Scargill they will not in any circumstances, surrender their right to work at the behest of a politically-motivated demagogue."

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over central districts of England will move SE clearing SE England during the morning.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, E Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: thundery rain in places at first, sunny periods developing, wind W or NW moderate, max temp 21C (70F).

E, NW, central N, NE England, W Midlands, Lake District: sunny periods, wind W moderate, max temp 20C (68F).

S, N Wales, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: sunny intervals, cloudy later with rain, wind W moderate or fresh, max temp 19C (66F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: sunny intervals, perhaps rain later, wind W moderate or fresh, max temp 18C (64F).

Orkney, Shetland: sunny intervals, scattered showers, wind W strong decreasing moderate or fresh, max temp 14C (57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: cloudy weather with occasional rain spreading from the W tomorrow, brighter drier weather extending to most parts on Saturday, near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea, Straits of Dover: wind N light or moderate backing W later, showers then fair, visibility moderate with fog patches becoming good, sea slight. English Channel E: NW light or moderate backing W later, mainly fair, visibility mainly good but moderate with fog patches at first, sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: moderate becoming SW fresh locally strong later, rain later, visibility good becoming moderate, sea slight becoming moderate, locally rough later.



Sun rises: 4.43 am Sun sets: 9.22 pm
Moon rises: 1.26 am Moon sets: 12.49 pm
Last quarter: 12.10 pm.

Lighting-up time

London 9.52 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.33 pm to 3.57 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.10 am
Penzance 10.06 pm to 4.42 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	18	64	Guernsey	f	23	73
Birmingham	r	23	73	Inverness	f	19	66
Blackpool	f	19	66	Jersey	f	25	77
Bristol	s	26	79	London	s	25	77
Cardiff	s	24	75	Manchester	f	24	75
Edinburgh	c	17	63	Newcastle	c	24	75
Glasgow	r	16	61	Ronaldsway	f	18	64

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 19C (66F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 27C (81F). Humidity: 6 pm, 49 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.0in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1013.7 millibars falling.

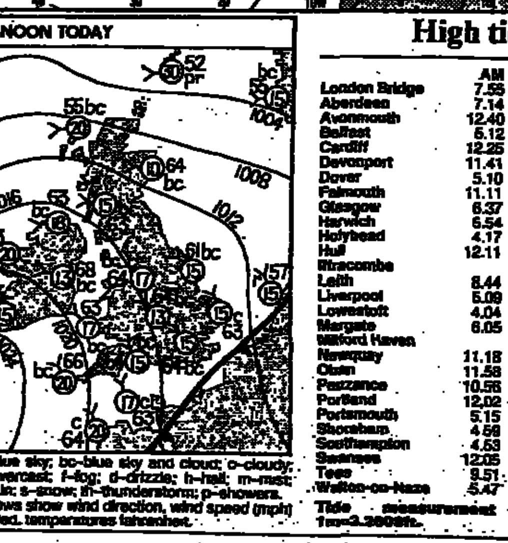
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Jersey, Northolt, 28C (82F); lowest day max: Sumburgh (Shetland) 12C (54F); highest rainfall: Honington (Suffolk) 1.45in; highest sunshine: Folkestone 14.3hr.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

NOON TODAY



b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.55	6.0	7.57	5.8
Aberdeen	7.14	3.4	8.19	3.2
Avonmouth	12.40	10.3	1.08	9.9
Belfast	5.12	3.1	5.57	2.8
Cardiff	12.25	9.6	12.48	9.3
Devonport	11.41	4.3	11.56	4.5
Dover	5.10	5.3	5.30	5.6
Falmouth	11.11	4.1	11.26	4.3
Glasgow	6.37	4.2	7.10	3.9
Harwich	6.54	3.4	5.58	3.4
Holyhead	4.17	4.6	5.07	4.2
Hull	12.11	5.7	12.15	6.1
Ilfracombe			12.01	6.1
Leith	8.44	4.5	9.29	4.3
Liverpool	5.09	7.7	5.42	7.2
Lowestoft	4.04	2.0	2.55	2.2
Margate	6.05	3.9	6.11	4.0
Milford Haven			12.20	5.2
Newquay	11.18	5.3	11.50	5.5
Oban	11.58	2.9		
Penzance	10.56	4.3	11.12	4.5
Portland	12.02	1.5	12.44	1.3
Portsmouth	5.15	3.8	6.05	4.0
Shoreham	4.59	4.8	5.40	5.0
Southampton	4.53	3.6	5.46	3.7
Swansea	12.05	7.8	12.27	7.2
Tees	9.51	4.5	10.45	4.1
Walton-on-Naze	5.47	3.5	6.49	3.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	9.8	.04	22	72	sunny
Bridlington	5.7	–	21	70	cloudy
Cromer	6.8	.25	24	75	thunder
Lowestoft	11.4	–	21	70	sunny
Clacton	12.2	–	20	68	sunny
Margate	14.0	–	23	73	sunny
Folkestone	14.3	–	23	73	sunny
Hastings	13.5	–	22	72	sunny
Eastbourne	12.4	–	21	70	sunny
Brighton					
Worthing	12.3	–	22	72	sunny
Littlehmptn	12.8	–	24	75	sunny
Bognor R	13.8	–	22	72	sunny
Southsea	13.6	–	22	72	sunny
Shanklin	13.8	–	24	75	sunny
Bournemth	13.8	–	24	75	sunny
Poole	13.1	–	25	77	sunny
Swanage	12.8	–	21	70	sunny
Weymouth	13.1	–	23	73	sunny
Exmouth	13.3	–	23	73	sunny
Torquay	14.0	–	22	72	sunny
Falmouth	13.4	–	25	77	sunny
Penzance	13.4	–	24	75	sunny
Jersey	8.4	–	28	82	bright

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	9.5	–	23	73	bright
Scilly Isles	7.5	–	21	70	foggy
Newquay	12.4	–	24	75	sunny
Ilfracombe	10.3	–	20	68	sunny
Tenby	4.2	–	24	75	bright
Southport	7.2	–	23	73	bright
Morecambe	7.6	–	19	66	fog pm
Douglas	8.9	–	20	68	sunny pm
London (Cen)	6.6	–	27	81	bright
B'ham (Airpt)	1.9	.02	25	77	thunder
Bristol (Ctr)	11.9	–	27	81	sunny
Cardiff (Ctr)	12.3	–	25	77	sunny
Anglesey	7.7	–	21	70	fog am
B'pool (Airpt)	7.6	–	20	68	bright
Manchester	7.7	.40	24	75	thunder
Nottingham	2.0	.11	25	77	thunder pm
N'cstl-n-Tyne	8.6	–	24	75	sunny
Carlisle	6.5	–	20	68	bright
Eskdalemuir	1.9	.02	18	64	rain am
Prestwick	1.3	.02	17	63	rain
Glasgow	0.7	.01	20	68	rain am
Tiree	0.2	.04	15	59	shower pm
Stornoway	3.2	.08	14	57	rain
Lerwick	1.0	–	13	55	fog am

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	27	81	Copenhgn	c	22	72	Majorca	f	27	81	Rio de Jan*	c	29	84
Akrotiri	s	267	81	Corfu	s	30	86	Malaga	s	23	73	Rome	s	27	81
Alexandria*	s	28	82	Dallas	–	–	–	Malta	s	28	82	Salzburg	s	28	82
Algiers*	c	36	97	Dublin	c	19	66	Melbourne	c	12	54	Sao Paulo*	s	26	79
Amsterdam	s	25	77	Dubrovnik	s	26	79	Mexico C*	f	19	66	S Francisco*	c	12	54
Athens	f	28	82	Faro	f	21	70	Miami*	s	31	88	Santiago*	c	16	61
Bahrain	–	–	–	Florence	s	30	86	Milan	s	28	82	Seoul	f	27	81
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	s	28	82	Montreal*	f	26	79	Singapore	f	31	88
Barcelona	f	23	73	Funchal	c	20	68	Moscow	s	21	70	Stockholm	f	22	72
Beirut	s	27	81	Geneva	c	23	73	Munich	s	25	77	Strasbourg	c	26	79
Belgrade*	f	24	75	Gibraltar	s	26	79	Nairobi*	f	24	75	Sydney	c	15	59
Berlin	f	23	73	Helsinki	f	21	70	Naples	s	30	86	Tangier	f	23	73
Bermuda*	r	24	75	Hongkong	r	29	84	New Delhi	s	30	86	Tel Aviv	s	27	81
Biarritz	s	27	81	Innsbruck	s	30	86	New York*	c	29	84	Tenerife	s	25	77
Boulogne	s	22	72	Istanbul	s	23	73	Nice	s	25	77	Tokyo	c	27	81
Bordeaux	s	27	81	Jeddah*	s	33	91	Oslo	f	23	73	Toronto*	s	25	77
Brussels	s	26	79	Jo'burg	c	14	57	Ottawa	–	–	–	Tunis	[illegible]		
Budapest*	f	24	75	Karachi*	c	33	91	Paris	s	26	79	Valencia*	f	24	75
Buen Aires*	r	11	52	Las Palmas	s	25	77	Peking*	c	27	81	Vancouver*	f	18	64
Cairo*	s	34	92	Lisbon	c	20	68	Perth	c	20	68	Venice	s	26	79
Cape Tn	s	23	73	Locarno	f	25	77	Prague	s	25	77	Vienna	s	26	79
C'blanca	s	23	73	L Angeles*	s	21	70	Reykjavik	c	9	48	Warsaw	c	20	68
Chicago*	s	27	81	Luxembg	s	26	79	Rhodes	s	28	82	Washington*	s	31	88
Cologne	s	28	82	Madrid	f	26	79	Riyadh	s	40	104	Zurich	f	27	81

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available

Small businesses

A look at the sources of help and advice for new enterprises and employment

If fashionable thinking and enthusiasm were all that were needed Britain would soon be at the top of the international league in boosting the small-business sector with its promise of laying the foundation for future national growth.

To the widespread notion that small is beautiful has been added the keen efforts of a plethora of organizations, many of them localized, intent on encouraging and, more important, guiding new businesses while providing workshop, office and shop space.

The drive to help small businesses reached a new high this month with Britain's first Small Firms Enterprise Week, which ends tomorrow after a combined effort involving well over 300 organizations such as local enterprise agencies, local authorities and chambers of commerce.

It was launched by David Trippier, small businesses minister at the Department of Trade and Industry, as a means of raising the profile of the organizations around the country that help small businesses. It is now expected to become an annual event.

It is easy to be doubtful about the value of this sort of thing. Cynics have suggested what is now in itself a big business in promoting, and offering help to, small firms is almost absurdly healthy compared with the struggles of the small companies into which it is supposed to be breathing new life.

But the plain fact is that Britain has been underpopulated with small businesses compared with its competitors among the other industrialized countries. It is high time the pendulum was firmly pushed the other way. The advice, promotion and aid machine may be unwieldy, with overlaps of effort, at this stage but at least there is now something there which can be fine-tuned.

The coming merger of the Confederation of British Industry's Special Programmes Unit (SPU) and Business in the Community (BIC) is the sort of rationalization that has proved desirable. SPU coordinates community action programmes and BIC is the force behind the enterprise agencies.

There are those in the City who would not be surprised at an eventual shake-out among the business expansion funds. What matters is how far all these efforts are producing results to boost the role small businesses are playing in the nation's economic life. One of the problems is that concrete results are not produced overnight but some are now clearly there.

The 1970s presented a picture of contracting numbers of small businesses and the growth of big companies as well as the public sector. But in the four years covering 1980 to 1983 there was a net surplus of nearly 120,000 as between deaths and births among companies. This growth has been speeding up: in 1982 the surplus was 23,000 but last year it had more than doubled to 47,000.

This sort of healthy growth seems likely to improve further as more skilled advice is brought to bear on small companies. Overall their failure rates are around one in three in early years but when they are clients of enterprise agenices this failure rate is now being at least halved.

The number of small businesses is now put at 1.4 million. They account for 96 per cent of all businesses and about a quarter of the nation's workforce. The workshops and other premises whose numbers have been increasing as local community efforts have got things on the move have resulted in small companies accounting for a fifth of national production.

Small businesses are increasingly turning their attention to exporting, always a difficult step for the infant enterprise. British Overseas Trade Board has reported that 80 per cent of its inquiries for help on exports are now coming from small companies.

All these statistics probably understate small-business activity because not all the self-employed will necessarily show up in value added tax registrations that are mainly used as the base for assessing the small business population. There are now 2m people classified as self-employed and many must be running probably one-person businesses.

About half of small businesses are involved in the service sector with retailing outlets the largest single segment. Small retailers have been under increasing pressure with the growth of the big multiple stores in sectors like grocery, electrical goods and DIY. But particularly in the grocery sector small shopkeepers have been fighting back. The "symbol" chains like Spar, Mace-Wavy Line and VG, have been reorganizing their operations. An advisory service particularly aimed at helping the village shop has been set up by the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA).

It looks likely that much of the growth in small businesses will now be in the services sector. But manufacturing and construction are still substantial sectors.

Analysis on the lifespan of businesses at the Department of Trade and Industry has shown that sole proprietorships and partnerships have a better survival record in production, construction, transport, wholesaling, the motor trade and some services. Companies have fared better in agriculture, retailing, professional and financial services and catering.

The first 30 months of a business's life is the most vulnerable, the analysis showed. But after ten years 40 to 45 per cent of small businesses can still be expected to be trading. Around 9 per cent of the businesses in being are likely to die each year.

The growth of franchising could be a strong factor in service sector growth. The British Franchise Association is predicting that by the end of next year its members will have sales of some £1 billion and will be employing around 50,000 workers.

The growth of worker cooperatives in Britain has been as fast as anywhere in Europe and the majority offer services rather than being involved in manufacturing. The number of such cooperatives is now not far short of 1,000 after a big surge in numbers formed in the past year. They account for well over 9,000 jobs.

Among small businesses themselves there is far more optimism about their future this year compared with last. This emerged from the recent second annual survey* of the sector by Thomson Directories. Early last year the businesses surveyed – some 1,150 in eleven regions – were looking to price cutting, staff reductions and minimal investment.

This year businesses are looking to higher investment, less reliance on price cutting and only 7 per cent of the companies expected staff reductions compared with nearly a third last year. Instead 31 per cent planned to take on more staff.

Two-thirds of the businesses this year felt the UK economy had finally turned the corner and 82 per cent were now confident their own businesses would succeed.

Larger order books were reported by 58 per cent. Some 32 per cent cited as grounds for optimism the discovery of new markets or new products, with 38 per cent of the businesses involved in exporting.

But when canvassed for the first time on take-up for Government aid schemes it emerged that 73 per cent ignored these. So Mr Trippier could be on the right track in banging the drum to let small businesses know what there is on offer not only from Government sources but from so many others

* *Thomson Directories Small Business Survey:* Thomson Local Directory, Thomson House, 196 Farnborough Road, Farnborough, Hants GU14 7NU; phone (0252) 516111.

Derek Harris



Derek Bayes

The spirit of small business, typified by these brewers, some of the craftspeople who helped to rejuvenate a building in the Cotswolds – see Page VII

THE SECTORS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

	NO. IN 1983
Agriculture	182,000
Production	138,000
Construction	212,000
Transport	58,000
Wholesaling	109,000
Retailing	266,000
Finance, property and professional services	91,000
Catering	121,000
Motor trades	74,000
Other services	15,500

● Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Mr Private Eye, on a government scheme

It is a brave and confident man who abandons the small comfort of unemployment benefit to risk all in starting up his own business.

But the Government believes that there is a wealth of talent among the unemployed that could be tapped to benefit not only themselves but also others by the creation of new jobs.

To put philosophy into action the Manpower Services Commission now operates an Enterprise Allowance Scheme which compensates the unemployed for the loss of their benefit when they start up a business by paying £40 a week for up to a year to supplement the business's takings.

Since the scheme was expanded in August last year from its experimental beginnings over 34,500 people have joined the scheme and there is enough in the kitty to allow 60,000 to join the scheme by 1984/5.

The range of new ventures is staggering – Alan Phelps of Chippenham, Wiltshire, has set himself up as a private detective while Nicholas Nourse who lives in the same town is making and repairing stringed instruments including violins, harps and cellos. Paul Coombes who has had a leg amputated now runs a taxi service in Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset and in Cradley Hearth, West Midlands Ruth Van Ruyckevelt engraves wildlife figures on glass, and Keith Brettle repairs church stained glass windows.

Kevin Murgatroyd of Fleetwood, Lancashire, found a job ferrying pilots out to their ships in Fleetwood harbour when he left school, but he was made redundant and found himself floundering on the dole. But he had saved enough money from his time in work to buy a 50ft harbour tug Bispham and with the help of the EAS he set up as a dredger and ferry service to take crew on and off their ships.

The scheme provides free business counselling and is designed not to be merely a subsidy. But acceptance onto the scheme does not imply that the Manpower Services Commission judge the ventures to be commercially viable.

The business has to be brand new, but one which has ceased trading may be eligible.

The venture has to be independent, and not just people operating as agents or working under labour-only subcontracting terms.

And only companies with small beginnings will be considered for the allowance. Anyone intending to employ more than 20 people in the first three months of operation would be thinking too big for the sort of enterprise the MSC hopes to foster.

Although applicants have to have £1,000 to invest in their business over the first year, it does not have to be cash in hand.

Vivian Goldsmith

Starting up? Venture capital sources

LONDON

Abingworth
26 St James Street
London SW1A 1HA
Tel: 01-839 6745

Alan Patricof Associates Ltd
24 Upper Brook Street
London W1Y 1PD
Tel: 01-493 3633

Allied Irish Investment Bank
Pinners Hall,
8/9 Austin Friars
London EC2N 2AE
Tel:01-920 9155

Alta-Berkeley
25 Berkley Square
London W1X 5HB
Tel: 01-499 4901

Baclays Bank
Barclays Development Capital
Chatsworth House
66/70 St. Mary Axe,
London EC3
Tel: 01-623 4321

Baronsmead Expansion Scheme Fund
Baronsmead Associates Ltd
59 London Wall
London EC2P 2JT
Tel: 01-638 6826

British Rail Pension Fund
50 Liverpool Street
London EC2
Tel:01-247 7600

Continued on page II

A company doctor for the eighties

Watering down of the Loan Guarantee Scheme, put through by the Government a month ago, has inevitably raised questions over the Tory commitment to expanding the small business sector.

David Trippier, the small business minister at the Department of Trade and Industry, is adamant it signals no such thing. He emphasizes an enthusiasm for the cause by his Secretary of State, Norman Tebbit, as well as that of the Prime Minister, which goes back to Mrs Thatcher's family beginnings when her father ran his own grocery shop.

When the Treasury started worrying that the LGS scheme was not self-financing no doubt those allies helped keep the scheme in being and could see it prolonged beyond the year end when a decision will be needed to extend its life.

Mr Trippier said: "This government has not jettisoned its commitment to small businesses and nor will it." To underline the point he listed a series of moves now being planned, all part of a rolling programme he is setting out to secure action particularly over the next year while also taking a five-year view.

Mr Trippier has been working for some time on a "re-packaging" of the multifarious schemes for aiding small businesses. Many of the 108 Tory initiatives to help small firms, much-trumpeted at the last general election, are tax measures but there are 64 specific schemes from the Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme (SEFIS) to various high technology, research and design measures.

It is these 64 which are to be transmuted and it looks as if it will come down to four umbrella schemes, a much less confusing arrangement than has faced the small businessman before. These are likely to be grouped as export schemes, regional schemes, grant-aid schemes and then advisory schemes including the Department of Trade and Industry's counselling service that is part of its small firms advisory service.

A big advantage is that the many and varied exclusions in some schemes will go. One design advisory scheme, for instance, does not at present apply for companies with fewer than 60 employees. There are other bigger anomalies. It will mean a more flexible approach that should benefit many companies but it also looks likely to cost more money. One answer being considered by Mr Trippier is to ask for some contribution from small companies using a particular scheme.

Mr Trippier has also been making a study of the administrative burdens on small business. Some other govenment departments unwittingly cause problems for small companies by laws or red tape. The Government has already cut back on statistical form filling - a million of them were axed by last June – but Mr Trippier wants to see more go.

In many areas there has been discrimination in favour of manufacturing but with the service sector now producing so many jobs Mr Trippier wants to see a balance restored in favour of services.

Mr Trippier said: "As in the United States I think it is inevitable that most of the new jobs created by small businesses will come from the services sector. In the LGS scheme where there is an equal chance for services half the loans are taken up by service industry."

One thing that could emerge from the study in administrative burdens is how far small businesses could benefit from further easing of employment legislation. The prospect of facing an industrial tribunal hearing if an inefficient worker is sacked is still a difficulty for a small business whose principals have precious little time to spare. Whether some formula to ease the problem for small firms could be found remains to be seen and is anyway a matter for the Department of Employment. This is now under review in Whitehall.

When Mr Trippier after the last general election took on the small businesses brief he particularly put his weight behind accelerating the spread of local enterprise agencies. In his native Lancashire he has been involved with one in Rossendale which has produced some striking results in whittling down local unemployment.

The area was some 45 per cent dependent on the footwear and textiles industries, both being hit by cheaper imports and other problems. The Rossendale agency encouraged a move away from reliance on big companies to many more smaller ones. The unemployment rate has since been cut by more than a third from 19.1 per cent to 12.4 per cent.

The other telling statistic Mr Trippier quotes is that for new small businesses in general the failure rate is one in three or even one in two, that for those helped by enterprise agencies is probably only one in seven.

When Mr Trippier took office he looked to 300 enterprise agencies being set up within three years. With well over 200 now in being and probably a further 50 in the pipeline the 300 mark could be breached soon enough.

He said: "These agencies provide a hand-holding service in what is an exercise in self-help, a community pulling itself up by its bootstraps. It is possible to do only so much for small businesses from the centre here in London: at the local level you can do an awful lot".

He sees a more defined relationship being established *between the growing number of* agencies and his department's small firms advisory service. A crucial role is played by the service's counsellors whose numbers in England have risen sharply this year to 262 from 173 in 1983.

The agencies, jacks of most trades, will play a role like that of the general practitioner in medicine. The small firms service counsellors will be the specialists or consultants. Counsellors will be encouraged to see clients at the enterprise agency so that increasingly the agency can become the one-stop shop for any small company seeking help.

The demand for counsellors will inevitably grow further as small company needs increase. Mr Trippier accepts that this will mean further expansion of the small firms service.

Another linkage Mr Trippier would like to see grow is between colleges of further education and the enterprise agencies especially in the management training and marketing fields. This is already happening and bridges the gap between educationists and industrialists.

One idea to help with staffing of enterprise agencies would to encourage universities to have students that were on appropriate courses to go into the agencies for six to nine months.'

DH

Champion of the little man: David Trippier, the minister for small businesses, aims to reduce the mountain of form-filling that plagues many companies, and to establish a network of 300 local-enterprise agencies throughout Britain

'Most of the new jobs created by small businesses will come from the services sector'



Reaching for the skies: Robert and Georgina Newton outside at their flag-making premises in an old church near Skegness.

In a flap to good effect

Flags were always flying from the Nottingham home of engineer Clifford Newton, marking the national days of countries east and west and celebrating royal birthdays. He had an impressive collection. So when he was made redundant in 1975 he decided to have a go at making a living from hiring them out, and also hit on the idea of making flags for sale.

He moved his family to the east coast and set up in a small workshop in Chapel St Leonards.

Now, with the help of a Development Commission grant, Mr Newton, aged 51, and his wife, Mrs Georgina Newton, aged 49, run the Newton Newton Flag Workshop and Gallery in a 117-year-old chapel of ease in Lincolnshire.

In September, Mr Newton is off to the United States to study flag making there, having won a £2,500 Winston Churchill Memorial Trust Travelling Fellowship Award.

Mr Newton and his family live in the Bishop Tozer Chapel between Skegness and Burgh-le-Marsh two and a half miles from the village. The listed building, standing in open countryside, has had several changes of use since it was last used as a church in 1936, and in recent years had been standing empty. There was no water, electricity or drainage and the Newtons lived in a caravan while conversion work was being done.

Mrs Newton, who turned her hand to sewing to play a part in the business, said: "When my husband was made redundant no one wanted to employ someone of his age. We had a family to keep so he thought of cashing in on his hobby. Happily it materialized. Things are now slotting into place and we hope that we are not going to look back".

They make flags for the Government, Boots of Nottingham, the British Sugar Corporation, British Gas and other giants of industry. Two seamstresses are employed as full time out-workers, and a commercial artist handles the design side.

Proudly displayed in the Chapel Gallery are Newton Newton royal standards exhibited with permission from the royal household. They have not yet had a royal commission –*IF*.

Sources of venture capital

From previous page

British Technology Group
101 Newington Causeway
London SE1 6BU
Tel: 01-403 6666

Brown Shipley Developments Ltd
Founders Court
Lothbury
London EC2R 7HE
Tel: 01-606 9833
Buckmaster Development Fund

Buckmaster & Moore
The Stock Exchange
London EC2P 2JT
Tel: 01-588 2868

Candover Investments Ltd
4/7 Red Lion Court
London EC4
Tel: 01-583 5090

Charterhouse Business Expansion Fund
65 Holborn Viaduct
London EC4
Tel: 248 4000

Citicorp Development Capital Ltd
Melbourne House
Melbourne Place
Aldwych
London WC2B 4ND
Tel: 438 1280

Commonwealth Develop Finance Co Ltd
Colechurch House
1 London Bridge Walk
London SE1 2SS
Tel: 01-407 9711

Continued on page III

Vivien Goldsmith looks at types of borrowing

Loan or overdraft: the difficult decisions

The high street banks have always played the role of nanny to British industry – nursing emerging businesses in their vital and formative years. But only in the last decade have small businesses been offered the sort of tailor-made packages that big business has come to expect.

The Bolton committee's report in 1971 on small firms jolted bankers into thinking that perhaps there was more they could do to help small businessmen (and, of course, themselves in the long run). The recession served to highlight flaws in management, marketing and financial controls that may have remained undetected in small, thriving companies in the good times.

The bulk of lending to small firms by banks is through overdrafts but more and more companies are being persuaded to separate their short-term cash needs from longer term capital investment and to finance the latter through term loans with either a fixed rate of interest or one pegged to bank base rate.

Mr Peter Jackson, the manager of Barclays' small business unit, says small businessmen tend to think first of an overdraft because they think on a domestic scale. "I would like to see a switch to loans because they allow the businessman to improve the equity position in his own business. An overdraft tends to roll forward and not get paid. Term loans are best for fixed assets, but it is often working capital that people are short of. An overdraft has to be short-term – a solid overdraft shows that there is something wrong."

Barclays has tailored two loan schemes for small business – one for new businesses and one for expanding businesses. The Business Start Loan covers loans of £5,000 to £100,000 for up to five years, and instead of charging a percentage of the loan, the bank charges a royalty based on sales. So in the first year or so when sales are low, the charges will be low: as the business picks up, so do the charges.

The capital is not repaid until the term of the loan expires. The scheme aims to recoup about 17 per cent of the loan from the royalty payments but actually manages a return nearer 15 per cent.

The Business Expansion Loan is designed for the purchase of capital assets such as property or machinery and can be as low as £5,000 or up to £500,000. The loan can be repaid over anything between two and 20 years depending on the life of the asset and sometimes a "holiday" of up to two years during which only interest is repaid can be arranged. The interest can either be fixed at the outset or tied to bank base rate.

"We try to do a follow-up visit after about six months to see if our suggestions have been taken up. If they know that we are coming back then they are more likely to follow our suggestions." Mr Jackson said.

Lloyds has a similar business advisory service with a team of 20 managers, which has been going eight years. And the Midland began its regional advisory service in December and has already seen 56 companies. Of the big four, only the National Westminster has held back. But it does have an advisory service available to small businessmen through its industrial unit, which does company investigations specifically for the benefit of the bank.

"We don't see the business advisory service as getting to enough people", said Nat West's Les Wood. "The size of the sector is such that it can only be served by the branch network."

The Co-op bank also looks to branch managers to offer small businessmen a comprehensive service, but it has in addition a team of six business managers "on the road" who act as a flying squad with back-up expertise for the bank managers, and a special small business unit based in Manchester.

All except the Nat West offer a choice of fixed or variable (pegged to bank base rate) interest rates. Earlier this year Lloyds repackaged its two loan schemes for small business to create one flexible plan with a unique option to switch from fixed rate to a rate linked to base rate or visa versa every five years. Customers will know exactly how much a loan is going to cost over a specific period without being locked in to that rate for the whole term of the loan when interest rates might be falling.

Like Barclays, the Midland has two schemes. The Medium Term Loans provide £5,000 and above to cover repayment between three and seven years, and are charged on a rate pegged to base rate. The Long Term Loans are for advances of between £20,000 and £500,000

❛ We try to do a follow-up visit after about six months . . . to see if our suggestions have been taken ❜

to be repaid over 10 to 20 years at a rate which can either be fixed or variable.

But at Nat West, Business Development Loans for sums between £2,000 and £250,000 are repayable over one to twenty years at a fixed rate only. Nat West has £1 billion lent through this scheme in 97,000 loans averaging £10,000 to £15,000 each.

In addition to operating their own schemes the banks run government-backed schemes such as the Loan Guarantee Scheme, under which the Government guarantees 70 per cent of the loan up to £75,000 which is charged at 5 per cent over bank base rate.

There is also a loan scheme under the wing of the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA) which is open to sole traders, partnerships or companies employing not more than 20 skilled people and located in the countryside or towns with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants.

But some business proposals put to bank managers or small business managers fly so high into the realms of high technology that they need to call in the experts to assess the underlying technology before they can pronounce on the purely financial aspects of the business.

Barclays has its own in-house technology unit, which it claims is swifter and more responsive than going to outside agencies for help. But the Midland and Lloyds look to established scientific institutions – The Midland to the Production Engineering Research Association, and Lloyds to Cranfield Institute of Technology.



Chris Harris



Bradbury Street's north row, below: every shop a cooperative. Left: a tropical touch with cane designer Aidan Halpin, and Raul Saavedra, seller of South American musical instruments and whole foods

The street where you cooperate

Bradbury Street in north-east London used to be the kind of back alley that wouldn't attract a tomcat, let alone shoppers. Now, a year after the official launching of a development scheme, one whole side of it is taken up with small businesses, 16 of them, employing a total of 64 people. What makes the row of shops and workshops unusual is that each is a cooperative.

The scheme started when Hackney Cooperative Developments decided to encourage the growing number of coops in its area to move into adjacent retail outlets so they could share trade and provide a business stimulus in a rundown environment. Bradbury Street looked ideal because though its Victorian buildings were in bad order, they were well-placed to benefit from the large number of people who used the nearby supermarkets and Dalston's thriving Ridley Road street market.

HCD leased the buildings on the north side of the street from Hackney council and refurbished them with a total of £270,000 in grants from the inner-city partnership at the Departmment of the Environment and the council itself.

Marshal Colman of CHD said that in the beginning the development agency had been cautious about predicting how the coops would progress, but, 12 months after the first 10 moved in to the street, none of the businesses had failed. Rents from the coops are going back to HCD and next year will result in a modest surplus.

Hackney being what it is – an east-end borough increasingly colonized by young trendies – the businesses in Bradbury Street are run by people mostly in their thirties or under and have a distinctly Hackney feel to them. They include a bicycle-repair shop, mural painters, antique-restorers, cane and pine (stripped, naturally) retailers.

David Altheer

From page II

Sources of venture capital

County Bank (part of National Westminster)
11 Old Broad Street
London EC2
Tel: 01-638 6000

Development Capital Group
88 Baker Street
London W1M 1DL
Tel: 486 5021

English & Caledonian Investment
Cayzer House
2-4 St. Mary Axe
London EC3A 8BP
Tel:01-283 3531

Equity Capital for Industry
Leith House 47/57 Gresham Street
London EC2V 7EH
Tel: 01-606 85130

F & C Managment Ltd
1 Laurence Pountney Hill
London EC4R 0BA
Tel: 01-623 4680

Gresham Trust
Barrington House
Gresham Street
London EC2
Tel: 01-606 6474

Growth Options Ltd
PO Box 297
12 Throgmorton Avenue
London EC2 P2S1
Tel: 01-628 9888

Guinness Mahon Ltd
32 St Mary at Hill
London EC3P 3AJ
Tel: 01-623 9333

Granville & Co
27-28 Lovat Lane
London EC3R 8EB
Tel: 01-621 1212

Hambros Bank Ltd
Hambros Advanced Technology Trust
41 Bishopsgate
London EC2P 2AA
Tel: 01-588 2851

Hill Samuel & Co Ltd
Fountain Development Capital
100 Wood Street
London EC2P 2AJ
Tel: 01-628 8011

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation
91 Waterloo Road
London SE1 8XP
Tel: 01-928 7822
(request appropriate regional contacts)

Innotech Investments
39 Buckingham Gate
London SW1E 6BS
Tel: 01-834 2492

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co Ltd
120 Cheapside
London EC2V 6DS
Tel: 01-382 6000

Larpent Newton & Co Ltd
7th Floor 18 Breams Buildings
London EC4 1HN
Tel: 01-831 9991

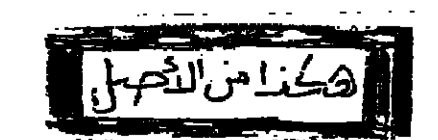
London & Yorkshire Trust
Granville House
2A Pond Place
London SW3
Tel: 01-581 4455

London Venture Capital Market
21 Upper Brook Street
London W1Y 1PD
Tel: 01-629 5983

Mathercourt Securities
1 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2AA 3AA
Tel: 01-831 9001

Mercury Business Expansion Fund
S. G. Warburg
30 Gresham Street
London EC2P 2EB
Tel: 01-600 8070

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25

How Aunt Agatha came to part with her nest egg

They are the Jekyll and Hyde of the small business world: the Business Expansion Scheme and its big brother, the Loan Guarantee Scheme. Both are designed to help small businesses – never a straightforward matter at the best of times – and both have developed in ways quite unforeseen by their Whitehall architects.

The Loan Guarantee Scheme was launched three years ago. Under its aegis nearly £500m has been lent to businesses which in many cases might not have been able to persuade the banks that they had a sufficiently good chance of surviving long enough to repay the debt.

The Business Expansion Scheme is a development of the now defunct Business Start-up Scheme, which enabled arm's length investors to claim full tax relief on the purchase of shares in new businesses which otherwise might never have got off the ground.

The scheme was renamed and relaunched in last year's Budget to enable money to be put into any company so long as it was not quoted on the Stock Exchange or its Unlisted Securities Market. In this new guide more than £40m has been invested through the BES.

Both schemes have their critics, but the Government appears to have taken to heart the strictures against the Loan Guarantee Scheme more seriously. While Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, made only one minor amendment to the Business Expansion Scheme in his Budget three months ago, the Department of Trade and Industry weighed in last month with a considerable tightening of the scheme.

The Government will still guarantee loans of up to £75,000, though that in itself makes no concession to inflation since the scheme began in 1981. However, the extent of the state's cover has fallen from 80 per cent to 70 per cent, and the premium charged has risen from three per cent of the outstanding amount guaranteed to five per cent.

This effectively adds 3½ per cent of the cost of servicing the loan, on top of the interest charged by the bank, compared with an effective surcharge of 2½ per cent before. As if that were not bad enough from the borrowers' point of view, the banks are generally expected to react to their greater exposure by charging more interest than before.

The overt reason for the new restrictions was that claims under the scheme had exceeded premium income by £40m. This was thought too much for the state to bear. However, that is another way of expressing the widely held view that in too many cases the banks have been leaning on the scheme needlessly.

In a report published last year, the accountants Robson Rhodes found that the banks' appraisal techniques were "patchy", and that initial investigations carried out by accountants were "often inadequate".

An analysis by the Department of Trade and Industry of 100 failures under the scheme suggested that most were heavily borrowed before they took on further debt through the LGS, and only a few had what were regarded as adequate financial controls.

This has led to the cynical charge that the banks have been considerably more lax about lending taxpayers' money than their own. The banks, understandably, reject the claim, pointing out that the scheme has been operating at a time when even the most professionally run businesses have found the going difficult. So far about 2,000 companies have gone under with LGS money, out of a total of nearly 15,000 receiving loans through the scheme.

The unsatisfactory upshoot is that the Loan Guarantee Scheme is now on a tenure of no more than six months. While this does not directly affect the terms of existing loans, it inevitably makes it harder both for borrowers and lenders to plan. That has been a partial but much lesser problem with the Business Expansion Scheme, as it is obviously subject to change at Budget time.

However, this has been more of a headache for the mangers of these schemes than for investors or businesses receiving the money. Once the rules have been laid down by the Finance Act, they are good for the duration of each scheme.

In fact, the only change to the BES rules this year has been to exclude farming as a qualifying activity. That includes stud farms, to the annoyance of the horse breeding fraternity.

The major change to the BES since its inception was more of practice than principle. The original pipedream of the Whitehall draughtsmen was that the scheme should enable the proverbial Aunt Agatha to be encouraged to put a small nestegg into her nephew's enterprise. Tax relief would remove much of the risk, but fast-buck operators would not be able to make a large-scale killing.

We have yet to see the full benefit of the BES. Equity finance takes time to flower. But there have already been grumbles that the BES fund managers are extracting too much for themsleves in the way of fees, interest and options whilst minimising the risks.

The real question, for both these small business schemes, is how much new money they generate for genuine new ventures. Only time will tell.

William Kay
City Editor

Sources of venture capital

From page III

Midland Bank Industrial Finance Ltd
22 Watling Street
London EC2
Tel: 01-638 8861

P. A. Developments
Bowater House East
68 Knightsbridge
London SW1X 7LJ
Tel: 01-584 2863

Pegasus Holdings (part of Lloyds Bank)
11-15 Monument Street
London EC3R 8JU
Tel: 01 626 1500

Pruventure and Prutec (part of Prucential)
142 Holborn Bars
London EC1
Tel: 01 404 5611

NM Rothschild and Sons Ltd (Rothschild Venture Ltd)
P.O. Box 185
New Court
St. Swithins Lane
London EC4P 4DU
Tel: 01 280 5000

Sabrelance Ltd
21 Princes Street
Hanover Square
London W1
Tel: 01 493 3599

Smithdown Investment Ltd
15 South Moulton Street
London W1
Tel: 01-488 1502

Thompson Clive & Partners Ltd
24 Old Bond Street
London W1
Tel: 01 491 4809

Venture Link
1 Laurence Pountney Hill
London EC4
Tel: 01 621 1353

PROVINCIAL

Business Mortgages Trust PLC
1 Marlborough Road
Sherwell
Plymouth PL4 8LP
Tel: 0752 669286

Centreway Business Expansion Fund
Midland & Northern Ltd
1 Waterloo Street
Birmingham
Tel: 021 643 3941

East Anglian Securities
3 Colegate
Norwich
Tel: 0603 60931

Grosvenor Development Capital
Commerce House
2-6 Bath Road
Slough
Berks
Tel: 0753 32623

Hafren Investment Finance Ltd
Treforest Industrial Estate
Pontypridd
Mid Glamorgan
Tel: 044385 32955

Industrial Development Board For Northern Ireland
I.D.B. House
64 Chichester Street
Belfast
Tel: 0232 233233

Merseyside Enterprise Fund Ltd
Sapling Enterprise (Merseyside) Ltd
Richmond House
1 Rumford Place
Liverpool
Tel: 051-227 1366

Continued on page VI

Born out of the recession – now £5m up



John Voos

Proving there is life after redundancy: Barrie Buckley, centre, and colleagues

Irene Farnsworth reports on the firm that went against a trend and won

A company born out of the recession, which it counts as its best friend, is geared to increase its £1m annual turnover to £5-£6m in the next three or four years.

Set up in 1980 with bank backing and the cash that three ex-General Motors design engineers and a friend saved out of high earnings abroad, JVB Design Ltd. now has a permanent staff of 47.

It aims to build the workforce to 300 and has moved into 47,000 sq ft premises in Luton with the courage of the directors' convictions that the town has a skill to sell that is needed by the automative industry worldwide.

The trend in the automotive industry has been for design engineering to be centralized, notably in Germany and France. This led to companies in the UK cutting down their design teams. Many design engineers are working abroad, leaving their families behind, and JVB is luring them back home.

In a car town

"I worked in Germany, where salaries are 2½ times what they are here, rather than wait to be made redundant. I met two other design engineers who had also worked at GM in Luton, Barrie Buckley and John Bridger, and we saw the potential for an engineering design business in the UK", said JVB's managing director 43-year-old Brian Penwright.

"With Vivienne Barnett, our company secretary, we set up an agency in Luton which is very much a car town, and although the automotive industry here has been run down the people with the skills are still here or have their homes here. Many of our employees were redundant design engineers. We were finding they were going abroad to work and in a bid to halt that initially paid salaries out of our own pockets.

Maximum security

"We didn't have any work to speak of for the first six months but determination – and Barclays Bank – kept us going. We are now selling the skill of Luton to the rest of Britain and the world."

The company has taken a 25-year-lease on new warehouse units near Luton airport and the M1 which it has turned into spacious drawing offices with allied print and presentation rooms to provide all the facilities needed for a total design package. The business has been developed to build prototypes of new vehicles and manufacturing areas with maximum security are being equipped.

"We came along in the recession", said Mr Penwright, maybe picking up crumbs nobody else wanted. But the recession has been our best friend because everybody started level again. Other design companies didn't have any work either. Now work is becoming available we are picking up new business and getting repeat business from satisfied customers.

Sources of venture capital

From previous page

Mercia Venture Capital
126 Colmore Row
Birmingham
Tel: 021-233 3404

Singer & Friedlander
National Westminster House
8 Park Row
Leeds
Tel: 0532 438073

SUMIT (Sharp Unquoted Midland Investment Trust)
Edmund House
12 Newhall Street
Birmingham
Tel: 021-236 5801

Triventure (Capital)
37 London Road
Cheltenham
Gloucester
Tel: 0242 584380
Tel: 0295 65881

SCOTLAND

Adam and Co
22 Charlotte Street
Edinburgh
Tel: 031-225 8484

Advent Management Ltd
48 Manor Place
Edinburgh
Tel: 031-225 5784

British Linen Bank Ltd
4 Melville Street
Edinburgh
Tel: 031-226 4071

Edinburgh Financial and General Holdings
1 Glenfintas Street
Fdinburgh
Tel: 031-225 6661

Hodgson Martin Ventures Ltd
4a St Andrews Square
Edinburgh
Tel: 031-557 3560

James Finlay Corporation Ltd
Finley House
10-14 West Nile Street
Glasgow
Tel: 041-204 1321

McNeil Pearson Investments Ltd
36 Melville Street
Edinburgh EH3 7HA
Tel. 031 220 6952

Melville Street Investments (Edinburgh) Ltd
4 Melville Street
Edinburgh
Tel. 031 226 4071

Murray Johnstone Ltd
163 Kope Street
Glasgow
Tel. 041 221 5521

National Research Development
87 St Vincent Street
Glasgow
Tel. 041 221 1820

Noble Grossart Ltd
48 Queen Street
Edinburgh
Tel. 031 226 7011

Scottish Development Agency
120 Bothwell Street
Glasgow
Tel. 041 248 2700

Stewart Fund Manager Ltd
45 Charlotte Square
Edinburgh
Tel. 031 226 3271

Four who took the plunge . . . and how they learnt to swim

The sweet smell of food – and computers

"Being in business is the utlimate in competitive sports," said 35-year-old David Watson who, having build up a £9m computer company from scratch in five years, is flexing his muscles from a new challenge.

He is about to apply his commercial brain to reopening a famous restaurant closed 18 months ago by one of the best-known names in haute cuisine.

Hintlesham Hall, near Ipswich, was put on the market last year for £750,000 after Robert Carrier decided to pull out. Buying it then seemed an impossible dream to Mr Watson and his wife Ruth, both food and wine buffs. When the 28-room mansion, in 13 acres of parkland, came on the market again recently after being bought by a property company, the Watsons made an offer. Contracts were exchanged and a completion date later in the year agreed.

"I haven't seen David as excited in a year," said Mrs Watson who, with her husband, founded Midwich Computers, East Anglia's leading micro-computer company, in 1979.

"With this company we have made a lot of money and become very successful and basically it has become a bit boring for David, like a management job. He is the king of person who likes putting himself on the line. Hintlesham Hall is going to be a big enough challenge for three to five years."

Midwich Computers, valued at £9m, is run from their Georgian home, Rickinghall House, Rickinghall, near Diss, Suffolk, but in August will move to a £156,000 factory in Diss. The company, now employing 26 people, was a slow starter.

"I expected we would be more successful initially than we were", said Mr Watson, managing director. "We went through a traumatic period. We needed more money to keep going and we did get a little disillusioned after two years.

"But I think you have really got to stick at it. Lots of people in business say 'I have lost so much money', lose their nerve and won't carry on to reap the rewards.

"I could see that without further investment our business wasn't going to grow very quickly. The fact that we had the guts to put everything we had got into the business persuaded the bank to increase our overdraft to £50,000."

Last month, the Watsons met the Prince of Wales, selected by Investors in Industry (3i) as the best example in East Anglia of a company started from scratch. Their small start-up capital for the computer business was funded by £60,000 from Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC) part of 3i plus £20,000 they raised privately. Predicted turn-over for 1984 is £3m.

The Watsons expect to move into Hintlesham Hall in September and to open the restaurant, another joint venture, in December. The youngest-ever winner of the prestigious Chef of the Year competition, Robert Mabey, who has held the title for two years, is joining them. Mr Mabey, from Norwich, was only 22 when he won the "Chef's Oscar" last January.

"He was just about to go to California for the Roux brothers", said Mr Watson, who will be applying the same basic disciplines of running a business to the new venture.

"Ruth and I are both very interested in food and wine and we find that running a business from home enables us to achieve the life-style we want."

IF


Martin Mayer

Ruth and David Watson and chef Robert Mabey outside Hintlesham Hall: after a high-tech success, a restaurant reopening

£100,000 pa: three years on

A lifetime ambition to own a Rolls-Royce pushed John Petrie into redundancy. Two years ago, the company where he had been employed for 14 years announced that the workforce had to be cut by 20 per cent and asked for volunteers.

After week of heartearching, in which the prospect of owning a Rolls loomed large, Mr Petrie, then 38, decided to give up his £7,500 job in distribution at Electrolux, Dunstable. He drove to work on his last day in the white Rolls-Royce he bought on the strength of his redundancy money.

Mr. Petrie's expectations of life after a steady job were not high. All he hoped was that he could maintain his family's comfortable lifestyle in the pleasant detached house where he lives with his wife, a secretary, and his two teenage children. He put the Rolls to work in a one-man car hire business. But he soon ran out of vicars and weddings. Derek Upcott, director of the Bedfordshire and Chiltern Enterprise Agency (Becenta), came to the rescue. With his help, Mr Petrie made contact with companies needing spare parts and equipment collected or delivered in all parts of the country.

'There were times when I had to deliver parts in the Rolls'

"There were times when I had to deliver parts in the Rolls but I couldn't charge RR prices and it became obvious that I was not going to make a living out of one car," said Mr Petrie.

Now he had two Rolls-Royces in the fleet of vehicles he operates to run Ultimate Car Hire and Action Express, his courier service. He says his turnover in his third year of business will be more than £100,000.

"The courier side is what had made it a success", he says. "We have gone into a complete service of getting packages and documents anywhere in the world – and I have no headaches. But it has meant putting in a lot of leg work. The opportunity is there but you have got to go and find it. It really doesn't come to you."

IF

Flying high and fast

Somebody told Andrew Walters that if he invested his army gratuity in stocks his money would double. He did, it didn't. The next day with only £300 left he bought a company title and planned to run a business with the ambition of making £100,000.

That was 11 years ago. On paper, he is now a millionaire. But he reckons that he still hasn't got £100,000 to call his own – and that is what keeps him going.

Money made by IML Air Services Group – IML Air Couriers, IML Air Cargo and IMNL (a Nigeria subsidiary) – of which he is founder and managing director, has been ploughed back into the business.

"My wife and friends say I am crazy not to put anything aside. But that is the way the business has grown," said 39-year-old Mr Walters.

"Having £100,000 in the bank was the limit of my dreams and, I thought, the limit of my capacity. What has happened in IML is really fantastic.

His first idea was to run an express courier sevice, a concept new in the UK in 1973. An ex-army helicopter pilot, he had seen how the Queen's Messenger service operated and thought: why not a commercial service? He started trading from a corner of a friend's office in London living rent-free in a bed-sit above. Having no car, he walked, used buses or borrowed friends' cars and had retired people lined up in case he had more "errands" than he could cope with.

Reeling off from memory the turnover figures of his early months – £63 in January, 1973, £242 February, £649 March, £1,219 April – he added: "You could sense it was going to be successful."

The freight side of the business, his second idea, took off after a chance meeting between one of his couriers and a Canadian Pacific executive who hired IML's services. Then Nigeria was tackled with the philosophy that if a hard market could be mastered IML could operate anywhere in the world.

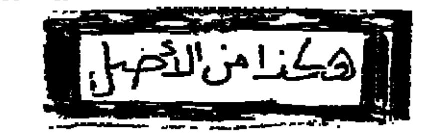
Mr Walters started to expand the courier company's international network on a franchise basis in 1979. It is now the leading British air courier company and the third biggest in the world.

The IML group, which employs around 600 people including licensees, has a projected turnover for 1984 of £18m.

IF

Andrew Walters, founder of IML air services







Derek Bayes






Inside the Cirencester Workshops, Pamela Richmond (left), bookbinder; Steven Hobbs, stained-glass maker; Jeannie Sedgwick, textile designer-maker; and Athene English, saddler, are some of the craftspeople

‘Such an alive place . . . and such a success’

Community action saved a Victorian building from demolition – and provided workshops for craftspeople wanting to start their own small businesses. Cirencester Workshops are based in a brewery not used as such since the 1930s but now with a real-ale company among the 20 independent ventures operating there.

The building was saved at the eleventh hour by townspeople who persuaded Cotswold District Council to lease it to the charitable trust thy set up to reopen the derelict landmark as town-centre workshops. Since its new lease of life five years ago, many new small businesses have been launched there.

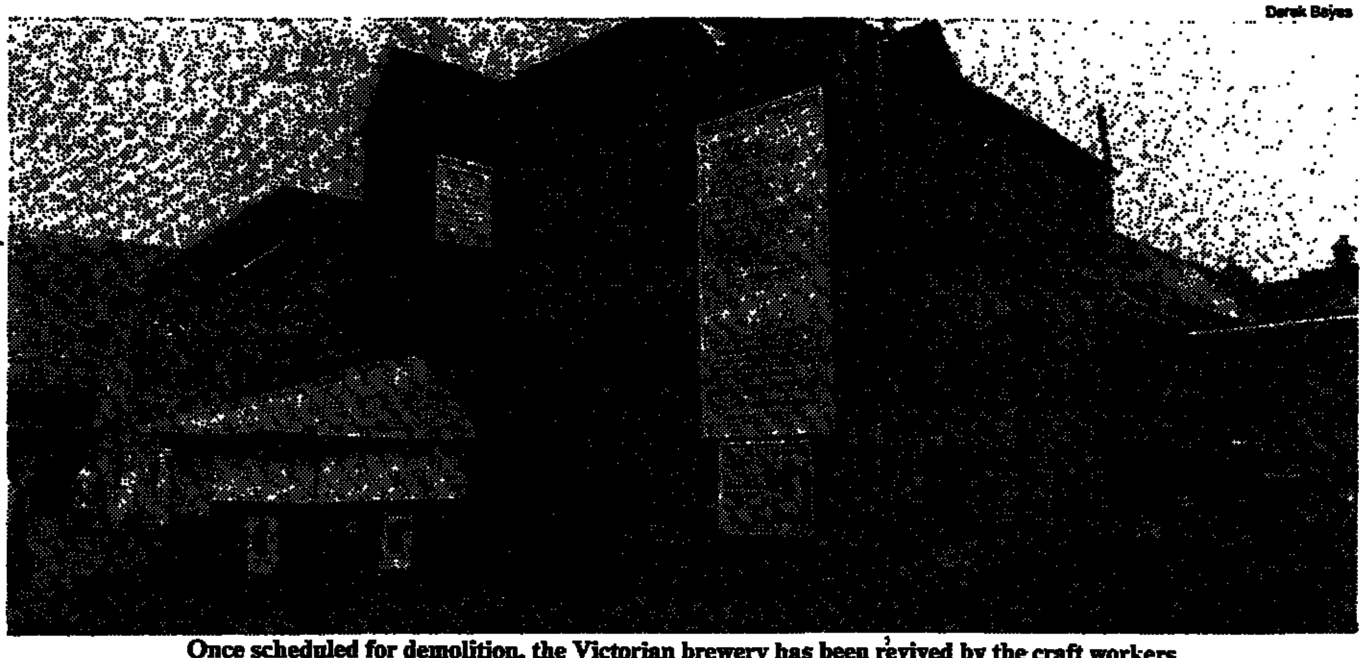
Jacqueline Ross, The director, said: "People have started up in a very small way, many of them young and straight out of college. The majority are working with their hands. They start with very little capital. They tend to stay here for a couple of years and then move on as they become more successful. Nobody has left because they have gone bust."

Economic rents are charged but start as low as £12 a week for a small space sharing one of the 12 units with as many as four other businesses. A large workshop costs around £400 a month. To comply with the trust's educational and charitable status, businesses have to open to the public for eight hours a week to demonstrate their craft skills. The Cirencester Workshops complex, which has a shop, restaurant and gallery, is open every day except Sunday from 10 am to 5.30 pm. Last year, visitors exceeded 100,000 – 40 per cent more than in the previous year.

The trust is selective in its allocation of workshop space, assessing the work of applicants and avoiding duplication of crafts. Even though there is a waiting list, one workshop was empty for almost a year until an interesting prospective user came along. A blacksmith, Richard Overs, who had been employed by a firm making railings and industrial products, has moved in.

The saddler, Athene English, has been at the workshops for three years, aware that she must move on, but not at the gallop. She said: "This area has all the ingredients for my trade. I was a professional rider and I realized that there was a great need for a saddler who understood horses from a rider's point of view. I put £500 into the business out of compensation I had from a motorcycle accident. I am earning my living completely from the business."

Derek Bayes



Once scheduled for demolition, the Victorian brewery has been revived by the craft workers

It was not envisaged that the cellar would be used but when a couple arrived in 1982 looking for somewhere to brew real ales, it came into its own. Partners Martin Bland and Shirley Harris, both in their mid-thirties, gave up well-paid jobs in the computer industry for the satisfaction of being responsible to themselves. Trading as The Cirencester Brewing Company, Cellar Brewery, which they set up with a bank loan and private savings, they sell three different brews as soon as they have made it. Their brew capacity is five barrels (36 gallons a barrel) and they are thinking of getting additional equipment which would enable them to treble their output. They supply 16 pubs within a radius of 30 miles.

The decision to pull down the old brewery was nine-tenths of the way to being confirmed when a district councillor, active in the town's civic society, appealed through a local newspaper for ideas for using the building.

A trustee, Robin Dunipace, a farmer who trained as an architect, said: "The council bit on our proposal to turn it into workshops. We found ourselves having to put our money where our mouths are. We formed a charitable trust to become entitled to various grants and also got help with our running costs from the Manpower Services Commission job creation programme.. Our borrowing from the bank peaked at just over £32,000. That is now down to £5,000 and our income and expenditure are balancing out.

"It succeeds because it is such an alive place. And there are 40 to 50 people earning their living one way or another."

IF

The big boys who coughed up for the little ones

It may seem strange that the Small Business Research Trust was created with funds from giants – The Bank of England, Bass, National Westminster Bank, Sainsbury, Shell and Trusthouses Forte.

But as long as small businesses make up the bulk of the private business for their companies are going to have to look to small business for their supplies and their customers.

So it was not entirely out of pure altruism that these giants g together to set up an independent research trust which has been operating for nearly a year.

The research into small business cannot take a narrow view of small businesses in isolation – it has to look at how they mesh with large companies and fit into the wider economic life of Britain.

The SBRT has stepped into an almost empty field and so one of the first tasks it is undertaking is research into the

A research project into the MoD's buying policies

size and structure of the sector. By the autumn the trust hopes to have begin an ecomomic trends survey for small business to rival the Confederation of British Industry data on the economic climate for big business. This work will be done in-house, but much of the research it fosters is commissioned from academics or other research workers.

A good example of the sort of research carried out for the trust is a six month project by Howard Green of Leeds Polytechnic to look at how large companies can rent under-used floorspace to small ones.

He discovered some large companies in decline which had managed to stay in manufacturing by profitably renting out some of their premises but he found many directors who had not even considered it. There were genuine hurdles and often the needs of small businessmen could not be met by using tucked away corners.

Another research project on the effects of the Ministry of Defence's policy on buying hi-tech goods is looking at whether

'We stand back from the day to day problems'

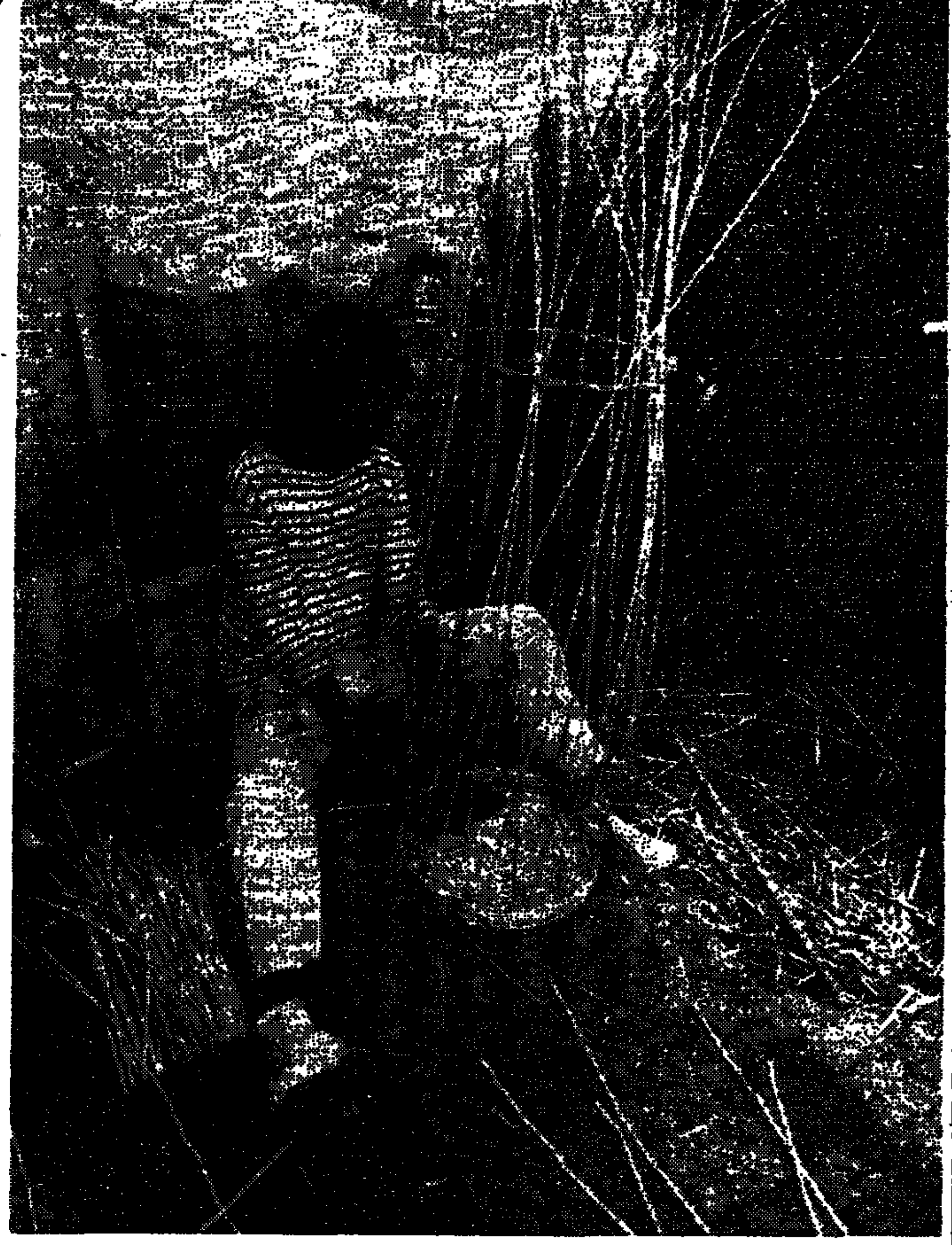
the MOD's use of large firms has meant that small potential suppliers get less leading edge development work even when they are getting MOD work by acting as sub-contractors to the large primary suppliers.

The research asks whether the concentration of suppliers will diminsh the technological capacity of the country as a whole.

Other research is looking at enterprise training and whether it is being sold to small businessmen because there is surplus capacity rather than because it meets a real need: the economic impact of the Government's Business Start-up and Business Expansion schemes: and Paisley College of Technology is undertaking a 'saturation survey' of West Central Scotland to try to get an accurate picture of small business by knocking on every door in selected streets.

● *Small Business Research Trust, 3, Dean Trench Street, Westminster, London SW1-3HB.*

VG



Small on capital, big on skill: One of the craftsmen who have made a success of the Cirencester Workshops, now a charitable trust. Mike Smith, basketmaker, provides both an interest for visitors and a variety of traditional products

Rate-free – for the f ms just beginning

Three years after the Government created the UK's first Enterprise Zone, in Swansea, controversy still rages about the effectiveness of the zones in creating new jobs in inner-city areas.

Today 25 zones have been designated throughout the UK for an experimental 10-year period. Each zone offers an attractive package which includes free rates, 100 per cent allowances for capital spending on buildings, simplified planning control and exemption from industrial training levies and development land tax. In addition the enterprise zone sites, which vary from about 120 acres to over 1,100 acres, continue to attract any existing development area aid which is available.

Eleven sites were given Enterprise Zone status between June 1981 and April 1982 and a further 14 zones have been established since then. Zones include Swansea, the Isle of Dogs (in London's Docklands), Tyneside, Telford, Corby, Clydebank and Belfast.

"The aim," says the Government, "is to restore vigorous private-sector activity to the zones by removing certain tax burdens and by relaxing or speeding up the application of certain statutory or administrative controls."

But three years into the experiment there is disturbing evidence about the success of the zones in attracting new jobs and firms. Critics of the experiment and other regional policies have long argued that few new jobs are ever created by such schemes. Jobs are merely switched from one area to another by offering the carrot of financial incentives, they maintain.

In an attempt to produce some conclusive evidence on

Manufacturing

the zones experiment the Department of the Environment, which is responsible for the zones, hired Roger Tym and Partners, a London-based consultancy firm, to monitor their progress.

A 240-page report by Tym, published in January, concluded that since June 1982 the zones have attracted 725 firms and 8,065 jobs. Clydebank, Swansea, Isle of Dogs, Dudley and Corby have all attracted more than 60 firms in the two years and Clydebank, Swansea and Corby have each attracted more than 1,000 jobs.

The type of economic activity created by the zones has been fairly consistent, the report said. Just under half the firms and jobs are in manufacturing while transport and distribution accounts for nearly a third of all incoming firms and employment.

The rate of new development in the zones has increased from 128,000 square metres completed in 1981/1982 to 236,000 square metres completed in 1982/1983. Private sector developers have increased their share of total development activity to 69 per cent of the total floorspace, with the balance taken by public development agencies, according to the Tym report.

Closer scrutiny of the zones paints a more disturbing picture. In 1982/1983 only 14 of the new firms attracted to the zones moved between regions. Of these Corby attracted nine firms, Swansea two and Wakefield, Dudley and the Isle of Dogs one each. Those firms relocating into the zones made mainly short distance moves, with 86 per cent coming from the same county and 92 per cent from the same economic planning region. Probably three-quarters of the incoming firms would be operating in the same county and at least 85 per cent in the same region if there were no zones, the report added.

Of those firms already within the designated area about 10 per cent have achieved higher levels of output and employment than they would have done without the benefits, mainly because of the rate relief.

Fears that the creation of the zones would distort local property markets and also put firms on the edge of the zone at a competitive disadvantage have been difficult to prove. The Tym report argues that where the supply of property is already adequate the zones "may indeed produce negative effects by disturbing the pattern of market values and thereby deterring potential investors who look for stable conditions."

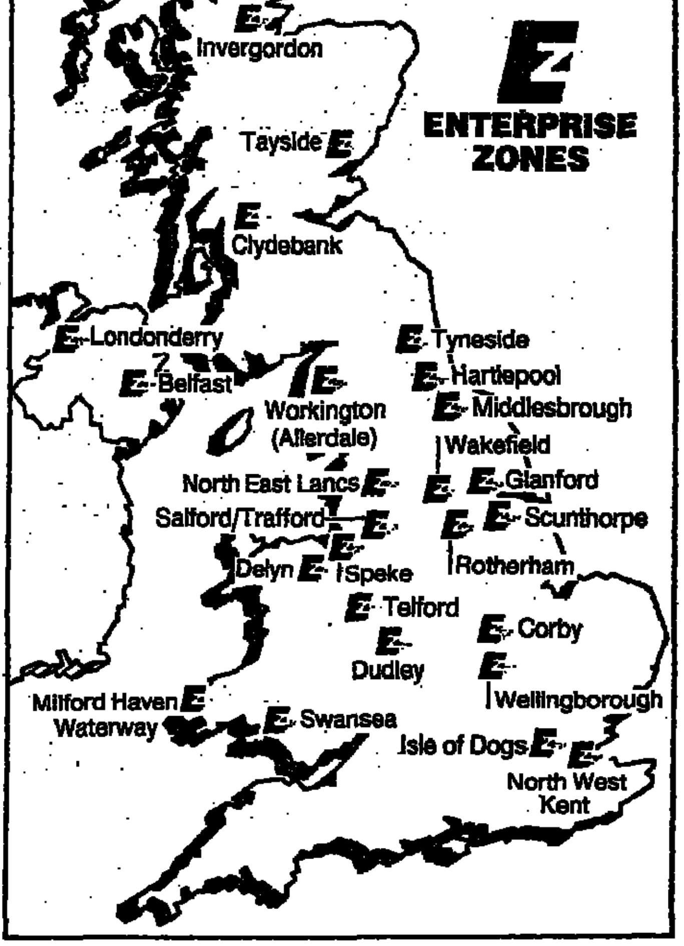
Marketing

There is also concern about the cost of creating new jobs within zones. The total public cost of the zones amounts to £132.9m in the period 1981 to 1983, comprising £16.8m for rates relief, £38m for the Industrial Building Allowances, £39.8m for public sector development and £38.3m for other public investment. There have also been additional costs in promoting and marketing the zones in some instances, although in others the local authorities believe they have won valuable free publicity from the Government.

The Tym report concludes that the zones are powerful marketing tools and that the rates and tax reliefs are without doubt the most powerful incentives for would-be investors.

Chris Hammer, who is responsible for the Tyneside zone, says that the creation of the zone has helped create interest in the area from companies which previously never considered the area.

Andrew Cornelius



Shining from a 'sideline'

Getting his name up in lights was always the ambition of Christopher Wray, an actor little known despite his television appearances in *Doctor Who* and *Emmerdale Farm*. But what he did between roles rocketed him to fame.

As a sideline, taken on the advice of his agent, Christopher Wray had a stall in the newly opened Chelsea Antiques Market in the mid-1960s. He spotted a demand for old lamps and collecting them became his passion.

It sparked off a still expanding enterprise, Christopher Wray's Lighting Emporium has spread its beam world-wide from an old post office in Chelsea's King's Road, where a multi-million pounds redevelopment scheme is planned. A recognized authority on Victorian lighting, Mr Wray is managing director of the closed company and still a six-day-a-week man.

The company has factories in London and Birmingham where 90 per cent of the lighting it sells is manufactured. After specializing in reproductions of Victorian lamps, the company is "moving with the times" to general lighting, Mr Wray said.

It has show rooms in Bristol, Leeds, Birmingham and Kilkenny, Ireland. The redevelopment scheme in King's Road includes a new distribution centre and workshops. The scheme will take take two and a half years to complete.

Christopher Wray's British-manufactured lighting is internationally known and sold extensively in Australia, Japan, and the United States. The company employs more than 100 people and has done a roaring trade with pubs, restaurants and wine bars.

"I think it would still be possible for someone to do what I have done. There are many opportunities for starting a business if you look for them", Mr Wray said.

Debbie Moore, of the Pineapple Dance Studios, which was floated on the Unlisted Securities Market in 1982, Paul Morgan, whose Morgan Communications free newspaper group started trading on the USM earlier this year, Anita Roddick, whose The Body Shop did the same, and others, would no doubt agree with him.

However, Mr Wray, aged 44, is still a member of Equity. "You've got to be cautious", he said.

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